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CHRISTO ET ECCLESIAE
N. Hurd Sc
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THE

NEW LATIN READER:

CONTAINING

THE LATIN TEXT FOR THE PURPOSE OF RECITATION;

ACCOMPANIED WITH A KEY,

CONTAINING

THE TEXT, A LITERAL, AND A FREE TRANSLATION,

ARRANGED

IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO POINT OUT THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE LATIN AND THE ENGLISH IDIOMS.

FOR THE USE OF BEGINNERS IN THE STUDY OF THE

LATIN LANGUAGE.

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PREFACE.

The number of branches esteemed necessary for a polite education has, of late years, greatly increased. Subjects connected with the more abstruse sciences have been classified and simplified, so as to be brought within the compass of a common intellect, and of the youthful period of life. The modern languages of Europe are daily claiming more and more of our attention.

These changes, though they have by no means diminished the usefulness of the ancient languages, have taken from youth a great portion of that time, which formerly was so liberally allotted to the study of them. A shorter method of learning the Latin language is needed to meet this new emergency. It is the object of this work to furnish a method by which the Latin may be learned at an early age, and the riper years of the pupil be reserved for the studies that belong to them. The difference between the Latin and the English idioms—the difficulty of remembering all the inflections of the nouns, adjectives, and verbs—and the inverted order of words peculiar to the Romans—are obstacles too great to be encountered all at once. We must engage with them singly.

One of the most successful in obviating these difficulties was Du Marsais, Professor of Languages at the University of Marseilles. He published in 1731 his lecture on *Interlined Translations*. His system has been confirmed by experience, and is now used in some of the first universities in Europe. An improvement upon the system of Du Marsais has been lately made by Mr. A. Bolmar, of Philadelphia, and it is on his improved system that the following work has been prepared. The merits which it claims are these:—

1. It gives the pupil an exact knowledge of the *literal meaning* of each root in the original.

2. By means of the prepositions and auxiliaries, it gives the meaning of each root as modified by *inflexion*.

3. It gives a translation of *phrases* or *idioms*, by which the true import of the original, and the difference of the idioms are learned with precision.

4. The Latin words are arranged after the English order in the Key.

5. The pupil is required to recite from the *pure Latin text*, and is therefore obliged to prepare his lessons with care and diligence, and to compare together the Latin and English arrangements of words.

It is almost needless to mention, that the system of Hamilton furnishes only the first three of these advantages, and that the want of the other two renders his method completely inefficient, and frustrates the object he had proposed to himself.

The following method is usually pursued in teaching from interlined translations.

The pupil begins to translate and to study Latin Grammar at the same time. He is directed to study for each recitation, a small lesson in Grammar, and, by the aid of the Key, to prepare for translation a suitable portion of the Latin text. To assist him in learning to spell the Latin words, and to remember their meaning, he is required to transcribe into a small copy book as much of the lesson as possible, writing first a Latin word, then its meaning in English, and so on. The instructer examines the copy book from time to time to see that it is faithfully executed.

At recitation, the pupil is examined in the Latin Grammar—then he reads the pure Latin text with attention to pronunciation—then gives a literal translation of each word of the original, in the order of the Key—then gives a translation of the *phrases* and idioms, also prepared from the Key.

☞Observe that the pupil always recites from the pure Latin text, and uses the Key only in *preparing* his lessons.

After the pupil has in this manner gone through the Grammar and perhaps half way through the Latin Reader, he is to have frequent exercises in the *inflections* of *nouns*, *adjectives*, and *verbs*, to be prepared from the Grammar by the aid of a *Dictionary* or *Vocabulary*. Before he has finished the Latin Reader, he will be prepared for exercises in the application of the rules of Syntax.

To conclude, the author offers this little work to the public with the belief that it will help pupils of eight or ten years of age to acquire the rudiments of the Latin tongue with greater ease, rapidity, and precision, than they can be acquired by most of the ordinary methods.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1829.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE KEY.

The *figures* 1, 2, 3, &c., placed before the English words, show in what order they are to be recited.

The *Asterisks* * placed before an English word show that it must be omitted in the recitation.

Words or phrases enclosed in *Parentheses* ( ) are to be repeated in the *literal* translation; but in the *free* translation they are to be omitted, and their place supplied by the word or phrase coming after and placed between two dashes — —.

THE

NEW LATIN READER.

PART FIRST.

The Nominative and the Verb.

Ego audio.
Tu amas.
Pater monet.
Nos scribimus.
Vos dicitis.
Reges regunt.
Mater amat.
Musa canit.
Ego lego.
Honores placent.
Vos auditis.
Puer legit.
Tu vocas.
Liber docet.
Deus videt.
Nos speramus.
Res placet.
Manus dat.
Fata vocant.
Labor vincit.
Canis currit.
Umbræ cadunt.
Pugna nocet.
Mors terret.
Pisces nant.
Amor crescit.
Manus tangunt.
Sol lucet.
Tempus fugit.
Hyems venit.
Aves volant.
Mors venit.
Umbræ fugiunt.
Canes latrant.
Aqua fluit.
Studia delectant.
Nubes fugiunt.
Arbor crescit.
Ego eram.
Sylva stabat.
Aquila volabat.
Musa canebat.
Luna fulgebat.
Vos dormiebatis.
Milites pugnabant.
Arma sonabant.
Ego videbo.
Via lædet.
Deus dabit.
Tu bibes.
Ignis uret.
Arbores crescent.
Tempus erit.
Tu clamabis.
Tempora venient.
Viator cantabit.
Bella erunt.
Nos canemus.
Uva pendebit.
Juvenes venient.
Ego vidi.
Troja fuit.
Fortuna dedit.
Prata biberunt.

Culpa nocuit.
Avis cecinit.
Ego non juravi.
Tu lusisti satis.
Veni, vidi, vici.
Bellum fuerat.
Umbra fugerat.
Hostis venerat.
Pueri legerant.
Tu dixeras.
Cicero scripserat.
Hannibal jurabat.
Dentes momorderant.
Ego risero.
Hora venerit.
Canes cucurrerint.
Ætas fugerit.
Pomum ceciderit.
Nos ambulaverimus.
Milites pugnaverint.
Surge tu.
Legito ille.
Studete vos.
Disce tu, aut discede tu.
Equus currito.
Canes latranto.
Pueri scribunto.
Manus laboret.
Sit lux.
Sol fulgeat.
Tempus veniat.
Philomela cantaret.
Troja staret.
Pomum penderet.
Luna micaret.
Oculus viderit.
Canes latraverint.
Domus steterit.
Miles pugnavisset.
Lepores cucurrissent
Canes momordissent.

Vox auditur.
Ille laudatur.
Hostis vincitur.
Tempora mutantur.
Vinum bibitur.
Tu doceris.
Carmina leguntur.
Flos carpitur.
Fabula narratur.
Pueri ducuntur.
Aqua fundebatur.
Portæ pandebantur.
Verba legebantur.
Bella parabantur.
Domus ædificabatur.
Fabulæ narrabuntur.
Epistola mittetur.
Vos culpabamini.
Leges datæ sunt.
Folia sparsa erant.
Litera scribetur.
Naves mersæ sunt.
Hostes victi erunt.
Nos erimus missi.
Vinum bibitum erit
Industria laudator.
Fures puniuntor.
Præmia dentur.
Panis ematur.
Solvatur pecunia.
Caseus premeretur.
Ego veherer.
Caput tegeretur.
Miles victus sit.
Hostes capti essent.

The Substantive and the Adjective.

Fugit invida ætas.
Fugaces labuntur anni.
Solvitur acris hyems.

Litera scripta manet.
Fugit irreparabile tempus.
Ver erat æternum.
Venit glacialis hyems.
Sylva vetus stabat.
Nostra corpora vertuntur.
Culpa tua est.
Dira parantur bella.
Nulla mora est.
Dum nox atra sinit, tu fuge.
Brevis est voluptas.
Bellum est dubium.
Parvæ res crescunt.
Brevis cœna juvat.
Mora non est tuta.
Frigida nox est.
Iter ex Galliâ tutum non fuit.
Brevis est via.
Nix alta jacet.
Omnis spes est in Deo.
Avarus homo semper egit.
Boni homines sunt rari.
Nemus omne virebit.
Jam venit torrida æstas.
Post equitem sedet atra cura.
Venit post pluvias una serena dies.
Amicus certus, in re incertâ cernitur.

The Accusative after the Verb.

Deus regit mundum.
Ego amo te.
Nauta secat mare.
Spes alit agricolas.
Autumnus fruges effundit.
Urit ignis domos.
Armat spina rosas.
Permutat navita merces.
Dat medicina salutem.
Furor arma ministrat.
Ego expecto tuas literas.
Medicinam vulnera poscunt.
Dolores levat quæstus.
Consumit inertia corpus.

Gramen carpit equus.
Spargit sylva frondes.
Alit æmulatio ingenia.
Nidum ponit avis.
Ego sequor te.
Deus dat vitam.
Ego vitavi culpam.
Deucalion jactavit lapides.
Ego feram dona.
Ego amabo te.
Ego perdidi diem.
Nostra nos patria delectat.
Virtutem doctrina parat.
Ludus genuit certamen.
Aurora reducit diem.
Si tu amas me, venito ad me.
Sol signa dabit.
Ventus agit nubes.
Flores amat apis.
Ego legi tuas literas.
Ficus ornat arborem.
Disce tu prima elementa.
Parva negotia parvum hominem decent.
Semiramis Babyloniam condidit.
Dido condidit Carthaginem.
Cervus fugit lupum.
Ossa tegit tumulus.
Littus habet conchas.
Tenet anchora navem.
Perde tu nihil.
Terra parit flores.
Munera dat dives.
Lusus habet finem.
Poma dat autumnus.
Ver præbet flores.
Alexander Darium fugavit.
Brutus Cæsarem occidit.
Odi profanum vulgus.
Ego venabor acres apros.
Carmina nulla canam.
Multos castra juvant.
Avarus homo quærit opes.
Ego non timeo lethum.
Omnia labor vincit.
Aurum omnes colunt.

Tu paras acrem militiam.
Omnia mors poscit.
Avidum doma spiritum.
Torva leæna lupum sequitur.
Terra educat malum hominem.
Vince tuam iram.
Spes dat vires.
Luna tremulum præbebat lumen.
Stat multos sylva per annos.
Ego accepi tuam epistolam.
Movit suas alas Dædalus.
Icarus deseruit patrem suum.
Ninus fundavit Assyrium imperium.
Græcum imperium fundavit Alexander.
Cyrus imperium Persicum fundavit.
Imperium Romanum Romulus fundavit.
Regit mundum sol aureus.
Quinque tenent cœlum zonæ.
Quercus ingentes tendit ramos.
Romulus creavit centum senatores.
Numa nullum bellum gessit.
Mors non terret sapientem hominem.
Non me offendit veritas.
Ego agam tuum negotium, sicut ego debeo.
Me ditavit tua benignitas.
Rarò pœna deseruit scelestum hominem.
Tumidus rigat arva fluvius.
Mercator reficit naves quassas.
Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam.
Aurum avidas mentes polluit.
Nauta videt mare turgidum.
Mollis pax arva colit.
Feriunt summos fulmina montes.
Atra nubes condidit lunam.
Rediens fugat astra Phœbus.
Sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras.
Tres Horatii vicerunt tres Curiatios.
En ! quò discordia cives perduxit miseros.
Miltiades vicit Persas.
Omnia fert tempus.
Mora dat vires : teneras mora percoquet uvas.
Mentem non frontem hominis spectato.

Substantives agreeing in Case.

Xerxes, rex Persicus Græciam invasit.
Philippus, rex Macedonicus Athenienses vicit.
Cornelius Gallus, eques Romanus se ipsum occidit.
Nos consules desumus.
Pastor Corydon ardebat Alexin.

The same Case after the Verb as before it.

Ira furor brevis est.
Virtus est optima nobilitas.
Dux ego vester eram.
Inertia est vitium.
Natura est optimus dux.
Virtus est sua merces.
Ego non sum pastor.
Sapiens est Rex.
Cicero habebatur disertus.
Exercitatio est magister optimus.
Fames est coquus optimus.
Parsimonia est vectigal magnum.
Alexander vocabatur magnus.
Conscientia est pondus grave.
Amor est res credula.
Amicus verus est thesaurus magnus.
Illa incedit regina.

The Relative.

Literas expecto, quas scripsisti.
Est Deus, qui videt omnia.
Fortis est qui se vincit.
Non est tutus ille, quem omnes oderunt.
Ingratus est, qui non reddit beneficium.
Quæ nimis apparent retia, vitat avis.
Is est civis, qui suam patriam diligit.

Substantives governing the Genitive.

Crescit amor nummi.
Facta ducum vivent.
Necessitas est mater artium.

Honos est præmium virtutis.
Juno erat Jovis conjux.
Ego non ero causa tuæ mortis.
Helena causa fuit belli Trojani.
Opes sunt irritamenta malorum.
Sol est lux mundi.
Cornua decrescunt lunæ.
Neptunus est numen aquarum.
Immensa est potentia cœli.
Ego lacrymas matris videbo.
Scipio fudit Annibalis copias.
Semiramis erat uxor Nini.
Dei jussa fient.
Romulus erat conditor Romanæ urbis.
Canis sequitur vestigia leporis.
Miles timet sagittam hostis.
Est calcanda omnibus via lethi.
Pater ventorum regit navem.
Quis non causas mille doloris habet?
Ira est initium insaniæ.
Omnium malorum stultitia est mater.
Omnium rerum vicissitudo est.

The Infinitive Mood.

Cupio te videre.
Volui dormire.
Aude contemnere opes.
Carmina possumus donare.
Sepulchrum incipit apparere.
Teneros poteram contingere ramos.
Incipe cognoscere tuam matrem.
Tristitiam finire memento.
Nihil amplius scribere possum.
Ego cupio ad te venire.
Non possum intelligere.
Mori me denique coges.
Virtus amitti non potest.
Poteram tua vela videre.
Nos speramus amari.
Hora consistere non potest.
Alexander volebat metui.
Ego plusquam feci facere non possum.
Pecunia nescit mutare naturam.
Bene ferre disce magnam fortunam.

Angustam pauperiem pati discat puer.
Nemo dici beatus ante obitum debet.

The Accusative before the Infinitive.

Jubeo vos redire.
Scio eum flere.
Mori me denique coges.
Ferunt Anaxagoram, quum ejus filia mortua esset, dixisse, Sciebam me genuisse mortalem.
Dicit literas scribi.
Torquatus jussit suam filiam necari.
Cæsar maluit se diligi, quam metui.
Vitæ summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam.

Conjunctions.

Deus solus potest esse architectus et rector hujus cœli et terræ.
Justitia est virtus omnium virtutum domina et regina.
Sol ruit et montes umbrantur.
Ego delector dici bonus et prudens vir.
Immensa est potentia cœli, et non habet finem.
Accipere quam facere injuriam præstat.
Voluptas animi est major quam corporis.
Honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt.
Sapientem, neque paupertas, neque mors, neque vincula terrent.
Juno erat Jovis soror et conjux.
Nox erat et luna fulgebat.
Marius et Sylla gessêrunt civile bellum.
Vis mortis rapuit et rapiet gentes.
Non erat formosus, sed erat facundus Ulysses.

Genitive after Adjectives.

Quid causæ est ?
Nihil erat reliqui.
Plus molestiæ quam voluptatis, gloria habet.
Quid rei est ?
Cicero habuit minus fortitudinis quam Julius Cæsar.
Ille testatus est, se nihil damni passum fuisse.
Plus argenti, quam auri, inveniebatur.
Justus vir est tenax propositi.
Agricolam laudat vir legis jurumque peritus.
Ejus animus est insolens malarum artium.
Erat servantissimus æqui.

Nullum suorum amicorum in consilium adhibuit.
Quis eorum non est egregius ?
Princeps poetarum erat Homerus.
Omnium Romanorum Cicero erat optimus orator.
Omnium rerum est nocentissima calumnia.

Dative after Adjectives.

Dictum sapienti sat est.
Fortuna est simillima vento.
Quis est amicior quam frater fratri ?
Nil fuit unquam sic impar sibi.
Omnibus est calcanda semel via lethi.
Fidelior illi quam mihi fuisti.
Tua amicitia est grata mihi.

Ablative after Adjectives.

Disce parvo esse contentus.
Virtute qui sunt præditi, soli sunt digni honore.
Dignum laude virum, musa vetat mori.

The Comparative Degree.

Quid est fœdius avaritiâ ?
Nihil est carius mihi, tuâ amicitiâ.
Nullus locus carior nobis esse debet, patriâ.
Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum.
Facta sunt dictis difficiliora.

The Cause, Manner, or Instrument.

Dei providentiâ mundus administratur.
Optimus est, qui minimis urgetur vitiis.
Oderunt peccare boni, virtutis amore.
Secundæ res virtute ornantur.

Ablative Absolute.

Amoto, quæramus seria, ludo.
Redeunte illo, omnes lætabimur.

Hyeme appropinquante, plurimis suorum amissis, hostes cedunt.

Darius, octoginta millibus hominum amissis, trepidus refugit.

The Genitive after Verbs.

Est adolescentis, revereri natu majores.
Non fuit veteris instituti, cremare mortuos.
Miserere civium tuorum.
Ille satagit rerum suarum.
Mors miseretur nec divitum nec pauperum.
Interest omnium, juventutem probè institui.

Verbs governing the Dative.

Omnes antiquæ gentes regibus paruerunt.
Ætas succedit ætati.
Omnia parent divitiis.
Sunt nobis mitia poma.
Non modo non profuit, sed etiam obfuit, Publii Clodii mors Miloni.

Verbs governing the Ablative.

Opus est nobis tuâ auctoritate.
Nunc est opus nobis, tuo consilio, amore, et fide.
Vacare culpâ est maximum solatium.
Sic presentibus utere voluptatibus, ut non noceas futuris.

Genitive and Ablative.

Hæc terra est ferax Cereris, multoque feracior uvis.
Hic vir est probi ingenii.
Sentinus fuit adolescens eximiâ spe, summæ virtutis.
Themistocles fuit tenacissimæ memoriæ.

Genitive and Accusative.

Sapientes famam æstimant pluris quam divitias.
Debemus facere voluptates minimi.
Condemno meipsum inertiæ.
Res adversæ admonent homines religionis.

Accusative and Dative.

Timophanes antetulit suorum libertatem, patris saluti.
Nemo non homini vitam eripere potest, at nemo mortem.
Hic vir civitatibus leges libertatemque reddidit.

Verbs governing two Accusatives.

Otium docet adolescentes omnia mala.
Augustus, summum imperium Romæ adeptus, docuit suos nepotes literas.
Roga Deum bonam mentem, et bonam valetudinem.

Accusative and Ablative.

Libera rempublicam metu.
Hæc fuit sapientia quondam, publica privatis secernere, sacra profanis.
Oneravit naves auro.
Solebant victores coronare oleâ, aut cingere tempora lauro.

Impersonal Verbs.

Conducit saluti vivere parce, et nobis ita vivere expedit.
Licet nobis esse beātus.
Non pudet malos superbiæ.
Delectat pueros ludere.

Prepositions governing the Accusative.

Juvat per pericula ire ad decus.
Rosæ fulgent inter lilia mixtæ.
Pulchrum est eminere inter illustres viros.
Hanc ob causam, Hippomanes in leonem mutatus est.
Orates divisit sua bona inter Thebanos, nihil sibi servans, præter peram et baculum.
Pauci veniunt ad senectutem.

Prepositions governing the Ablative.

Codrus pro patriâ mortuus est.
Deum agnoscimus ex operibus ejus.
Sub dulci melle venea latent.
Nemo potest sine virtute esse beatus
Regulus in Africâ victus est.
Poma jacent sub arbore.
Verum decus in virtute positum est.

Gerunds.

Legendum est mihi.
Si vis me flere, dolendum est primum ipsi tibi.
Ille est studiosus augendi opes.
Fabius invenit novam vincendi artem.
Charta est utilis scribendo.
Ut ad cursum equus, ad arandum bos, ad indagandum canis, sic homo ad intelligendum et ad agendum, natus est.
Pœna absterret a peccando.
Hic vir nobis missum est ad ferendam opem.

Supines.

Eamus deambulatum.
Nil dictu fœdum visuque, hæc limina tangat intra quæ puer est.
Sol acrior ire lavatum admonet.

Place.

Hic homo natus est Athenis.
Ego vivo Romæ.
Scipio Romam rediit.
Euripides domum rediens a cœnâ canibus laceratus est.
Ille discessit Corintho.
Domi militiæque respublica venalis fuit.

Measure and Time.

Otos et Ephialtes crescebant novem digitis, singulis mensibus.
Scipio missus in Africam, die quâ venit, Novam Carthaginem cepit.
Solebant Christiani, stato die, ante lucem convenire.
Mithridates regnavit sexaginta annos.

PART SECOND.

HISTORIÆ SACRÆ.

1.

Deus creavit cœlum et terram intra sex dies.

Primo die fecit lucem. Secundo die fecit firmamentum, quod vocavit cœlum.

Tertio die coëgit aquas in unum locum, et eduxit e terrâ plantas et arbores.

Quarto die fecit solem et lunam et stellas.

Quinto die aves quæ volitant in aëre, et pisces qui natant in aquis.

Sexto die fecit omnia animantia, postremo hominem, et quievit die septimo.

2.

Deus finxit corpus hominis e limo terræ, dedit illi animam viventem, fecit illum ad similitudinem suam, et nominavit illum Adamum.

Deinde immisit soporem in Adamum, et detraxit unam e costis ejus dormientis.

Ex eâ formavit mulierem quam dedit sociam Adamo, sicque instituit matrimonium.

Nomen primæ mulieris fuit Eva.

3.

Deus posuit Adamum et Evam in horto amœnissimo, qui solet appellari Paradisus terrestris.

Ingens fluvius irrigabat hortum : erant ibi omnes arbores jucundæ aspectu, et fructus gustu suaves. Inter eas arbor scientiæ boni et mali.

Deus dixit homini : utere fructibus omnium arborum paradisi, præter fructum arboris scientiæ boni et mali ; nam si comedas illum fructum, morieris.

4.

Serpens, qui erat callidissimum omnium animantium, dixit mulieri : cur non comedis fructum istius arboris ?

Mulier respondit : Deus id prohibuit. Si tetigerimus illum, moriemur.

Minime, inquit serpens : non moriemini ; sed eritis similes Deo, scientes bonum et malum.

Mulier, decepta his verbis, decerpsit fructum et comedit : deinde obtulit viro, qui pariter comedit.

5.

Adamus, fugiens conspectum Dei, se abscondit. Deus vocavit illum : Adame, Adame.

Qui respondit : timui conspectum tuum, et abscondi me.

Cur times, inquit Deus, nisi quia comedisti fructum vetitum ?

Adamus respondit : mulier, quam dedisti mihi sociam, porrexit mihi fructum istum ut ederem.

Dominus dixit mulieri : cur fecisti hoc ? Quæ respondit : serpens me decepit.

6.

Dominus dixit serpenti : quia decepisti mulierem, eris odiosus et execratus inter omnia animantia ; reptabis super pectus, et comedes terram.

Inimicitiæ erunt inter te et mulierem ; ipsa olim conteret caput tuum.

Dixit etiam mulieri : afficiam te multis malis ; paries liberos in dolore, et eris in potestate viri.

7.

Deinde Deus dixit Adamo : quia gessisti morem uxori tuæ, habebis terram infestam ; ea fundet tibi spinas et carduos.

Quæres ex eâ victum cum multo labore, donec abeas in terram e qua ortus es.

Tum ejecit Adamum et Evam ex horto ut ille coleret terram, et collocavit angelum, qui præferebat manu gladium igneum, ut custodiret aditum Paradisi.

8.

Adamus habuit multos liberos, inter quos Caïnus et Abel numerantur : hic fuit pastor ; ille agricola.

Uterque obtulit dona Domino : Caïnus quidem fructus terræ ; Abel autem oves egregias.

Dona Abelis placuerunt Deo, non autem dona Caïni ; quod Caïnus ægre tulit.

Dominus dixit Caïno : cur invides fratri ? si recte facies, recipies mercedem ; sin autem male, lues pœnam peccati.

9.

Caïnus non paruit Deo monenti : dissimulans iram, dixit fratri suo : age, eamus deambulatum.

Itaque unà ambo abierunt foras, et quum essent in agro Caïnus irruit in Abelem, et interfecit illum.

Deus dixit Caïno : ubi est tuus frater ? Caïnus respondit : nescio ; num ego sum custos fratris mei ?

10.

Deus dixit Caïno : Caïne, quid fecisti ? Sanguis fratris tui, quem ipse fudisti manu tuâ, clamat ad me.

Infesta tibi erit terra, quæ bibit sanguinem Abelis : quum colueris eam longo et duro labore, nullos feret fructus : eris vagus in orbe terrarum.

Caïnus, desperans veniam, fugit.

11.

Postquam numerus hominum crevit, omnia vitia invaluere. Quare offensus Deus statuit perdere hominum genus diluvio.

Attamen pepercit Noëmo et liberis ejus, quia colebant virtutem.

Noëmus admonitus a Deo exstruxit ingentem arcam in modum navis ; linivit eam bitumine, et in eam induxit par unum omnium avium et animantium.

12.

Postquam Noëmus ipse ingressus est arcam cum conjuge, tribus filiis et totidem nuribus, aquæ maris et omnium fontium erupêrunt.

Simul pluvia ingens cecidit per quadraginta dies et totidem noctes.

Aqua operuit universam terram, ita ut superaret quindecim cubitis altissimos montes.

Omnia absumpta sunt diluvio: arca autem sublevata aquis fluitabat in alto.

13.

Deus immisit ventum vehementem, et sensim aquæ imminutæ sunt.

Tandem mense undecimo postquam diluvium cœperat, Noëmus aperuit fenestram arcæ, et emisit corvum, qui non est reversus.

Deinde emisit columbam: quum ea non invenisset locum ubi poneret pedem, reversa est ad Noëmum, qui extendit manum, et intulit eam in arcam.

Columba rursum emissa attulit in ore suo ramum olivæ virentis, quo finis diluvii significabatur.

14.

Noëmus egressus est ex arcâ, postquam ibi inclusus fuerat per annum totum ipse et familia ejus: eduxit secum aves cæteraque animantia.

Tum erexit altare, et obtulit sacrificium Domino. Deus dixit illi: non delebo deinceps genus hominum; ponam arcum meum in nubibus et erit signum fœderis quod facio vobiscum.

Quum obduxero nubes cœlo, arcus meus apparebit, et recordabor fœderis mei, nec unquam diluvium erit ad perdendam orbem terrarum.

15.

Omnes gentes propagatæ sunt a filiis Noëmi. Semus incoluit Asiam, Chamus Africam, Japhetus Europam.

Pœna diluvii non deterruit homines a vitiis, sed brevì facti sunt prejores quàm prìus.

Obliti sunt Dei creatoris: adorabant solem et lunam; non verebantur parentes; dicebant mendacium; faciebant fraudem, furtum, homicidium: uno verbo se contaminabant omnibus flagitiis.

16.

Quidam tamen sancti viri coluerunt veram religionem et virtutem, inter quos fuit Abrahamus e genere Semi.

Deus fecit fœdus cum illo his verbis: exi e domo paternâ, desere patriam, et pete regionem quam daturus sum posteris tuis.

Augebo te prole numerosâ; eris pater multarum gentium, ac per te omnes orbis nationes erunt bonis cumulatæ.

Aspice cœlum: dinumera stellas, si potes; tua progenies eas æquabit numero.

17.

Abrahamus jam senuerat, et Sara ejus uxor erat sterilis.

Quibus tamen Deus promisit, filium ex eis nasciturum.

Habebis, inquit, filium ex Sarâ conjuge tuâ.

Quod audiens Sara risit, nec statim adhibuit fidem promissis Dei, et idcirco reprehensa est a Deo.

Abrahamus autem credidit Deo pollicenti.

Et verò uno pòst anno filius natus est Abrahamo, qui eum vocavit Isaacum.

18.

Postquam Isaacus adolevit, Deus, tentans fidem Abrahami, dixit illi; Abrahame, tolle filium tuum unicum quem amas, et immola eum mihi in monte quem ostendam tibi.

Abrahamus non dubitavit parere Deo jubenti; imposuit ligna Isaaco, ipse verò portabat ignem et gladium.

Quum iter facerent simul, Isaacus dixit patri: mi pater, ecce ligna et ignis: sed ubinam est hostia immolanda? Cui Abrahamus: Deus, inquit, sibi providebit hostiam, fili mi.

19.

Ubi pervenêrunt ambo in locum designatum, Abrahamus exstruxit aram, disposuit ligna, alligavit Isaacum super struem lignorum, deinde arripuit gladium.

Tum Angelus clamavit de cœlo: Abrahame, contine manum tuam: ne noceas puero: jam fides tua mihi perspecta est, quum non peperceris filio tuo unico: et ego favebo tibi; remunerabo splendidè fidem tuam.

Abrahamus respexit, et vidit arietem hærentem cornibus inter vepres, quem immolavit loco filii.

20.

Postea Abrahamus misit servum suum Eliezerem ad cognatos suos qui erant in Mesopotamiâ, ut inde adduceret uxorem filio suo Isaaco.

Eliezer sumpsit decem camelos domini sui, et profectus est, portans secum munera magnifica, quibus donaret puellam destinatam Isaaco et ejus parentes.

Ubi pervenit in Mesopotamiam, constitit cum camelis prope puteum aquæ ad vesperam, quo tempore mulieres solebant convenire ad hauriendam aquam.

21.

Eliezer oravit Deum his verbis : Domine, Deus Abrahami, fac ut puella, quæ dabit potum mihi petenti, ea sit quam Isaaco destinas.

Ecce statim Rebecca virgo eximiâ pulchritudine prodiit, gerans urnam humeris, quæ descendit ad puteum, et implevit urnam.

Tunc Eliezer progressus obviàm puellæ : da, inquit, potum mihi : cui Rebecca : bibe, ait, domine mi ; et simul demisit urnam.

Quum ille bibisset, Rebecca obtulit etiam aquam camelis. Hoc indicio cognovit Eliezer quod scire cupiebat.

22.

Eliezer protulit inaures aureas et armillas, quas dedit Rebeccæ : tum interrogavit illam cujus esset filia, num in domo patris esset locus ad commorandum.

Cui Rebecca respondit : ego sum filia Bathuelis : avus meus est frater Abrahami ; est domi locus ad commorandum amplissimus ; est etiam plurimum fœni et palearum ad usum camelorum.

Quod audiens Eliezer egit gratias Deo, qui tribuisset iter prosperum sibi.

23.

Rebecca properavit domum et narravit matri suæ ea quæ sibi contigerant.

Labanus frater Rebeccæ, quum audivisset sororem narrantem, adivit hominem, qui stabat ad fontem cum camelis, et compellans eum : ingredere, inquit, domine mi : cur stas foris ? Paravi hospitium tibi et locum camelis.

Dein deduxit eum domum, eique cibum apposuit.

24.

Continuò Eliezer exposuit parentibus Rebeccæ causam itineris suscepti, rogavitque ut annuerent postulationi suæ.

Qui responderunt : ita voluntas Dei fert ; nec possumus Deo obsistere. En Rebecca ; proficiscatur tecum, nuptura Isaaco.

Tum Eliezer deprompsit vasa aurea et argentea, vestesque pretiosas, quas dedit Rebeccæ; obtulit etiam munera matri ejus et fratri, et inierunt convivium.

25.

Postridie Eliezer surgens manè dixit parentibus Rebeccæ: herus meus me exspectat; dimittite me, ut redeam ad illum.

Qui responderunt: vocemus puellam, et percontemur ejus sententiam.

Quum Rebecca venisset, sciscitati sunt, an vellet discedere cum homine? Volo, inquit illa.

Dimiserunt ergo Rebeccam et nutricem illius, precantes ei omnia prospera.

26.

Isaacus fortè tunc deambulabat rure; vidit camelos venientes. Simul Rebecca conspecta virum deambulantem, desiluit e camelo, et interrogavit Eliezerem, quis est ille vir?

Eliezer respondit: ipse est herus meus. Illa statim operuit se pallio.

Eliezer narravit Isaaco omnia quæ fecerat.

Isaacus introduxit Rebeccam in tabernaculum matris suæ, et lenitus est dolor, quem capiebat ex morte matris.

27.

Rebecca edidit uno partu duos filios, Esaüm et Jacobum. Qui prior editus est, pilosus erat; alter verò, lenis: ille fuit venator strenuus, hic autem placidus et simplex moribus.

Quâdam die, quum Jacobus sibi paravisset pulmentum ex lentibus, venit Esaüs fessus de viâ, et dixit fratri: da mihi hoc pulmentum; nam redeo rure exanimatus lassitudine.

Cui Jacobus: dabo, si concedas mihi jus primogeniti.

Faciam libenter, inquit Esaüs. Jura ergo, ait Jacobus.

Esaüs juravit et vendidit jus suum.

28.

Isaacus, qui delectabatur venatione, amabat Esaüm, Jacobus verò erat carior Rebeccæ.

Quum Isaacus jam senuisset, et factus esset cæcus, vocavit Esaüm: sumito, inquit, pharetram, arcum et sagittas; affer mihi et para de venatione pulmentum, ut comedam et apprecer tibi fausta omnia antequam moriar.

Esaüs itaque profectus est venatum.

29.

Rebecca audierat Isaacum loquentem : vocavit Jacobum, et afferto, inquit, mihi duos hædos opimos : conficiam pulmentum, quo pater tuus valdè delectatur ; appones ei cibum, et bene precabitur tibi.

Jacobus respondit : ego non ausim id facere, mater : Esaüs est pilosus ; ego sum lenis ; si pater me attrectaverit, succensebit mihi ; ita indignatio patris et damnum mihi evenient pro ejus benevolentiâ.

30.

Rebecca institit : ne timeas, inquit, fili mi. Si quid adversi inde sequatur, id totum sumo mihi : tu verò ne dubites facere quod jussus es.

Itaque Jacobus abiit et attulit matri duos hædos ; illa paravit seni cibum quem noverat suavem esse palato ejus.

Deinde induit Jacobum vestibus fratris : aptavit pellem hædi manibus ejus et collo.

Tum, adi, inquit, patrem tuum, et offer illi escam quam appetit.

31.

Jacobus attulit patri suo escam paratam a matre.

Cui Isaacus dixit : quisnam es tu ? Jacobus respondit : ego sum Esaüs primogenitus tuus ; feci quod jussisti, pater ; surge et comede de venatione meâ.

Quomodo, ait Isaacus, potuisti invenire tam citò ? Inveni, pater : Deus ita voluit.

Isaacus rursum : tu-ne Esaüs promogenitus meus ? accede propiùs ut attrectem te.

Ille accessit ad patrem, qui dixit : vox quidem est Jacobi, sed manus sunt Esaï.

32.

Isaacus amplexatus Jacobum anteposuit eum fratri, et tribuit illi omnia bona primogeniti.

Non multò pòst Esaüs rediit a venatione, et ipse obtulit patri pulmentum quod paraverat.

Cui Isaacus mirans dixit : quis est ergo ille qui modò attulit mihi cibum, et cui apprecatus sum omnia fausta, tanquam primogenito ?

Quod audiens Esaüs edidit magnum clamorem, et implevit domum lamentis.

33.

Esaüs ardens irâ minabatur mortem Jacobo.

Quare Rebecca mater timens dilecto filio suo, fuge, inquit, fili mi; abi ad Labanum avunculum tuum, et commorare apud eum, donec ira fratris tui defervescat.

Jacobus, dimissus a patre et matre, profectus est in Mesopotamiam.

Iter faciens pervenit ad quendam locum, ubi fessus de viâ pernoctavit: supposuit lapidem capiti suo et obdormivit.

34.

Jacobus vidit in somnis scalam, quæ innixa terræ pertinebat ad cœlum, atque angelos Dei ascendentes et descendentes: audivit Dominum dicentem sibi: ego sum Deus patris tui, dabo tibi et posteris tuis terram cui incubas.

Noli timere; ego favebo tibi; ero custos tuus, quocumque perrexeris, et reducam te in patriam, ac per te omnes orbis nationes erunt bonis cumulatæ.

Jacobus expergefactus adoravit Dominum.

35.

Jacobus iter persecutus pervenit in Mesopotamiam: vidit tres pecorum greges propter puteum cubantes.

Nam ex eo puteo greges solebant adaquari. Os putei claudebatur ingenti lapide.

Jacobus accessit illuc, et dixit pastoribus: fratres, unde estis? qui responderunt: ex urbe Haran.

Quos interrogavit iterum, nôstis-ne Labanum? Dixerunt, novimus. Valet-ne? valet, inquiunt: ecce Rachel filia ejus venit cum grege suo.

36.

Dum Jacobus loqueretur cum pastoribus, Rachel, filia Labani, venit cum pecore paterno: nam ipsa pascebat gregem.

Confestim Jacobus, videns cognatam suam, amovit lapidem ab ore putei. Ego sum, inquit, filius Rebeccæ, et osculatus est eam.

Rachel festinans nunciavit patri suo, qui agnovit filium sororis suæ, deditque ei Rachelem in matrimonium.

37.

Jocobus diu commoratus est apud Labanum: interea mirè auxit rem suam, et factus est dives.

Longo pòst tempore admonitus a Deo rediit in patriam suam.

Extimescebat iram fratris sui : ut placaret animum ejus, præmisit ad eum nuncios, qui offerrent ei munera.

Esaüs mitigatus occurrit obviàm Jacobo advenienti : insiliit in collum ejus, flensque osculatus est eum, nec quidquàm ille nocuit.

38.

Jacobus habuit duodecim filios, inter quos erat Josephus ; hunc pater amabat præ cæteris, quia senex genuerat eum. Dederat illi togam textam e filis varii coloris.

Quam ob causam Josephus erat invisus suis fratribus, præsertim postquam narravisset eis duplex somnium, quo futura ejus magnitudo portendebatur.

Oderunt illum tantopere ut non possent cum eo amicè loqui.

39.

Hæc porro erant Josephi somnia. Ligabamus, inquit, simul manipulos in agro : ecce manipulus meus surgebat et stabat rectus ; vestri autem manipuli circumstantes venerabantur meum.

Postea vidi in somnis solem, lunan et undecim stellas adorantes me.

Cui fratres responderunt, quorsum spectant ista somnia ? Num tu eris rex noster ? Num subjiciemur ditioni tuæ ?

Fratres igitur invidebant ei ; at pater rem tacitus considerabat.

40.

Quâdam die quum fratres Josephi pascerent greges procul, ipse remanserat domi. Jacobus misit eum ad fratres, ut sciret quomodò se haberent.

Qui, videntes Josephum venientem, consilium ceperunt illius occidendi.

Ecce, inquiebant, somniator venit ; occidamus illum et projiciamus in puteum: dicemus patri: fera devoravit Josephum. Tunc apparebit quid sua illi prosint somnia.

41.

Ruben, qui erat natu maximus, deterrebat fratres a tanto scelere.

Nolite, inquiebat, interficere puerum : est enim frater noster : dimittite eum potiùs in hanc foveam.

Habebat in amimo liberare Josephum ex eorum manibus, et illum extrahere e foveâ, atque ad patrem reducere.

Reipsâ his verbis deducti sunt ad mitius consilium.

42.

Ubi Josephus pervenit ad fratres suos, detraxerunt ei togam, quâ indutus erat, et detruserunt eum in foveam.

Deinde quum consedissent ad sumendum cibum, conspexerunt mercatores qui petebant Ægyptum cum camelis portantibus varia aromata.

Venit illis in mentem Josephum vendere illis mercatoribus.

Qui emerunt Josephum viginti nummis argenteis, eumque duxerunt in Ægyptum.

43.

Tunc fratres Josephi tinxerunt togam ejus in sanguine hædi quem occiderant, et miserunt eam ad patrem cum his verbis : invenimus hanc togam ; vide an toga filii tui sit.

Quam quum agnovisset, pater exclamavit : toga filii mei est : fera pessima devoravit Josephum. Deinde scidit vestem, et induit cilicium.

Omnes liberi ejus convenerunt ut lenirent dolorem patris ; sed Jacobus noluit accipere consolationem ; dixque : ego descendam mœrens cum filio meo in sepulchrum.

44.

Putiphar Ægyptius emit Josephum a mercatoribus.

Deus autem favit Putiphari causâ Josephi : omnia ei prosperè succedebant.

Quamobrem Josephus benignè habitus est ab hero, qui præfecit eum domui suæ.

Josephus ergo administrabat rem familiarem Putipharis : omnia fiebant ad nutum ejus, nec Putiphar ullius negotii curam gerebat.

45.

Josephus erat insigni et pulchrâ facie : uxor Putipharis eum pelliciebat ad flagitium.

Josephus autem nolebat assentiri improbæ mulieri.

Quâdam die mulier apprehendit oram pallii ejus ; at Josephus reliquit pallium in manibus ejus, et fugit.

Mulier irata inclamavit servos, et Josephum accusavit apud virum, qui niniùm credulus conjecit Josephum in carcerem.

46.

Erant in codem carcere duo ministri regis Pharaonis; alter præerat pincernis, alter pistoribus.

Utrique obvenit divinitus somnium eâdem nocte.

Ad quos quum venisset Josephus manè, et animadvertisset eos tristiores solito, interrogavit quænam esset mœstitiæ causa?

Qui responderunt: obvenit nobis somnium, nec quisquam est qui illud nobis interpretetur.

Nonne, inquit Josephus, Dei solius est prænoscere res futuras? Narrate mihi somnia vestra.

47.

Tum prior sic exposuit Josepho somnium suum.

Vidi in quiete vitem in quâ erant tres palmites; ea paulatim protulit gemmas; deinde flores eruperunt, ac denique uvæ maturescebant.

Ego exprimebam uvas in scyphum Pharaonis, eique porrigebam.

Esto bono animo, inquit Josephus, post tres dies Pharao te restituet in gradum pristinum: te rogo ut memineris mei.

48.

Alter quoque narravit somnium suum Josepho: gestabam in capite tria canistra in quibus erant cibi quos pistores solent conficerè.

Ecce autem aves circumvolitabant, et cibos illos comedebant. Cui Josephus: hæc est interpretatio istius somnii.

Tria canistra sunt tres dies, quibus elapsis, Pharao te feriet securi, et affigit ad palum, ubi aves pascentur carne tuâ.

49.

Die tertio, qui dies natalis Pharaonis erat, splendidum convivium parandum fuit.

Tunc rex meminit ministrorum suorum, qui erant in carcere.

Restituit præfecto pincernarum munus suum; alterum verò securi percussum suspendit ad palum: ita res somnium comprobavit.

Tamen præfectus pincernarum oblitus est Josephi, nec illius in se meriti recordatus est.

50.

Post biennium rex ipse habuit somnium.

Videbatur sibi adstare Nilo flumini: et ecce emergebant de flumine septem vaccæ pingues, quæ pascebantur in palude.

Deinde septem aliæ vaccæ macilentæ exierunt ex eodem flumine, quæ devorârunt priores.

Pharao experrectus rursum dormivit, et alterum habuit somnium.

Septem spicæ plenæ enascebantur in uno culmo, aliæque totidem exiles succrescebant, et spicas plenas consumebant.

51.

Ubi illuxit, Pharao perturbatus convocavit omnes conjectores Ægypti, et narravit illis somnium; at nemo poterat illud interpretari.

Tunc præfectus pincernarum dixit regi: confiteor peccatum meum: quum ego et præfectus pistorum essemus in carcere, uterque somniavimus eâdem nocte.

Erat ibi puer Hebræus, qui nobis sapienter interpretatus est somnia; res enim interpretationem comprobavit.

52.

Rex arcessivit Josephum, eique narravit utrumque somnium. Tum Josephus Pharaoni: duplex, inquit, somnium unam atque eandem rem significat.

Septem vaccæ pingues et septem spicæ plenæ sunt septem anni ubertatis mox venturæ.

Septem verò vaccæ macilentæ et septem spicæ exiles sunt totidem anni famis, quæ ubertatem secutura est.

Itaque, rex, præfice toti Ægypto virum sapientem et industrium, qui partem frugum recondat in horreis publicis, servetque diligenter in subsidium famis secuturæ.

53.

Regi placuit consilium; quare dixit Josepho: num quisquam est in Ægypto te sapientior? Nemo certè fungetur meliùs illo munere.

En tibi trado curam regni mei.

Tum detraxit e manu suâ annulum, et Josephi digito inseruit; induit illum veste byssinâ, collo torquem aureum circumdedit, eumque in curru suo secundum collocavit.

Josephus erat triginta annos natus, quum summam potestatem a rege accepit.

54.

Josephus perlustravit omnes Ægypti regiones, et per septem annos ubertatis congessit maximam frumenti copiam.

Secuta est inopia septem annorum, et in orbe universo fames ingravescebat.

Tunc Ægyptii, quos premebat egestas, adiêrunt regem, postulantes cibum.

Quos Pharao remittebat ad Josephum.

Hic autem aperuit horrea, et Ægyptiis frumenta vendidit.

55.

Ex aliis quoque regionibus conveniebatur in Ægyptum ad emendam annonam.

Eâdem necessitate compulsus Jacobus misit illuc filios suos.

Itaque profecti sunt fratres Josephi; sed pater retinuit domi natu minimum, qui vocabatur Benjaminus.

Timebat enim ne quid mali ei accideret in itinere.

Benjaminus ex eâdem matre natus erat quâ Josephus, ideoque ei longè carior erat quàm cæteri fratres.

56.

Decem fratres, ubi in conspectum Josephi venerunt, eum proni venerati sunt.

Agnovit eos Josephus, nec ipse est cognitus ab eis.

Noluit indicare statim quis esset, sed eos interrogavit tanquam alienos: unde venistis, et quo consilio?

Qui responderunt: profecti sumus e regione Chanaan ut emamus frumentum.

Non est ita, inquit Josephus; sed venistis huc animo hostili: vultis explorare nostras urbes et loca Ægypti parum munita.

At illi: minimè, inquiunt: nihil mali meditamur; duodecim fratres sumus; minimus retentus est domi a patre: alius verò non superest.

57.

Illud Josephum angebat quòd Benjaminus cum cæteris non aderat.

Quare dixit eis: experiar an verum dixeritis: maneat unus ex vobis obses apud me, dum adducatur huc frater vester minimus; cæteri abite cum frumento.

Tunc cœperunt inter se dicere : meritò hæc patimur : crudeles fuimus in fratrem nostrum ; nunc pœnam hujus sceleris luimus.

Putabant hæc verba non intelligi a Josepho, quia per interpretem cum eis loquebatur.

Ipse autem avertit se parumper et flevit.

58.

Josephus jussit fratrum saccos impleri tritico, et pecuniam, quam attulerant, reponi in ore saccorum ; addidit insuper cibaria in viam.

Deinde dimisit eos, præter Simeonem, quem retinuit obsidem.

Itaque profecti sunt fratres Josephi, et, quum venissent ad patrem, narraverunt ei omnia quæ sibi acciderant.

Quum aperuissent saccos, ut effunderent frumenta, mirantes repererunt pecuniam.

59.

Jacobus, ut audivit Benjaminum arcessi a præfecto Ægypti, cum gemitu questus est.

Orbum me liberis fecistis : Josephus mortuus est ; Simeon retentus est in Ægypto ; Benjaminum vultis abducere.

Hæc omnia mala in me residunt ; non dimittam Benjaminum ; nam si quid ei adversi acciderit in viâ, non potero ei superstes vivere, sed dolore oppressus moriar.

60.

Postquam consumpti sunt cibi quos attulerant, Jacobus dixit filiis suis : proficiscimini iterum in Ægyptum, ut ematis cibos.

Qui responderunt : non possumus adire præfectum Ægypti sine Benjamino ; ipse enim jussit illum ad se adduci.

Cur, inquit pater, mentionem fecistis de fratre vestro minimo ?

Ipse, inquiunt, nos interrogavit an pater viveret, an alium fratrem haberemus.

Respondimus ad ea quæ sciscitabatur : non potuimus præscire eum dicturum esse : adducite huc fratrem vestrum.

61.

Tunc Judas, unus e filiis Jacobi, dixit patri : committe mihi puerum : ego illum recipio in fidem meam : ego servabo, ego reducam ad te ; nisi fecero, hujus rei cul-

pa in me residebit : si voluisses eum statim dimittere, jam secundò huc rediissemus.

Tandem victus pater annuit : quoniam necesse est, inquit, proficiscatur Benjaminus vobiscum, deferte viro munera et duplum pretium, ne fortè errore factum sit ut vobis redderetur prior pecunia.

62.

Nunciatum est Josepho eosdem viros advenisse, et cum eis parvulum fratrem.

Jussit Josephus eos introduci domum, et lautum parari convivium.

Illi porro metuebant ne arguerentur de pecuniâ, quam in saccis repererant : quare purgaverunt se apud dispensatorem Josephi.

Jam semel, inquiunt, huc venimus : reversi domum invenimus pretium frumenti in saccis : nescimus quonam casu id factum fuerit : sed eandem pecuniam reportavimus.

Quibus dispensator ait : bono ànimo estote. Deinde adduxit ad illos Simeonem, qui retentus fuerat.

63.

Deinde Josephus ingressus est in conclave, ubi sui eum fratres expectabant, qui eum venerati sunt offerentes munera.

Josephus eos clementer salutavit, interrogavitque : salvusne est senex ille quem vos patrem habetis ? Vivitne adhuc ?

Qui responderunt : salvus est pater noster, adhuc vivit.

Josephus autem, conjectis in Benjaminum oculis, dixit : iste est frater vester minimus, qui domi remanserat apud patrem ?

Et rursus : Deus sít tibi propitius, fili mi ; et abiit festinans, quia commotus erat animo, et lachrymæ erumpebant.

64.

Josephus lotâ facie regressus continuit se, et jussit apponi cibos.

Tum distribuit escam unicuique fratrum suorum : sed pars Benjamini erat quintuplo major quàm cæterorum.

Peracto convivio, Josephus dat negotium dispensatori, ut saccos eorum impleat frumento, pecuniam simul reponat, et insuper scyphum suum argenteum in sacco Benjamini recondat.

Ille fecit diligenter quod jussus fuerat.

65.

Fratres Josephi sese in viam dederant, necdum procul ab urbe aberant.

Tunc Josephus vocavit dispensatorem domûs suæ, eique dixit : persequere viros, et quum eos assecutus fueris, illis dicito : quare injuriam pro beneficio rependistis ?

Subripuistis scyphum argenteum, quo dominus meus utitur : improbè fecistis.

Dispensator mandata Josephi perfecit ; ad eos confestim advolavit ; furtum exprobravit ; rei indignitatem exposuit.

66.

Fratres Josephi responderunt dispensatori : istud sceleris longè a nobis alienum est ; nos, ut tute scis, retulimus bonâ fide pecuniam repertam in saccis :

Tantùm abest ut furati simus scyphum domini tui : apud quem furtum deprehensum fuerit, is morte mulctetur.

Continuò deponunt saccos et aperiunt, quos ille scrutatus invenit scyphum in sacco Benjamini.

67.

Tunc fratres Josephi mœrore oppressi revertuntur in urbem.

Adducti ad Josephum, sese adjecerunt ad pedes illius. Quibus ille : quomodo, inquit, potuistis hoc scelus admittere ?

Judas respondit : fateor : res est manifesta ; nullam possumus excusationem afferre, nec audemus petere veniam aut sperare : nos omnes erimus servi tui.

Nequâquam, ait Josephus : sed ille, apud quem inventus est scyphus, erit mihi servus : vos autem abite liberi ad patrem vestrum.

68.

Tunc Judas accedens propiùs ad Josephum : te oro, inquit, Domine mi, ut bonâ cum veniâ me audias.

Pater unicè diligit puerum ; nolebat primò eum dimittere ; non potui id ab eo impetrare, nisi postquam spopondi eum tutum ab omni periculo fore.

Si redierimus ad patrem sine puero, ille mœrore confectus morietur.

Te oro atque obsecro ut sinas puerum abire, meque

pro eo addicas in servitutem : ego pœnam, quâ dignus est, mihi sumo et exsolvam.

69.

Interea Josephus continere se vix poterat : quare jussit Ægyptios abstantes recedere.

Tum flens dixit magnâ voce : ego sum Josephus ; vivitne adhuc pater meus ?

Non poterant respondere fratres ejus nimio timore perturbati.

Quibus ille amicè : accedite, inquit, ad me : ego sum Josephus frater vester, quem vendidistis mercatoribus euntibus in Ægyptum : noliet timere.

Dei providentiâ id factum est, ut ego saluti vestræ consulerem.

70.

Josephus hæc locutus fratrem suum Benjaminum complexus est, eumque lacrymis conspersit.

Denide cæteros quoque fratres collacrymans osculatus est. Tum demum illi cum eo fidenter locuti sunt.

Quibus Josephus : ite, inquit, properate ad patrem meum, eique nunciate filium suum vivere, et apud Pharaonem plurimùm posse ; persuadete illi ut in Ægyptum cum omni familiâ commigret.

71.

Fama de adventu fratrum Josephi ad aures regis pervenit, qui dedit eis munera perferenda ad patrem cum his mandatis.

Adducite huc patrem vestrum et omnem ejus familiam, nec multùm curate supellectilem vestram, quia omnia, quæ opus erunt vobis, præbiturus sum, et omnes opes Ægypti vestræ erunt.

Misit quoque currus ad vehendum senem, et parvulos, et mulieres.

72.

Fratres Josephi festinantes reversi sunt ad patrem suum, eique nunciaverunt Josephum vivere, et principem esse totius Ægypti.

Ad quem nuncium Jacobus, quasi e gravi somno excitatus obstupuit, nec primùm filiis rem narrantibus fidem adhibebat.

Sed postquam vidit plaustra et dona sibi a Josepho missa,

recepit animum, et, mihi satis est, inquit, si vivit adhuc Josephus meus : ibo et videbo eum antequam moriar.

73.

Jacobus, profectus cum filiis et nepotibus, pervenit in Ægyptum, et præmisit Judam ad Josephum, ut eum faceret certiorem de adventu suo.

Confestim Josephus processit obviàm patri, quem ut vidit, in collum ejus insiliit, et flens flentem complexus est.

Tum Jacobus : satis diu vixi, inquit, nunc æquo animo moriar, quoniam conspectu tuo frui mihi licuit, et te mihi superstitem relinquo.

74.

Josephus adiit Pharaonem, eique nunciavit patrem suum advenisse : constituit etiam quinque e fratribus suis coram rege.

Qui eos interrogavit, quidnam operis haberent : illi responderunt se esse pastores.

Tum rex dixit Josepho : Ægyptus in postestate tuâ est ; cura ut pater et fratres tui in optimo loco habitent ; et si qui sint inter eos navi et industrii, trade eis curam pecorum meorum.

75.

Josephus adduxit quoque patrem suum ad Pharaonem, qui, salutatus a Jacobo, percontatus est ab eo quâ esset ætate ?

Jacobus respondit regi : vixi centum et triginta annos, nec adeptus sum senectutem beatam avorum meorum : tum bene precatus regi discessit ab eo.

Josephus autem patrem et fratres suos collocavit in optimâ parte Ægypti, eisque omnium rerum abundantiam suppeditavit.

76.

Jacobus vixit septem et decem annos postquam commigrâsset in Ægyptum.

Ubi sensit mortem sibi imminere, arcessito Josepho, dixit :

Si me amas, jura te id facturum esse quod a te petam, scilicit ut ne me sepelias in Ægypto, sed corpus meum transferas ex hâc regione, et condas in sepulchro majorum meorum.

Josephus autem : faciam, inquit, quod jubes, pater.

Jura ergo mihi, ait Jacobus, te certò id facturum esse.
Josephus juravit in verba patris.

77.

Josephus adduxit ad patrem duos filios suos, Manassem et Ephraimum : posuit Manassem, qui natu major erat, ad dextram senis, Ephraimum verò minorem ad sinistram ejus.

At Jacobus, decussans manus, dextram imposuit Ephraimo, sinistram autem Manassi, et utrique simul bene precatus est.

Quod Josephus animadvertens ægrè tulit, et conatus es manus patris commutare.

At pater restitit, dixitque Josepho : scio, fili mi, scio hunc esse majorem natu, et illum minorem : id prudens feci.

Ita Jacobus Ephraimum Manassi anteposuit.

78.

Ut vidit Josephus extinctum patrem, ruit super eum flens : et osculatus est eum, luxitque illum diu.

Deinde præcepit medicis ut condirent corpus, et ipse cum fratribus multisque Ægyptiis patrem deportavit in regionem Chanaan.

Ibi funus fecerunt cum magno planctu, et sepeliêrunt corpus in speluncâ, ubi jacebant Abrahamus et Isaacus, reversique sunt in Ægyptum.

79.

Josephus vixit annos centum et decem, quumque esset morti proximus, convocavit fratres suos, et illos admonuit se brevì moriturum esse.

Ego, inquit, jam morior : Deus vos non deseret, sed erit vobis præsidio, et deducet vos aliquando ex Ægypto in regionem quam patribus nostris promisit : oro vos atque obtestor ut illuc ossa mea deportetis.

Deinde placidè obiit : corpus ejus conditum est, et in feretro positum.

80.

Interea posteri Jacobi, seu Hebræi, numero aucti sunt mirum in modum, et eorum multitudo crescens in dies metum incutiebat Ægyptiis.

Rex novus solio potitus est, qui Josephum non viderat, nec merita ejus recordabatur.

Is igitur, ut Hebræos opprimeret, primùm duris illos laboribus conficiebat ; deinde edixit etiam ut parvuli eorum recens nati in flumen projicerentur.

81.

Mulier Hebræa peperit filium, quem, quum videret elegantem, voluit servare.

Quare abscondit eum tribus mensibus, sed quum non posset eum diutius occultare, sumpsit fiscellam scirpeam, quam linivit bitumine ac pice.

Deinde posuit intus infantulum, et exposuit eum inter arundines ripæ fluminis.

Habebat secum unam comitem sororem pueri, quam jussit stare procul, ut eventum rei exploraret.

82.

Mox filia Pharaonis venit ad flumen, ut ablueret corpus. Prospexit fiscellam in arundinibus hærentem, misitque illuc unam e famulabus suis.

Apertâ fiscellâ, cernens parvulum vagientem, miserta est illius : iste est, inquit, unus ex infantibus Hebræorum.

Tunc soror pueri accedens : vis-ne, ait, ut arcessam mulierem Hebræam, quæ nutriat parvulum ? et vocavit matrem ; cui filia Pharaonis puerum alendum dedit, promissâ mercede.

Itaque mater nutrivit puerum, et adultum reddidit filiæ Pharaonis, quæ illum adoptavit, et nominavit Mosem, id est, servatum ab aquis.

83.

Moses jam senex, jubente Deo, adiit Pharaonem, eique præcepit nomine Dei, ut dimitteret Hebræos.

Rex impius renuit parere mandatis Dei.

Moses, ut Pharaonis pertinaciam vinceret, multa et stupenda edidit prodigia, quæ vocantur plagæ Ægypti.

Quum nihilominùs Pharao in sententiâ perstaret, Deus interfecit primogenitum ejus filium et omnes primogenitos Ægyptiorum.

Tandem metu victus rex paruit, deditque Hebræis discedendi facultatem.

84.

Profecti sunt Hebræi ex Ægypto ad sexcenta millia virorum, præter parvulos, et promiscuum vulgus.

Illis egredientibus præibat columna nubis interdiu, et columna ignis noctu, quæ esset dux viæ ; nec unquam per quadraginta annos defuit illa columna.

Post paucos dies multitudo Hebræorum pervenit ad litus Maris Rubri, ibique castra posuit.

85.

Brevì regem pœnituit quòd tot millia hominum dimisisset, et, collecto ingenti exercitu, eos persecutus est.

Hebræi, quum vidissent ex unâ parte se mari interclusos esse, ex alterâ parte instare Pharaonem cum omnibus copiis, magno timore correpti sunt.

Tunc Deus Mosi : protende, inquit, dextram tuam in mare, et divide aquas, ut illæ Hebræis gradientibus iter siccum præbeant.

86.

Fecit Moses quod jusserat Deus : quum teneret manum extensam super mare, aquæ divisæ sunt, et intumescentes hinc et inde pendebant.

Flavit etiam ventus vehemens, quo exsiccatus est alveus.

Tunc Hebræi ingressi sunt in mare siccum : erat enim aqua tanquam murus a dextrâ eorum et lævâ.

Rex quoque Ægyptius, Hebræos gradientes insecutus, non dubitavit, mare, quâ patebat, ingredi cum universo exercitu.

87.

Quum Ægyptii progrederentur in medio mari, Dominus subvertit eorum currus et dejecit equites.

Metu perculsi Ægyptii cœperunt fugere : at Deus dixit Mosi: extende rursus dextram in mare, ut aquæ revertantur in locum suum.

Paruit Moses, et statim aquæ refluentes obruerunt Ægyptios, et eorum currus et equites.

Deletus est universus exercitus Pharaonis in mediis fluctibus ; nec unus quidem nuncius tantæ cladis superfuit.

Sic Deus liberavit Hebræos ab injustâ servitute Ægyptiorum.

88.

Hebræi, trajecto Mari Rubro, diu peragrârunt vastam solitudinem.

Deerat panis ; at Deus ipse eos aluit : e cœlo per annos quadraginta cecidit cibus, quem appellaverunt MANNA.

Inerat huic cibo gustus similæ cum melle mixtæ.

Interdum etiam defuit aqua: at, jubente Deo, Moses per-

cutiebat rupem virgâ, et continuò erumpebant fontes aquæ dulcis.

89.

Mense tertio, postquam Hebræi egressi sunt ex Ægypto, pervenerunt ad montem Sinæ.

Ibi Deus dedit eis legem cum apparatu terrifico.

Cœperunt exaudiri tonitrua, micare fulgura: nubes densa operiebat montem, et clangor buccinæ vehementiùs perstrepebat.

Stabat populus præ metu trepidus ad radices montis fumantis.

Deus autem in monte loquebatur e mediâ nube inter fulgura et tonitrua.

90.

Hæc porro sunt verba quæ protulit Deus : ego sum Dominus, qui eduxi vos e servitute Ægyptiorum.

Non erunt vobis dii alieni : Ego unus Deus et non est alius præter me.

Non usurpabitis nomen Dei vestri temerè et sine causâ.

Sabbato nullum opus facietis ; colite patrem vestrum et matrem vestram : non occidetis, non adulterabitis.

Nom facietis furtum: non dicetis falsum testimonium adversus proximum vestrum : non concupiscetis rem alterius.

91.

Moses, a Deo monitus, confici jussit tabernaculum ex pellibus et cortinis pretiosissimis, insuper arcam fœderis auro puro vestitam, in quâ reposuit tabulas legis divinæ.

Quum jam in conspectu haberet terram a Deo promissam, mortuus est vir sapientiâ et cæteris virtutibus planè admirabilis.

Luxit eum populus diebus triginta.

Successit in locum Mosis Josue, quem ipse priùs designaverat.

92.

Ut Hebræi in terram promissam introducerentur, Jordanes erat trajicendus ; nec erat iis navium copia, nec vadum præbebat amnis tunc pleno alveo fluens.

Deus venit eis auxilio : Josue jussit præferri arcam fœderis, et populum sequi.

Appropinquante arcâ, aquæ, quæ supernè defluebant,

steterunt instar muri; quæ autem infrà, descenderunt et alveum siccum reliquerunt.

93.

Hebræi incedebant per arentem alveum, donec ripam oppositam attingerent.

Tum reversæ sunt aquæ in locum pristinum.

Josue verò duodecim lapides e medio amne sublatos erexit, ut essent perenne rei monumentum.

Dixit Hebræis: si quando vos interrogaverint filii vestri quorsum spectet ista lapidum congeries, respondebitis: sicco pede trajecimus Jordanem istum.

Idcirco positi sunt lapides ad sempiternam facti memoriam, ut discant quanta sit Dei potentia.

94.

Josue, devictis omnibus Palæstinæ populis, Hebræos in sede destinatâ collocavit: agros et oppida capta singulis tribubus divisit, et mortuus est.

Deinde summa potestas delata est ad judices, inter quos eminuêre Gedeon, Samson et Samuel.

Varia deinceps fuit Hebræorum fortuna pro variis eorum moribus: ii sæpe in Deum peccaverunt; tunc, divino præsidio destituti, ab hostibus superabantur.

Quoties ad Deum conversi, ejus auxilium imploraverunt, placatus Deus eos liberavit.

95.

Hebræi, a Madianitis vaxati, opem a Deo petierunt: Deus illorum preces audivit.

Angelus adstitit Gedeoni: Dominus tecum, inquit, vir fortissime.

Respondit Gedeon: si Deus nobiscum est, cur durâ premimur servitute?

Ait angelus: macte animo; liberabis populum tuum a servitute Madianitarum.

Nolebat primò Gedeon tantum onus suscipere; sed duplici miraculo confirmatus non abnuit.

96.

Gedeon, contracto exercitu, profectus est cum duobus et triginta millibus hominum, et castra castris hostium contulit.

Erat porro infinita multitudo in exercitu Madianitarum: nam cum iis rex Amalecitarum se conjunxerat.

Tamen Deus dixit Gedeoni : non opus est tibi tot millibus hominum ; dimissis cæteris, retine tantùm trecentos viros, ne victoriam suæ virtuti tribuant, non potentiæ divinæ.

97.

Gedeon trecentos viros in tres partes divisit, deditque illis tubas et lagenas testaceas, in quibus erant lampades accensæ.

Hi, mediâ nocte ingressi castra hostium, cœperunt tubis clangere, et collidere inter se lagenas.

Madianitæ, audito tubarum sonitu et visis lampadibus, turbati sunt, et turpi fugâ, quo quisque potuit, dilapsi sunt.

Denique gladios in se invicem converterunt, et mutuâ cæde se trucidârunt.

Gedeon hostium reges persecutus est, et comprehensos neci dedit.

98.

Quum Hebræi in potestate essent Philistæorum, et ab illis affligerentur, natus est Samson, futurus ultor hostium.

Hujus mater diu sterilis fuerat, sed ei angelus Domini apparuit, prædixitque eam pariturum filium qui cives suos in libertatem aliquando vindicaret.

Enixa puerum, nomen Samsonis ei indidit.

Puer crevit ; intonsam habuit comam ; nec vinum, nec siceram bibit ; incredibili fuit corporis robore ; obvium leonem manu interfecit.

99.

Samson adultus Philistæos multis affecit cladibus : cepit trecentas vulpes, quarum caudis accensas lampades alligavit, et in hostium agros immisit.

Tunc forte messis matura erat : ita facile incendium fuit.

Omnes segetes, vineæ et oleæ, exustæ sunt, nec inimicam gentem variis incommodis vexare destitit.

Traditus Philistæis, rupit vincula, quibus constrictus fuerat, et arreptâ maxillâ asini, hoc telo, quod casus dederat, mille hostium postravit.

100.

Quâdam die Samson urbem Philistæorum ingressus est, ibique pernoctaturus videbatur.

Philistæi, occasionem captantes, portas obserari jusserunt, ne quis exiret.

Per totam nectem exspectabant silentes, ut Samsonem manè exeuntem interficerent.

At Samson mediâ nocte surrexit, venitque ad portam urbis, quam, quum invenisset clausam, humeris sustulit cum postibus et seris, atque in verticem montis vicini supportavit.

101.

Tandem Philistæi, qui Samsonem comprehendere nequiverant, illius uxorem pecuniâ corruperunt, ut eà virum proderet.

Mulier viro persuasit ut sibi indicaret causam tantæ virtutis; et, ubi rescivit vires ejus in capillis sitas esse, caput dormientis totondit, atque ita eum Philistæis tradidit.

Illi, effossis oculis, vinctum in carcerem conjecerunt, diuque ludibrio habuerunt.

Sed spatio temporis crinis accisus crescere, et cum crine virtus redire, cœpit; jamque Samson conscius recepti roboris justæ ultionis tempus opperiebatur.

102.

Erat Philistæis mos, quum dies festos agerent, producere Samsonem quasi in pompam publicam, captoque insultare.

Die quâdam, quum publicum convivium celebraretur, Samsonem adduci jubent.

Domus, in quâ omnis populus et principes Philistæorum epulabantur, subnixa erat duabus columnis miræ magnitudinis.

Adductus Samson inter columnas statuitur.

Tum ille, occasione utens, columnas concussit, et turba omnis obruta est ruinâ domûs, simulque Samson ipse cum hostibus non inultus occubuit.

103.

Quum Hèli esset summus sacerdos, natus est Samuel: hunc adduxit mater ad sacerdotem, et obtulit Domino ut ei in sacrificiis faciendis ministraret.

Puer crescebat, egregiâ præditus indole, eratque Deo et hominibus carus: cui mater sua certis temporibus afferebat parvam tunicam, quam ipsa confecerat.

Heli vero habebat filios perditis moribus, adeò ut populum a colendo Deo abducerent, nec satis graviter eos unquam reprehendit.

Quamobrem Deus erat et liberis et patri iratus.

104.

Quâdam nocte, quum jaceret Heli in lectulo, Dominus vocavit Samuelem, qui, ratus se a sacerdote arcessi, cucurrit, dixitque : en adsum ; vocâsti enim me.

At Heli : non te vocavi, inquit, fili mi ; revertere in lectulum tuum. Idque iterum et tertiò factum est.

Tandem præmonitus a sacerdote Samuel respondit Deo vocanti : loquere, Domine, audit enim servus tuus.

Tum Deus Samueli : ego, ait, afficiam domum Heli iis malis, quæ nemo audire possit, quin ei ambæ aures tinniant, propterea quòd in liberos suos plùs æquo indulgens fuerit, illorumque vitia nimiùm patienter tulerit.

105.

Arctior deinde somnus Samuelem complexus est, qui dormivit usque manè.

Ubi dies illuxit, surgens e lectulo aperuit ostium tabernaculi, uti facere consueverat : timebat autem sacerdoti indicare sermonem Dei.

Heli compellans eum : oro te, inquit, et obtestor, indica mihi ea, quæ dixit tibi Deus : cave ne me quidquam celes eorum, quæ audivisti.

Jubenti paruit Samuel, illique enarravit omnia verba Domini : cui Heli : Dominus est, ait, faciat quod sibi libuerit.

106.

Paulò pòst bellum exortum est inter Philistæos et Hebræos.

Hebræi arcam fœderis in pugnam deferunt, et cum eâ filii sacerdotis procedunt ; sed, quia Deus illis erat offensus, arca detrimento magìs quàm adjumento fuit.

Victi sunt Hebræi, occisi filii sacerdotis, arca ipsa capta est.

Heli, audito tantæ cladis nuncio, e sellâ decidit, et fractâ cervice, mortuus est.

107.

Samuel fuit postremus Hebræorum judex, eorumque res in summâ pace et perpetuâ tranquillitate administravit.

At quum senuisset, et filii ejus a moribus paternis desciscerent, populus, novitatis amans, ab illo regem petiit.

Samuel primò rem dissuasit, Hebræosque ab isto consilio dimovere conatus est; sed illi in sententiâ persititerunt.

Quare admonitus a Deo Samuel annuit eorum postulationi, et Saülem regem consecravit.

Erat Saülis ingens statura et forma excellens, adeò ut dignitas corporis dignitati regiæ pulchrè conveniret.

108.

Philistæi in agrum Hebræorum irruptionem fecerunt.

Quapropter Saül adversus illos processit, et apud Galgala, urbem insignem istius regionis, castra posuit.

Porro Samuel edixerat ut se per septem dies expectarent, neve manum cum hoste priùs consererent, quàm ipse veniens Deo sacrificium faceret.

Die septimo, quum Samuel moraretur, et populus moræ pertæsus dilaberetur, Saül ipse sacrificium fecit loco sacerdotis.

Vix peracto sacrificio, venit Samuel, regemque graviter reprehendit, quòd munus proprium sacerdotum sibi temere arrogavisset.

109.

Saül postea, jubente Deo, bellum Amalecitis intulit.

Primò rem bene gessit. Cæsi sunt hostes, et eorum rex captus est.

Sed deinde Saül Deum graviter offendit: vetuerat Deus ne quid ex spoliis hostium reservaretur; Saül verò, Amalecitis cæsis, partem prædæ servavit.

Quam ob causam rejectus est a Deo, et in ejus locum David, adhuc juvenis, e tribu Judæ, electus est, et a Samuele unctus.

110.

Secutum est bellum cum Philistæis: quum duæ acies in conspectu essent, Philistæus quidam, nomine Goliathus, vir miræ magnitudinis, progressus est ante ordines, et unum ex Hebræis sæpe provocabat ad singulare certamen.

Lorîca squamatâ induebatur: ocreas in cruribus æreas habebat; cassis ærea caput ejus operiebat, et clypeus æreus tegebat humeros.

Tum Saül magna præmia, imo et filiæ nuptias, ei promisit qui provocantis spolia retulisset.

At nemo contra illum exire audebat; et Goliathus suam Hebræis ignaviam cum irrisu ac ludibrio exprobrabat.

111.

David, commotus ignominiâ populi sui, se sponte ad pugnandum obtulit,

Itaque adductus est ad Saülem, qui, consideratâ ejus ætate, diffidebat pugnæ.

Non poteris, inquit, adolescentulus cum viro robustissimo pugnare.

Respondit David: ne timeas, o rex; quum pascerem oves patris mei, leo invasit gregem, ovemque corripuit; ego illum persecutus occidi, et ovem e faucibus illius eripui.

Ursum pariter interfeci. Deus, qui me defendit a leone et urso, me quoque a Philistæo isto defendet.

Tum Saül: abi, inquit, cum istâ fiduciâ; Deus te adjuvet.

112.

Saül ipse sua juveni arma voluit accommodare: galeam capiti ejus imposuit, loricâ pectus circumtexit, latus gladio accinxit.

David veró iis impeditus armis, quibus non erat assuetus, vix poterat incedere.

Quare onus incommodum deposuit; sumpsit autem pedum pastorale, quo uti consueverat, et fundam cum quinque lapidibus in sacculo. Sic armatus adversus Philistæum processit.

113.

Accedebat ex adverso Goliathus, qui, viso adolescente: num, inquit, me canem esse putas, qui me cum baculo aggrediaris?

Cui David respondit; tu venis ad me cum gladio et hastâ et clypeo; ego autem venio in nomine Domini exercituum, quem probris ausus es lacessere.

Tunc, misso fundà lapide, Philistæum in fronte percussit, et humi prostravit, currensque suum jacenti gladium detraxit, quo caput illi præcidit.

Eâ re perculsi Philistæi in fugam versi sunt, et victoriam Hebræis concesserunt.

114.

Redeunti Davidi obviàm itum est. Hebræi gratulantes victorem deducunt ad urbem: ipsæ mulieres domibus egressæ cum tympanis laudes ejus canebant.

Tantus populi favor invidiam Saülis accendit, qui deinceps malevolo fuit in Davidem animo, nec jam eum benignis oculis aspiciebat.

Longè alia fuit mens filii ejus Jonathæ: virtutem Davidis admirans, illum singulari amore complexus est, suoque balteo, arcu, et gladio donavit.

115.

Saül victori filiam suam spoponderat uxorem ; at promissis non stetit, novamque conditionem proposuit, si nempe David centum Philistæos interfecisset.

Malo animo id faciebat rex invidus ; sperabat scilicet juvenem audacem facilè periturum ; at sua eum spes delusit.

Nam David, occisis ducentis Philistæis, rediit illæsus, atque ita regis filiam in matrimonium accepit.

116.

David, ut vidit implacabilem esse Saülis in se animum, excessit aulâ, et solitudinem petiit.

Saül illum persecutus est ; at, Deo favente, David inimici manus effugit, et ipse Saülis vitam non semel servavit.

Erat in deserto spelunca vasto recessu patens : ibi David cum suis comitibus in interiore parte latebat.

Fortè Saül solus in illam speluncam ingressus est, nec latentes vidit, oppressusque somno quievit.

Sui Davidem comites hortabantur ut opportunam Saülis interficiendi occasionem arriperet; sed David noluit, quum impunè posset, inimicum occidere.

117.

Motum est rursus bellum cum Philistæis ; adversus quos Saül cum exercitu processit.

Commissâ pugnâ, Hebræi fusi sunt : tres filii regis in acie ceciderunt.

Saül ipse ex equo delapsus, ne vivus in potestatem hostium veniret, uni comitum latus transfodiendum præbuit.

Regis mortem omnium Hebræorum fuga consecuta est, et eo die victoriâ insigni potiti sunt Philistæi.

118.

David, auditâ Saülis morte, lacrymas profudit : montes Gelboë, ubi cædes illa facta fuerat, exsecratus est.

Illum, qui a se Saülem occisum esse jactitabat et regia insignia attulerat, perimi jussit, in pœnam violatæ majestatis regiæ.

Civibus urbis Jabes, quòd Saülis ejusque filiorum corpora sepelivissent, gratiam retulit.

Admirandum sanè veri ac sinceri erga inimicum amoris exemplum !

119.

David, postquam solium conscendit, duplex scelus, et quidem gravissimum, commisit.

Adamavit mulierem, nomine Betsaben, eamque ad flagitium compulit.

Mulieris maritus, nomine Urias, vir fortissimus, tum in castris erat, et egregiam patriæ operam navabat.

Hunc David iniquo pugnæ loco hostibus objici jussit, atque ita necandum curavit.

At Deus ad Davidem misit prophetam, qui illum admoneret, eique pœnam sceleris denunciaret subeundam.

120.

Sic Davidem allocutus est propheta : erant in eâdem urbe duo homines : alter dives multos boum, caprarum, atque ovium greges alebat :

Alter verò nihil habebat præter ovem unam, quam ipse emerat, et apud se diligenter nutriebat.

Venit ad hominem divitem hospes quidam ; quumque ei parandum esset convivium, dives ille pepercit suis ovibus, et oviculam pauperis vì ereptam hospiti edendam apposuit.

Tuum est, o rex, de hoc facto judicare.

121.

Rex indignans respondit : iniquè fecit, quisquis ille est ; pro ove ablatâ, quatuor oves reddet.

Tum propheta apertè ; tu, ait, tu es iste vir: te Deus bonis omnibus cumulavit, te regem fecit, te ab irâ Saülis liberavit, tibi regiam domum, regias opes tradidit.

Cur ergo uxorem Uriæ rapuisti ? cur virum innoxium, virum tibi militantem, gladio hostium interfecisti ?

His prophetæ verbis motus David culpam agnovit et confessus est.

Cui propheta : tibi, inquit, Deus condonat peccatum tuum ; attamen filius, qui natus est tibi, morietur.

122.

Paulò pòst infans in gravem morbum incidit ; per septem dies David in magno luctu fuit, cibo abstinens et orans.

Die septimo infans mortuus est, nec ausi sunt famuli id regi nunciare.

Quos ut vidit David mussitantes, intellexit, id quod erat, mortuum esse infantem.

Tunc, luctu deposito, jussit sibi apponi cibos, mirantibusque aulicis dixit; ægrotante puerulo, jejunus orabam, sperans scilicet Deum placari posse; nunc autem, quum mortuus sit, cur frustrà lugeam? num potero illum ad vitam revocare?

123.

Ad hunc dolorem alius accessit dolor: Absalon, filius Davidis, paternum regnum affectavit, concitatâ multitudine imperitâ, adversus patrem rebellavit.

Id ubi cognovit David, excessit Hierosolymâ, veritus ne, si ibi remaneret, Absalon cum exercitu veniens urbem regiam obsideret, eamque ferro et igne vastaret.

Quare egressus cum suis qui in officio manebant, conscendit montem olivarum flens, nudis pedibus et operto capite.

124.

Fugienti occurrit vir quidam e genere Saülis, nomine Semei, qui cœpit Davidem ejusque comites maledictis et lapidibus appetere.

Quod illi indignè ferentes volebant ulcisci injuriam, et maledici conviciatoris caput amputare.

At David eos cohibuit: sinite, inquit, istum mihi maledicere; forsitan Deus, his quæ patior malis placatus, mei miserebitur, et rem afflictam restituet.

Incredibilem regis patientiam admirati comites dicto ægrè paruerunt.

125.

Absalon, profecto patre, ingressus est Hierosolymam, ibique aliquandiu moratus est, quæ res saluti fuit Davidi; nam interim David collegit copias, seque ad bellum comparavit. Jam aderat Absalon cum exercitu, et prælium mox erat committendum; suaserunt regi sui comites ut ne interesset certamini.

Quapropter David Joabum suis copiis præfecit, seque in urbem vicinam contulit.

Abiens autem præcepit Joabo cæterisque ducibus ut Absaloni parcerent, sibique filium incolumem servarent.

126.

Acriter pugnatum est utrinque; sed, Deo favente, victoria penes Davidem fuit.

Terga verterunt Absalonis milites, e quibusvigi nti duo millia ceciderunt.

Absalon fugiens mulo insidebat ; erat autem promisso et denso capillo :

Dum præcipiti cursu fertur subter densam quercum, coma ejus implicata est ramis, et ipse suspensus adhæsit, mulo interim prætereunte, et cursum pergente.

127.

Vidit quidam pendentem Absalonem, nec ausus est illi manus violentas inferre, sed nunciavit Joabo, qui eum increpans, debueras, inquit, juvenem impium confodere.

Atqui, respondit ille, me præsente, rex præcepit tibi ut filio suo parceres.

Ego verò non parcam, ait Joabus, et statim sumpsit tres lanceas, quas in pectus Absalonis defixit.

Quum Absalon adhuc palpitaret hærens in quercu, armigeri Joabi repetitis ictibus confossum interemerunt.

128.

Stabat interea David ad portam urbis, expectans eventum pugnæ, et maximè de filii salute solicitus.

Quum illi nunciatum esset profligatos hostes et interfectum esse Absalonem, non modò non lætatus est de victoriâ quam reportaverat, sed maximum quoque dolorem cepit ex morte filii.

Inambulabat in cœnaculo mœrens, et in has voces identidem erumpens : fili mi Absalon, Absalon fili mi ! utinam pro te morirer, Absalon fili mi, fili mi Absalon !

129.

Multa deinceps bella David prosperè gessit contra Philistæos, rebusque forìs et domi compositis, reliquum vitæ tempus in florenti pace exegit.

Quum esset extremâ senectute et infirmâ valetudine, Salomònem hæredem regni constituit.

Is, a summo sacerdote únctus, vivo adhuc patre, rex appellatus est.

David, postquam filio dedisset præcepta regno administrando utilissima, diem supremum obiit.

130.

Diligebat Deus Salomonem : ei per quietem adstare visus est, deditque optionem eligendi quidquid vellet.

Salomon non aliud sibi dari poposcit, quàm sapientiam, reliqua omnia parvi æstimans,

Quæ res ita Deo placuit, ut illi plùs tribuerit quàm rogatus fuerat; nam Salomoni eximiam sapientiam impertivit, et insupèr divitias et gloriam, quas non petierat, addidit.

131.

Salomon templum immensi operis Hierosolymæ ædificavit: omnia auro, argento, gemmisque in eo fulgebant.

In hoc templo arca fœderis collocata est.

Vicini reges ob tantam sapientiæ famam cum Salomone amicitiam junxerunt, fœdusque fecerunt.

Regina Sabæ ejus visendi cupida finibus regni sui excessit, venitque Hierosolymam.

Regnabat Salomon in summâ pace, opibus et deliciis affluens.

132.

Postea Salomon voluptati se dedit: nihil porro tam inimicum est virtuti quàm voluptas; itaque amisit sapientiam.

Mulieres exteræ, quas adamavit, eum jam senem ad ritus gentiles pertraxerunt.

Quibus rebus offensus Deus pœnam illi denunciavit, scilicet fore ut regnum majore ex parte filio ejus adimeretur et servo traderetur, atque ita factum est.

133.

Salomoni Roboamus filius successit: is imperium culpâ paternâ jam nutans stultitiâ suâ evertit.

Salomon populo vectigal gravissimum imposuerat; quod onus quum populus tolerare non posset, illud poposcit imminui.

Regem monebant senes ut populo satisfaceret, juvenes verò dissuadebant.

Roboamus, æqualium consilio usus, populo acerbè respondit, ejusque postulationem rejecit.

134.

Exorta est seditio: decem tribus a Roboamo defecerunt, regemque sibi creaverunt Jeroboamum e tribu Ephraimi. Duæ tantùm tribus in fide manserunt, scilicet tribus Judæ et tribus Benjamini.

Sic duo ex uno regna facta sunt, alterum Judæ, alterum Israëlis.

Jeroboamus, ut populum suum a consuetudine eundi Hierosolymam abduceret, propriam religionem eis instituit, et falsos deos proposuit colendos.

135.

Non diu stetit regnum Israëliticum, quia omnes ad unum reges fuerunt impii.

Ad eos Deus sæpe misit prophetas, qui eos admonerent, et ad verum cultum revocarent; sed illi prophetarum monitis non paruerunt, imo eos contumeliis, pœnis, morte, affecerunt.

Quare iratus Deus illos in potestatem hostium tradidit: devicti sunt a rege Assyriorum, qui decem tribus captivas fecit, et in Assyriam deportavit.

PART THIRD.

NARRATIONES SELECTÆ.

NARRATIO PRIMA.

PLINY.

Est gaudium mihi, inquit Plinius, et solatium in literis; nihilque tam lætum est, quod non per has lætius fiat: nihil tam triste, quod non per has sit minùs triste. Itaque infirmitate uxoris, et amicorum periculo aut morte turbatus, ad studia, unicum doloris levamentum, confugio: quæ præstant ut adversa patientiùs feram.

NARRATIO SECUNDA.

SOPHOCLES.

Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragœdias fecit. Propter quod studium cum rem familiarem negligere videretur, a filiis in judicium vocatus est, ut judices a rei familiaris administratione removerent eum quasi desipientem quemadmodum apud Romanos bonis interdici solebat patribus malè rem gerentibus. Tum senex recitavit judicibus eam fabulam, quam proximè scripserat, quæsivitque, num illud carmen hominis desipientis esse videretur. Quo recitato, sententiis judicum est liberatus.

NARRATIO TERTIA.

ARISTIDES.

Eo tempore, quo congregatus populus de ejiciendo Aristide ferebat suffragium testulis pro more inscriptum, dicitur illiteratus quidam et planè rudis tradidisse Aristidi ipsi, ut uni e populo, testulam, petiisseque ut inscriberet Aristidem. Admirante eo, et rogante num aliquid in illum peccâsset Aristides? 'Nihil,' inquit: 'neque est ille mihi notus. Sed hoc mihi non placet, quod tam cupidè elaboraverit ut

præter cæteros JUSTUS appellaretur.' Aristidem ferunt nihil respondisse, sed inscripsisse testulæ nomen suum, hominique reddidisse.

NARRATIO QUARTA.

PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO.

Cum Publius Cornelius Scipio prælio victor, se erga Hispanos gessisset perhumaniter, circumfusa multitudo regem eum ingenti consensu appellavit. Tum Scipio, silentio per præconem facto, dixit: 'Nomen Imperatoris, quo se milites sui appellâssent, sibi maximum esse: Regium nomen, alibi magnum, Romæ intolerabile esse: Si id amplissimum ducerent quod regale esset; regalem animum in se esse tacitè judicare eos posse: ut autem a regis appellatione abstinerent, se orare.' Sensere etiam barbari magnitudinem animi id nomen aspernantis, cujus admiratione alii mortales stuperent.

NARRATIO QUINTA.

ALEXANDER.

Ubi Alexander ad fines Scytharum vincendo pervenit, unus ex eorum legatis hæc ei inter alia multa dixit, quibus ejus injustitiam et ambitionem arguerit: 'Quid nobis tecum est? Nunquam terram tuam attigimus. An non licet nobis, qui in vastis sylvis vivimus, ignorare quis sis, et unde venias? Nec servire ulli possumus, nec imperare desideramus. Major fortiorque es fortasse, quàm quisquam: tamen alienigenam dominum pati nemo vult. Gloriaris te ad persequendos latrones venire, ipse omnium gentium latro. Lydiam cepisti, Syriam occupâsti, Persidem tenes, Bactrianos habes in potestate, Indos petîsti: jam etiam ad pecora nostra avaras manus porrigis. Quid tibi divitiis opus èst, quæ te esurire cogunt, ita ut quo plura habes, eò acrius cupias, quæ non habes? Denique si Deus es, tribuere mortalibus beneficia debes, non sua eripere: sin autem homo es, id quod es, semper esse te cogita.'

NARRATIO SEXTA.

CODRUS.

Cum Attica regio ferro ignique vastaretur a Doriensium exercitu: rex Atheniensium Codrus, suis sociorumque viribus diffidens ad Apollinis Delphici oraculum confugit, perque legatos sciscitatus est quonam modo tam grave bellum averti posset. Respondisse Deus fertur, 'Ita finem ei fore,

si rex ipse hostili manu caderet.' Quod cum percrebuisset, edixêre Dorienses, ne quis Codri corpus vulneraret. At ille, depositis imperii insignibus, gregarii militis cultum induit: tum pabulantium hostium globo sese objiciens, unum ex his, quem falce percusserat, in cædem suam compulit. Cognito regis corpore, Dorienses sine prælio discessêre. Atque ita Athenienses virtute ducis, pro salute patriæ se morti offerentis, bello liberati sunt. Quis Codrum non miretur, qui iisdem artibus mortem quæsierit, quibus vita ab ignavis quæri solet?

NARRATIO SEPTIMA.

SENECA.

Seneca rhetor hoc scriptum reliquit de suâ memoriâ. Cum senectus mihi jam fecerit multa desideranda, oculorum aciem retuderit; aurium sensum hebetaverit, nervorum firmitatem infregerit; in memoriam maximè incurrit. Hanc aliquando in me sic floruisse non nego, ut non tantùm ad usum sufficeret, sed usque in miraculum procederet. Nam et reddebam duo millia nominum, quo ordine erant dicta: et plures quàm ducentos versus, qui singuli a singulis condiscipulis dati erant, referebam; ab ultimo incipiens usque ad primum. Nec tantùm velox erat mihi memoria ad complectenda quæ vellem; sed etiam firma ad continenda quæ acceperat. Itaque sine cunctatione etiam nunc profert quasi modò audita, quæcumque apud illam aut puer aut juvenis deposui. Imminuta tamen est ætate, et longâ desidiâ, quæ juvenilem quoque animum dissolvit. Nam si qua ei commisi intra annos proximè elapsos, sic perdidit, ut, etiamsi sæpius ingerantur, toties tanquam nova audiam.

NARRATIO OCTAVA.

PHILIPPUS.

In rebus prosperis, et ad voluptatem nostram fluentibus, superbiam, fastidium, arrogantiam magnopere fugiamus. Nam ut adversas res, sic secundas immoderatè ferre, levitatis est. Philippum quidem Macedonum regem rerum gestarum gloriâ video superatum a filio; at facilitate et humanitate video superiorem fuisse. Ingenti clade apud Chæronæam Athenienses ac Thebanos affecerat Philippus, et magnos propter tam claram victoriam animos gerere posse videbatur. Verùm ille, quo die parta est victoria, non in convivio risit, non ludos inter epulas adhibuit, non coronas aut unguenta sumpsit: et quantum in illo fuit, ita vicit, ut victorem nemo

sentiret. Atheniensibus, quos passus infestissimos fuerat, captivos gratìs remisit, et bello consumptorum corpora sepulturæ reddidit. Denique adeò nihil superbè, nihil insolenter egit, ut voluerit sibi deinceps ab uno e servis suis singulis diebus in memoriam revocari, se hominem esse. Itaque nec foras ipse prodibat, nec ad eum quisquam manè priùs intrabat, quàm famulus ei ter acclamâsset: Philippe, homo es.

NARRATIO NONA.

GALEN.

Româ redeunti mihi, inquit Galenus, itineris comes factus est quidam patriâ Cretensis, vir bonis moribus, in amicos benevolus, et liberalis, sed sic iracundus, ut suis ipsis manibus adversus servos uteretur. Is furore percitus, quod servi duo, de supellectili suâ interrogati, nihil respondissent, eos in caput ita percussit, ut sanguis multus efflueret. Cum ipsum deinde facti pœnituisset; me manu arreptum introducit in ædes quasdam: deinde lorum porrigens, ubi se ipsum exuit, jubet verberare pro iis, quæ furore nefario, ut ipse vocabat, correptus patraverat. Cum autem ego, ut par erat, in risum prorumperem; ille mihi ad genua procumbens, instabat, obsecrabatque ut ejus precibus annuerem. Ego contra eo majores risus edebam, quo diutiùs illum perseverantem videbam in proposito ut cæderetur. Tantum promisi me facturum quod petebat, hoc est, ei verbera illaturum, si ipse quoque valde exiguum quiddam, quod ego eram petiturus, mihi vicissim præstaret. Ubi illi conditio placuit, rogavi hominem, ut me quædam dicentem audire vellet. Quod ille se facturum æquo animo dixit. Tum ego longiori sermone illum docui, quemadmodum ratione emendari et coerceri oporteat quidquid est in nobis iracundiæ ac furoris. Et multa attuli ut probarem, non verberibus, sed alio modo peccata esse corrigenda. Cum ille interea ad seipsum rediisset, longè postea seipso melior effectus est.

NARRATIO DECIMA.

CAMILLUS.

Romani, Camillo duce, obsidebant jamdudum Falerios, Faliscorum urbem. Mos erat tunc apud Faliscos, ut plures simul pueri unius magistri curæ demandarentur. Qui scientiâ videbatur præcellere, erudiebat principum liberos. Is quum in pace solitus esset pueros lusus exercitationisque causâ extra urbem producere, eo more per belli tempus non intermisso, die quodam eos trahens longiùs a portâ quam so-

lebat, in castra Romana perduxit, et Camillo tradidit, præfatus, se tradere Falerios in manus Romanorum, cum daret eos pueros, quorum parentes in eâ civitate principes essent. Quæ ubi Camillus audivit: Non ad similem tui, inquit, populum et imperatorem venisti cum scelesto munere scelestus ipse. Nobis non est cum Faliscis societas, quæ pacto sit humano: sed ea utrique populo est, quam natura omnibus hominibus ingeneravit. Sunt belli, sicut pacis, jura, justèque non minùs, quàm fortiter bella gerere, didicimus. Arma habemus, non adversus eam ætatem, cui etiam captis urbibus parcitur; sed adversus armatos, qui, nec læsi nec lacessiti a nobis, castra Romana oppugnârant: Eos tu novo scelere vicisti, quantum in te fuit: ego Romanis artibus, virtute, opere, armis, vincam.

NARRATIO UNDECIMA.

DECIUS.

Consulibus Decio et Manlio Româ profectis ad bellum adversùs Latinos gerendum, dicitur visa esse utrique per noctem species, humanâ major augustiorque, viri dicentis: Ex unâ acie imperatorem diis inferis deberi, ex alterâ exercitum: et victoriam fore ejus exercitus et populi, cujus imperator devovisset legiones hostium, et se super eas. Ubi consules contulêrunt inter se hos visus nocturnos, placuit primum victimas cædi, avertendæ deorum iræ causâ: deinde statuêrunt, ut ille consul se pro populo Romano devoveret, ab cujus cornu cedere Romanus exercitus cœpisset. Manlius dextro, Decius lævo, cornu præerat. Primò utrimque æquis viribus, et eodem ardore animorum res gerebatur. Deinde ab lævo cornu Romani non ferentes impressionem Latinorum, pedem referre cœpêrunt. In hâc trepidatione Decius consul solennia devotionis verba pronunciavit, præeunte M. Valerio Pontifice, armatus in equum insiluit, ac se in medios hostes immisit, patriæ salutem, sibi verò mortem, petens. Quacumque equo invectus est, eò secum pavorem ac terrorem tulit. Postquam verò corruit obrutus telis, tum Latini latè fugam fecêre. Sic ille voluntariâ morte magnam Romanis victoriam peperit. Manlius lacrymis et laudibus debitis prosecutus est tam memorabilem collegæ interitum. Decii corpus postero die inventum est inter maximam hostium stragem, coopertum telis; funusque ei par morti est factum.

NARRATIO DUODECIMA.

SOLON.

Cum Solon Miletum venisset ad Thaletem, mirum sibi videri dixit, quod nuptiarum et sobolis omnino negligens esset. Nihil tum Thales respondit: Sed paulo post peregrinum quendam subornavit, qui se nuper Athenis advenisse simularet. Quærente Solone, num quid in eâ urbe novi? Homo quæ diceret edoctus a Thalete, nihil aliud contigisse respondit, nisi quod adolescentem quendam efferri vidisset, cujus funus tota civitas prosequeretur. Erat quippe, inquit, ut ferebant, filius viri inter cives virtute præcellentis, et jamdudum ab urbe absentis. 'O infortunatum parentem!' exclamabat Solon. 'Cæterum dic,' inquit, 'quodnam ejus nomen ferebant!' 'Audivi equidem,' respondit ille, 'sed excidit mihi. Hoc tantum memini, multum habitum esse sermonem de illius viri sapientiâ ac justitiâ.' Solon, cujus metus ad singulas peregrini responsiones magis ac magis crescebat, turbatus animo atque anxius, quæsivit, 'Numquid ille fato functus adolescens, Solonis esse filius diceretur?' Quod ita esse respondente illo, cœpit Solon caput cædere, aliaque et facere et dicere, quæ solent magno mœrore oppressi. Tum ridens Thales, qui aderat: 'Hæc me,' inquit, 'ô Solon, a ducendâ uxore et tollendis liberis absterruêrunt, quæ te etiam fortissimi animi virum nunc frangunt. Te vero nihil hic nuncius moveat; hæc enim omnia ficta sunt.'

NARRATIO DECIMA TERTIA.

AGUSTUS.

Cum, partâ Actiacâ victoriâ, Romam ingrederetur Augustus, occurrit ei inter gratulantes opifex quidam, corvum tenens quem instituerat hæc dicere: 'Ave, Cæsar, victor, imperator.' Miratus Cæsar officiosam avem, viginti millibus nummorum emit. Socius opificis, ad quem nihil ex illâ liberalitate prævenerat, affirmavit Cæsari habere illum et alium corvum, quem afferri postulavit. Allatus corvus, verba quæ didicerat expressit: 'Ave, victor, imperator, Antoni.' Nihil propterea exasperatus, Augustus, satis duxit jubere corvorum doctorem dividere acceptum munus cum contubernali. Salutatus similiter a psittaco, emi eum jussit. Idem miratus in picâ, illam quoque mercatus est. Exemplum pauperem sutorem solicitavit ut corvum institueret ad parem salutationem; sed cum parum proficeret, sæpe ad avem non respondentem dicere solebat:

'Opera et impensa periit.' Tandem tamen corvus cœpit dicere dictatam salutationem. Hâc auditâ, dum transit, Augustus respondit: 'Satis domi salutatorum talium habeo.' Tum corvus illa verba, quibus dominum querentem solebat audire, subtexuit: 'Opera et impensa periit.' Ad quod Cæsar risit, emique avem jussit quanti nullam adhuc emerat.

NARRATIO DECIMA QUARTA.

REGULUS.

M. Atilius Regulus, cum consul iterùm in Africâ ex insidiis captus esset, duce Xantippo Lacedæmonio, imperatore autem patre Annibalis Amilcare, juratus missus est ad senatum ut, nisi redditi essent Pœnis captivi nobiles quidam, rediret ipse Carthaginem. Is, cùm Romam venisset, utilitatis speciem videbat; sed eam, ut res declarat, falsam judicavit: quæ erat talis. Manere in patriâ, esse domi suæ cum uxore, cum liberis, quam calamitatem accepisset in bello, communem fortunæ bellicæ judicantem, tenere consularis dignitatis gradum, quis hæc neget ésse utilia? quid censes? magnitudo animi et fortitúdo negat. Num locupletiores quæris auctores? Harum enim est virtutum proprium, nil extimescere, omnia humana despicere, nihil quod homini accidere possit, intolerandum putare. Itaque quid fecit? In senatum venit: mandata exposuit: sententiam ne diceret recusavit: quamdiù jurejurando hostium teneretur, non esse senatorem. Atque etiam reddi captivos negavit esse utile: illos enim adolescentes esse et bonos duces, se jam confectum senectute. Cujus quum valuisset auctoritas, captivi retenti sunt: ipse Carthaginem rediit: neque enim carítas patriæ retinuit nec suorum: Neque vero tum ignorabat, se ad crudelissimum hostem, et ad exquisita supplicia proficisci, sed jusjurandum conservandum putabat. Itaque tum cùm vigilando necabatur, erat in meliore causâ, quam si domi senex captivus, perjurus consularis remansisset.

NARRATIO DECIMA QUINTA.

ALEXANDER.

Equidem, si hâc continentiâ animi ad ultimum vitæ perseverare potuisset, feliciorem fuisse crederem, quàm visus est esse, quum Liberi patris imitaretur triumphum, ab Hellesponto usque ad Oceanum omnes gentes victoriâ emensus; vicisset profectò superbiam atque iram, mala invicta; abstinuisset inter epulas cædibus amicorum; egregiosque

bello viros, et tot gentium secum domitores, indictâ causâ, veritus esset occidere. Sed nondùm fortuna se animo ejus infuderat; itaque orientem eam moderatè et prudenter tulit, ad ultimum magnitudinem ejus non cepit. Tum quidem ita se gessit, ut omnes ante eum reges et continentiâ et clementiâ vincerentur. Virgines enim regias, excellentis formæ, tam sanctè habuit, quàm si eodem, quo ipse, parente genitæ forent: conjugem ejusdem, quam nulla ætatis suæ pulchritudine corporis vicit, adeò ipse non violavit, ut summam adhibuerit curam ne quis captivo corpori illuderet: omnem cultum reddi feminis jussit; nec quicquam ex pristinæ fortunæ magnificentiâ captivis, præter fiduciam, defuit. Itaque Sysigambis: 'Rex, inquit, mereris, ut ea precemur tibi, quæ Dario nostro quondam precatæ sumus; et, ut video, dignus es qui tantum regem, non felicitate solùm, sed etiam æquitate superaveris. Tu quidem Matrem me, et Reginam vocas; sed ego me tuam famulam esse confiteor. Et præteritæ fortunæ fastigium capio et præsentis jugum pati possum: tuâ interest quantùm in nos licuerit, si id potius clementiâ quàm sævitiâ vis esse testatum.' Rex bonum animum habere eas jussit; Darii deinde filium collo suo admovit. Atque nihil ille conspectu tunc primùm a se visi conterritus, cervicem ejus manibus amplectitur: motus ergo rex constantiâ pueri, Hephæstionem intuens: 'Quam vellem, inquit, Darius aliquid ex hâc indole hausisset!'

NARRATIO DECIMA SEXTA.

SIMONIDES.

Licet jam, remotâ subtilitate disputandi, oculis quodammodo contemplari pulchritudinem rerum earum, quas divinâ providentiâ dicimus constitutas. Ac principio terra universa cernatur, locata in mediâ mundi sede, solida, et globosa, et undique ipsa in sese nutibus suis conglobata, vestita floribus, herbis, arboribus, frugibus: quorum omnium incredibilis multitudo insatiabili varietate distinguitur. Adde huc fontium gelidas perennitates, liquores perlucidos amnium, riparum vestitus viridissimos, speluncarum concavas latitudines, saxorum asperitates, impendentium montium altitudines, immensitatesque camporum: adde etiam reconditas auri argentique venas, infinitamque vim marmoris. Quæ vero, et quam varia genera bestiarum, vel cicurum, vel ferarum? qui volucrum lapsus, atque cantus? qui pecudum pastus? quæ vita silvestrium? Quid jam de hominum genere dicam? qui quasi cultores terræ constitu-

ti, non patiuntur eam nec immanitate belluarum efferari, nec stirpium asperitate vastari: quorumque operibus agri, insulæ, litoraque collucent, distincta tectis et urbibus. Quæ, si, ut animis, sic oculis videre possemus, nemo cunctam intuens terram, de divinâ ratione dubitaret.

Roges me, quid aut quale sit Deus? Auctore utar Simonide: de quo cum quæsivisset hoc idem tyrannus Hiero, deliberandi causâ sibi unum diem postulavit. Cum idem ex eo postridie quæreret, biduum petivit. Cum sæpius duplicaret numerum dierum, admiransque Hiero requireret, cur ita faceret: 'Quod quanto,' inquit, 'diutius considero, tanto mihi res videtur obscurior.'

NARRATIO DECIMA SEPTIMA.

SCIPIO.

Captiva adducitur ad Publium Cornelium Scipionem adulta virgo; adeò eximiâ formâ, ut quacumque incedebat, converteret omnium oculos. Scipio percunctatus patriam parentesque, inter cætera accepit, desponsam eam principi Celtiberorum adolescenti: Allucio nomen erat. Extemplo igitur parentibus sponsoque ab domo accitis, quum interim audiret deperire eum sponsæ amore; ubi primum venit, accuratiore sermone quàm parentes alloquitur. 'Juvenis, inquit, juvenem appello: quò minor sit inter nos hujus sermonis verecundia. Ego, quum sponsa tua capta a militibus nostris ad me ducta esset, audiremque eam tibi cordi esse, et forma faceret fidem; quia ipse, si frui liceret ludo ætatis, (præsertim recto et legitimo amore) et non respublica animum nostrum occupasset, veniam mihi dari sponsam impensiùs amanti vellem: tuo, cujus possum, amori faveo. Fuit sponsa tua apud me eâdem, quâ apud soceros tuos parentesque suos, verecundiâ: servata tibi est, ut inviolatum et dignum me teque dari tibi donum posset. Hanc mercedem unam pro eo munere paciscor; amicus populo Romano sis: et si me virum bonum credis esse, quales patrem patruumque meum jam antè hæ gentes nôrant, scias multos nostri similes in civitate Romanâ esse: nec ullum in terris populum hodie dici posse, quem minùs tibi hostem tuisque esse velis, aut amicum malis.' Adolescens, simul pudore et gaudio perfusus, dextram Scipionis tenens, Deos omnes invocare ad gratiam illi pro se referendam; quoniam sibi nequaquam satis facultatis, pro suo animo atque illius erga se merito, esset. Parentes inde cognatique virginis appellati. Qui, quoniam gratis

sibi redderetur virgo, ad quam redimendam satis magnum attulissent auri pondus, orare Scipionem, ut id ab se donum acciperet, cœperunt: haud minorem ejus rei apud se gratiam futuram esse, affirmantes, quàm redditæ inviolatæ foret virginis. Scipio, quandò tanto opere peterent, accepturum se pollicitus, poni ante pedes jussit: vocatoque ad se Allucio, Super dotem, inquit, quam accepturus a socero es, hæc tibi a me dotalia dona accedent, aurumque tollere, ac sibi habere jussit. His lætus donis honoribusque dimissus domum, implevit populares laudibus meritis Scipionis: Venisse Diis simillimum juvenem: vincentem omnia quum armis, tum benignitate ac beneficiis. Itaque delectu clientium habito, cum delectis mille et quadringentis equitibus intra paucos dies ad Scipionem revertit.

NARRATIO DECIMA OCTAVA.

SOCRATES.

Hæc est autem Socratis oratio, quâ facit cum Plato usum apud judices, jam morte multatum. 'Magna me,' inquit, 'spes tenet, judices, bene mihi evenire, quod mittar ad mortem. Necesse est enim, sit alterum de duobus, ut aut sensus omnino mors omnes auferat, aut in alium quendam locum ex his locis morte migretur. Quamobrem, sive sensus extinguitur, morsque ei somno similis est, qui nonnunquam, etiam sine visis somniorum, placatissimam quietem affert: Dii boni! quid lucri est emori? aut quam multi dies reperiri possunt, qui tali nocti anteponantur; cui si similis futura est perpetuitas omnis consequentis temporis, quis me beatior?

'Sin vera sunt, quæ dicuntur, migrationem esse mortem in eas oras, quas, qui e vitâ excesserunt, incolunt; id multo jam beatius est, te, cum ab iis, qui se judicum numero haberi volunt, evaseris, ad eos venire, qui verè judices appellentur, Minoem, Rhadamanthum, Æacum, Triptolemum; convenireque eos, qui justè et cum fide vixerint. Hæc peregrinatio mediocris vobis videri potest? ut vero colloqui cum Orpheo, Musæo, Homero, Hesiodo liceat, quanti tandem æstimatis? equidem sæpe mori, si fieri posset, vellem, ut ea, quæ dico, mihi liceret invenire. Quantâ delectatione autem afficerer, cum Palamedem, cum Ajacem, cum alios judicio iniquorum circumventos convenirem: tentarem etiam summi regis, qui maximas copias duxit ad Trojam, et Ulyssis, Sisyphique prudentiam: nec ob eam rem, cum hæc exquirerem, sicut hic faciebam, capite damnarer.

'Ne vos quidem, judices, hi qui me absolvistis, mortem timueritis. Nec enim cuiquam bono mali quidquam evenire potest, nec vivo nec mortuo: nec unquam ejus res a diis immortalibus negligentur. Nec mihi ipsi hoc accidit fortuito. Nec vero ego iis a quibus accusatus sum, aut a quibus condemnatus, habeo quod succenseam, nisi quod mihi nocere se crediderunt. Sed tempus est,' inquit, 'jam hinc abire me, ut moriar; vos, ut vitam agatis. Utrum autem sit melius, dii immortales sciunt: hominem quidem scire arbitror neminem.' Næ ego haud paulo hunc animum malim, quam eorum omnium fortunas, qui de hoc judicaverunt. Etsi, quod præter deos negat scire quenquam, id scit ipse, utrum melius sit: nam dixit ante. Sed suum illud, nihil ut affirmet, tenet ad extremum. Nos autem teneamus, ut nihil censeamus esse malum, quod sit a naturâ datum omnibus.

NARRATIO DECIMA NONA.

MANLIUS.

Quum Romanis adversus Latinos Tusculanosque pugnandum esset, placuit consulibus T. Manlio Torquato et P. Decio, ut bellum severo administraretur imperio, et disciplina militaris ad priscos redigeretur mores: edixeruntque ne quis extra ordinem in hostes pugnaret. Fortè inter cæteros turmarum præfectos, qui in diversas partes missi erant exploratum, T. Manlius cónsulis filius cum suis turmalibus accessit prope stationem Tusculanorum equitum, quibus præerat Geminius Metius, vir tum genere tum factis clarus. Is ubi Romanos equites cognovit, insignemque inter eos præcedentem consulis filium, paululum ab suis equo provectus: 'Visne,' inquit, 'dum illa dies venit, quâ consulares exercitus cum Latinis decertabunt, interea tu ipse congredi mecum, ut utrisque nostrum eventu cernatur, quantum eques Latinus Romano præstet?' Movit ferocem animum juvenis seu ira, seu detrectandi certaminis pudor, seu inexsuperabilis vis fati. Oblitus itaque imperii patrii, consulumque edicti, ruit in id certamen, in quo haud multum intererat vinceretne, an vinceretur.

Equitibus cæteris, velut ad spectaculum, utrimque summotis, Metius et Manlius adversos concitârunt equos, et cum infestis cuspidibus concurrêrunt. Romanus Tusculanum ex equo excussum transfixit, spoliisque lectis ad turmam suam revectus in castra ad patrem venit. Tum: 'Ut me,' inquit, 'omnes tuo sanguine verè ortum prædi-

carent, provocatus ab hoste, hæc arma ex eo cæso capta attuli.' Quod ubi audivit consul, extemplo filium aversatus, et patrio amori præferens rempublicam, cujus intererat exercitum in gravissimo bello animadvertionis metu contineri, milites classico advocari jussit. Qui postquam frequentes convenêre: 'Quandoquidem,' inquit, 'tu, Tite Manli, neque imperium consulare, neque majestatem patriam veritus, in hostem pugnâsti; et solvisti, quantum in te fuit, disciplinam militarem, quâ Romana res stetit ad hanc diem: nos potius pro nostro delicto plecti oportet, quam rempublicam luere peccata nostra magno suo damno. I, lictor, deliga ad palum.'

Exanimati omnes tam atroci imperio, et quasi districtam in se cernentes securim, metu magis, quam modestiâ, quievêre. Postquam cervice cæsâ fusus est cruor, cum libero conquestu coortæ voces sunt, ita ut neque execrationibus parceretur. Deinde spoliis contectum juvenis corpus a militibus crematum est, structo extra vallum rogo.

Fecit atrocitas pœnæ de Manlio sumptæ obedientiorem duci militem, et ea severitas ad felicem belli exitum profuit. Cum T. Manlius consul Romam victor rediit, ei venienti seniores tantum obviam exierunt: juventus et tunc et omni deinde vitâ aversata eum execrataque.

KEY

TO

THE NEW LATIN READER.

PART FIRST.

The Nominative and the Verb.

ADAM, RULE 1. ROSS, RULE 2.

Ego audio. Tu amas. Pater monet. Nos scribimus.
I hear. Thou lovest. The father advises. We write.

Vos dicitis. Reges regunt. Mater amat. Musa
Ye speak. The kings rule. The mother loves. The muse

canit. Ego lego. Honores placent. Vos auditis.
sings. I read. Honours please. You hear.

Puer legit. Tu vocas. Liber docet. Deus videt.
The boy reads. Thou callest. The book teaches. God sees.

Nos speramus. Res placet. Manus dat. Fata
We hope. The thing pleases. The hand gives. The fates

vocant. Labor vincit. Canis currit. Umbræ cadunt.
call. Labour conquers. A dog runs. The shadows fall.

Pugna nocet. Mors terret. Pisces nant. Amor
A fight hurts. Death affrights. Fishes swim. Love

crescit. Manus tangunt. Sol lucet. Tempus fugit.
increases. The hands touch. The sun shines. Time flies.

Hyems venit. Aves volant. Mors venit. Umbræ
Winter comes. Birds fly. Death comes. The shadows

fugiunt. Canes latrant. Aqua fluit. Studia delectant.
flee. Dogs bark. Water flows. The studies delight

Nubes fugiunt. Arbor crescit. Ego eram. Sylva
Clouds flee. The tree grows. I was. The wood

stabat. Aquila volabat. Musa canebat. Luna fulgebat.
stood. An eagle flew. A muse sung. The moon shone.

Vos dormiebatis. Milites pugnabant. Arma sonabant.
You slept. The soldiers fought. Arms resounded.

Ego videbo. Via lædet. Deus dabit. Tu bibes.
I shall see. The way will hurt. God will give. Thou wilt drink.

Ignis uret. Arbores crescent. Tempus erit. Tu
Fire will burn. The trees will grow. Time will be Thou

clamabis. Tempora venient. Viator cantabit. Bella
wilt shout. The times will come. The traveller will sing. Wars

erunt. Nos canemus. Uva pendebit. Juvenes
will be. We will sing. The grape will hang. The youths

venient. Ego vidi. Troja fuit. Fortuna dedit.
will come. I have seen. Troy has been. Fortune has given.

Prata bibêrunt. Culpa nocuit. Avis cecinit.
The meadows have drunk. The fault has hurt. The bird has sung.

Ego non juravi. Tu lusisti satis. *Ego* veni, *ego*
I [2]not [1]have [3]sworn. Thou hast played enough. I came, I

vidi, *ego* vici. Bellum fuerat. Umbra fugerat.
saw, I conquered. The war had been. The shadow had fled.

Hostis venerat. Pueri legerant. Tu dixeras.
The enemy had come. The boys had read. Thou hadst said.

Cicero scripserat. Hannibal jurabat. Dentes momorderant.
Cicero had written. Hannibal swore. The teeth had bitten.

Ego risero. Hora venerit. Canes
I shall have laughed. The hour will have come. The dogs

cucurrerint. Ætas fugerit. Pomum ceciderit.
will have run. Age will have fled. The apple will have fallen.

Nos ambulaverimus. Milites pugnaverint. Surge
We shall have walked. The soldiers will have fought. Rise

tu. Legito ille. Studete vos. Disce tu,
thou. (Let read he)—Let him read.— Study ye. Learn thou,

aut discede tu. Currito equus. Canes latranto.
or depart thou. [1]Let [4]run [2]the [3]horse. [2]the [3]dogs [1]Let [4]bark.

Pueri scribunto. Manus laboret.
[2]the [3]boys [1]Let [4]write. (The hand may labour)—let the hand labour.—

Sit lux. Sol fulgeat.
(May be)—let there be— light. (The Sun may shine)—let the Sun

Tempus veniat. Philomela,
shine.— (The time may come)—let the time come.— (Philomela)

cantaret. Troja staret. Pomum
—the nightingale— might sing. Troy might stand. The apple

penderet. Luna micaret. Oculus viderit.
might hang. The moon might shine. The eye may have seen.

Canes latraverint. Domus steterit. Miles.
The dogs may have barked. The house may have stood. The soldier

pugnavisset. Lepores cucurrissent. Canes
might have fought. The hares might have run. The dogs

momordissent.
might have bitten.

Vox auditur. Ille laudatur. Hostis vincitur.
A voice is heard. He is praised. The enemy is conquered.

Tempora mutantur. Vinum bibitur. Tu doceris.
The times are changed. The wine is drunk. Thou art taught.

Carmina leguntur. Flos carpitur. Fabula narratur.
Songs are read. The flower is plucked. The fable is related.

Pueri ducuntur. Aqua fundebatur. Portæ
The boys are led. Water was poured out. The gates

pandebantur. Verba legebantur. Bella parabantur.
were opened The words were read. Wars were prepared.

Domus ædificabitur. Fabulæ narrabuntur. Epistola
The house will be built. Fables will be related. A letter

mittetur. Vos culpabamini. Leges sunt datæ. Folia
will be sent. Ye were blamed. Laws are—were— given. Leaves

erant sparsæ. Litera scribetur. Naves
(were)—had been— scattered. The letter will be written. The ships

sunt mersæ. Hostes erant
(are)—were—drowned. The enemies (were)—had been—

victi. Nos erimus missi. Vinum erit
conquered. We shall (be)—have been— sent, Wine will (be)

bibitum. Industria laudator.
—have been— drunk. [2]industry [1]Let [3]be [4]praised.

Fures puniuntor. Præmia dentur.
[2]the [3]thieves [1]Let [4]be [5]punished. (Rewards may be given)—let

Panis ematur.
rewards be given. Bread (may be purchased)—let bread be

Pecunia solvatur.
purchased — (The money may be paid)—let the money be paid.—

Caseus premeretur. Ego veherer. Caput
Cheese might be pressed. I might be carried. The head

tegeretur. Miles sit
might be covered. The soldier (may be)—might have been—

victus. Hostes essent capti.
conquered. The enemy might (be)—have been taken.

The Substantive and the Adjective.

Adam, R. 2. Ross, R. 1.

Invida ætas fugit. Fugaces anni labuntur.
Envious (age)—time— flies. The fleeting years glide away.

Acris hyems solvitur. Scripta litera manet.
The severe winter is dissolved. A written letter remains.

Irreparabile tempus fugit. Ver erat æternum. Glacialis
Irretrievable time flies. The spring was eternal. Icy

hyems venit. Vetus sylva stabat. Nostra
winter comes. The ancient wood was standing. Our

corpora vertuntur. Culpa est tua. Dira bella
bodies are turned. The fault is thine. Dire wars

parantur. Est nulla mora. Dum atra nox
are prepared. There is no delay. While (black)—dark— night

sinit tu fuge. Voluptas est brevis. Bellum est
permits *do* thou flee. Pleasure is short. War is

dubium. Parvæ res crescunt. Brevis cœna juvat.
doubtful. Small things grow. A short supper (helps)

Mora est non tuta. Nox est frigida.
—pleases.— Delay is not safe. The night is cold.

Iter ex Galliâ fuit non tutum. Via est brevis.
The way from Gaul was not safe. The way is short.

Nix jacet alta. Omnis spes est in Deo. Avarus
The snow lies deep. All hope is in God. An avaricious

homo semper eget. Boni homines sunt rari. Omne nemus
man always wants. Good men are rare. Every grove.

virebit. Torrida æstas jam venit. Atra cura
will be green. The burning summer [2]now [1]has [3]come. Black care

sedet post equitem. Una serena dies venit post
sits behind the horseman, One serene day has come after

pluvias. Certus amicus cernitur in incertâ re.
the rains. A sure friend is seen in an uncertain thing.

The Accusative after the Verb.

ADAM, R. 18. ROSS, R. 28.

Deus regit mundum. Ego amo te. Nauta secat
God rules the world. I love thee. The sailor cuts

mare. Spes alit agricolas. Autumnus effundit
the sea. Hope nourishes the husbandmen. The Autumn pours forth

fruges. Ignis urit domos. Spina armat rosas.
fruits. Fire burns the houses. The thorn arms the roses.

Navita permutat merces. Medicina dat salutem.
The sailor exchanges merchandise. Medicine gives health.

Furor ministrat arma. Ego expecto tuas literas. Vulnera
Fury furnishes arms. I expect thy letters. Wounds

poscunt medicinam. Quæstus levat dolores. Inertia
demand medicine. Gain lightens pains. Idleness

consumit corpus. Equus carpit gramen. Sylva
consumes the body. The horse crops grass. The wood

spargit frondes. Æmulatio alet ingenia. Avis
scatters leaves. Emulation nourishes the geniuses. The bird

ponit nidum. Ego sequor te. Deus dat vitam. Ego
places the nest. I follow thee. God gives life. I

vitavi culpam. Deucalion jactavit lapides. Ego feram
have avoided blame. Deucalion threw stones. I will bear

dona. Ego amabo te. Ego perdidi diem. Nostra
gifts. I shall love thee. I have lost a day. Our

patria delectat nos. Doctrina parat virtutem. Ludus
country delights us. Learning prepares virtue. Play

genuit certamen. Aurora reducit diem. Si tu
has produced a quarrel. Aurora brings back day. If thou

amas me venito ad me. Sol dabit signa. Ventus
lovest me come to me. The sun will give signs. The wind

agit nubes. Apis amat flores. Ego legi tuas
drives the clouds. A bee loves flowers. I have read thy

literas. Ficus ornat arborem. Disce tu prima
letters. The fig adorns the tree. Learn thou the first

elementa. Parva negotia decent parvum hominem.
elements. Small things become a small man.

Semiramis condidit Babyloniam. Dido condidit Car-
Semiramis built Babylon. Dido built Car-

thaginem. Cervus fugit lupum. Tumulus tegit ossa.
thage. The stag avoids the wolf. The tomb covers the bones.

Littus habet conchas. Anchora tenet navem.
The sea shore has shell fish. The anchor holds the ship.

Perde tu nihil. Terra parit flores. Dives homo
Lose thou nothing. The earth produces flowers. The rich man

dat munera. Lusus habet finem. Autumnus dat
gives gifts. Play has an end. The autumn gives

poma. Ver præbet flores. Alexander fugavit
apples. The spring furnishes flowers. Alexander defeated

Darium. Brutus occidit Cæsarem. *Ego* odi
Darius. Brutus slew Cæsar. I (have hated)—hate—

profanum vulgus. *Ego* venabor acres apros. *Ego*
the profane rabble. I will hunt the swift wild boars. I

canam nulla carmina. Castra juvant multos.
will sing no songs. Camps (help)—please— many.

Avarus homo quærit opes. Ego non timeo lethum.
The avaricious man seeks wealth. [1]I [3]not [2]do [4]fear death.

Labor vincit omnia *negotia*. Omnes homines colunt
Labour conquers all things. All men cherish

aurum. Tu paras acrem militiam. Mors poscit
gold. Thou preparest severe warfare. Death demands

omnia *negotia.* Doma *tu* avidum spiritum. Torva
all things. Subdue *thou a covetous spirit. A stern

leæna sequitur lupum. Terra educat malum
lioness follows a wolf. The earth nourishes the wicked.

hominem. Vince *tu* tuam iram. Spes dat vires.
man. Conquer *thou thy anger. Hope gives strength.

Luna præbebat tremulum lumen. Sylva stat
The moon afforded a trembling light. The wood stands

per multos annos. Ego accepi tuam epistolam.
through many years. I have received thy letter.

Dædalus movit suas alas. Icarus deseruit suum
Dædalus has moved his wings. Icarus deserted his

patrem. Ninus fundavit Assyrium imperium. Alex-
father. Ninus founded the Assyrian empire. Alex-

ander fundavit Græcum imperium. Cyrus fundavit
ander founded the Greek empire. Cyrus founded

Persicum imperium. Romulus fundavit Romanum
the Persian empire. Romulus founded the Roman

imperium. Aureus sol regit mundum. Quinque zonæ
empire. The golden sun rules the world. Five zones

tenent cœlum. Quercus tendit ingentes ramos.
hold heaven. The oak extends great branches.

Romulus creavit centum Senatores. Numa gessit nullum
Romulus created a hundred Senators. Numa waged no

bellum. Mors non terret sapientem hominem.
war. Death [2]not [1]does [3]affright the wise man.

Veritas non offendit me. Ego agam
Truth [2]not [1]does [3]offend me. I will (do)—transact—

tuum negotium, sicut ego debeo. Tua
thy business, (so as)—as— I (owe)—ought.— Thy

benignitas ditavit me. Raro pœna deseruit
kindness has enriched me. Seldom [2]punishment [1]has [3]deserted

scelestum hominem. Tumidus fluvius rigat arva.
the wicked man. The swelling river waters the fields.

Mercator reficit quassas naves. Cura sequitur
The merchant repairs the shattered ships. Care follows

crescentem pecuniam. Aurum polluit avidas
increasing (money)—wealth.— Gold has polluted covetous

mentes. Nauta videt turgidum mare. Mollis pax
minds. The sailor sees the swelling sea. Mild peace

colit arva. Fulmina feriunt summos montes.
cultivates the fields. Lightnings strike the highest mountains.

Atra nubes condidit Lunam. Phœbus
A dark cloud has hidden the moon. (Phebus)—the sun—

rediens fugat astra. Sol decedens
returning (makes flee)—conceals— the stars. The sun departing

duplicat crescentes umbras.
doubles the growing shades.

Tres Horatii vicêrunt tres Curiatios. En!
The three Horatii conquered the three Curiatii. Behold!

quò discordia perduxit miseros cives. Miltiades
whither discord has led the wretched citizens. Miltiades

vicit Persas. Tempus fert omnia *negotia.*
conquered the Persians. Time bears away all *things.*

Mora dat vires; mora percoquet teneras uvas.
Delay gives strength; delay ripens the tender grapes.

Spectato *tu* mentem, non frontem hominis.
Regard *thou* the mind, not the front of a man.

Substantives agreeing in Case.

Adam, R. 1. Ross, R. 10.

Xerxes, Persicus rex, invasit Græciam. Philippus,
Xerxes, the Persian king, invaded Greece. Philip,

Macedonicus rex, vicit Athenienses. Cornelius
the Macedonian king, conquered the Athenians. Cornelius

Gallus, Romanus eques, occidit se ipsum. Nos
Gallus, a Roman knight, slew himself *self. We

consules desumus. Pastor Corydon ardebat
consuls are wanting. The shepherd Corydon (burned for)

Alexin.
loved— Alexis.

The same Case after the Verb as before it.

Adam, R. 5. Ross, R. 3, & 5.

Ira est brevis furor. Virtus est optima nobilitas.
Anger is a short insanity. Virtue is the best nobility.

Ego eram vester dux. Inertia est vitium. Natura est
I was your leader. Idleness is a vice. Nature is

optimus dux. Virtus est sua merces. Ego sum non
the best leader. Virtue is its own reward. I am not

pastor. Sapiens *homo* est rex. Cicero habebatur
a shepherd. A wise *man* is a king. Cicero was held

disertus. Exercitatio est optimus
—considered— eloquent. (Exercise)—practice— is the best

magister. Fames est optimus coquus. Parsimonia est
master. Hunger is the best cook. Frugality is

magnum vectigal. Alexander vocabatur magnus.
a great revenue. Alexander was called great.

Conscientia est grave pondus. Amor est credula res.
Conscience is a heavy weight. Love is a credulous thing.

Verus amicus est magnus thesaurus. Illa incedit
A true friend is a great treasure. She walks

regina.
a queen.

The Relative.

ADAM, R. 57. ROSS, R. 6.

Ego expecto literas quas *tu* scripsisti. Est
I expect the letters which *thou* hast written. *There* is

Deus qui videt omnia *negotia*. *Ille* est fortis qui
a God who sees all *things*. *He* is brave who

vincit se. Ille, quem omnes *homines* oderunt,
conquers himself. He, whom all *men* (have hated)

est non tutus. *Ille* est ingratus *homo* qui non
—hate— is not safe. *He* is an ungrateful *man* who [2]not

reddit beneficium. Avis vitat retia quæ nimis
[1]does [3]return a kindness. A bird avoids the nets which [2]too

apparent. Is est civis qui diligit suam patriam.
[1]are [3]apparent. He is a citizen who loves his country.

Substantives governing the Genitive.

ADAM, R. 6. ROSS, R. 11.

Amor nummi crescit. Facta ducum vivent.
The love of money increases. The deeds of generals will live.

Necessitas est mater artium. Honos est præmium
Necessity is the mother of the arts. Honour is the reward

virtutis. Juno erat conjux Jovis. Ego non ero
of virtue. Juno was the wife of Jupiter. I [2]not [1]will [3]be

causa tuæ mortis. Helena fuit causa
the cause of thy *of death. Helen was the cause

Trojani belli. Opes sunt irritamenta malorum
of the Trojan *of war. Riches are the incitements (of evil

negotiorum. Sol est lux mundi.
of things)—to evil.— The sun is the light of the world.

Lunæ cornua decrescunt. Neptunus est
The moon's horns (decrease)—wane.— Neptune is

numen aquarum. Potentia cœli est immensa.
the god of waters. The power of heaven is immeasurable.

Ego videbo lacrymas *meæ* matris. Scipio fudit
I shall see the tears *of my* *of mother. Scipio defeated

Annibalis copias. Semiramis erat uxor Nini.
Hannibal's forces. Semiramis was the wife of Ninus.

Jussa *negotia* Dei fient.
The (commanded *things*)—commands— of God will be (done)

Romulus erat conditor Romanæ
—fulfilled.— Romulus was the founder of (the Roman

urbis. Canis sequitur vestigia leporis.
of city)—Rome.— The dog follows the tracks of the hare.

Miles timet sagittam hostis. Via lethi
The soldier fears the arrow of the enemy. The way (of)—to—

est calcanda omnibus *hominibus.* Pater
death is to be trodden (to)—by—all *by men.* The father

ventorum regit navem. Quis non habet
of winds (governs)—guides— the ship. Who [2]not [1]does [3]have

mille causas doloris? Ira est initium
[4]a thousand causes of grief? Anger is the beginning

insaniæ. Stultitia est mater omnium malorum
of insanity. Folly is the mother of all (of evil

negotiorum. Est vicissitudo omnium rerum.
of things)—evils.— *There* is a vicissitude (of)—in—all. *of things.

The Infinitive Mood.

ADAM, R. 30. Ross, R. 44.

Ego cupio videre te. *Ego* volui dormire. Aude
I desire to see thee. *I* wished to sleep. Dare

tu contemnere opes. *Nos* possumus donare carmina.
**thou* to despise wealth. *We* can give songs.

Sepulcrum incipit apparere. *Ego* poteram contingere
The sepulchre begins to appear. *I* could touch

teneros ramos. Incipe *tu* cognoscere tuam matrem.
the tender branches. Begin *thou* to know thy mother.

Memento *tu* finire tristitiam. *Ego* possum scribere
Remember *thou* to finish sadness. *I* can *to write

nihil amplius. Ego cupio venire ad te.
(nothing)—no— more. I desire to come to thee.

Ego possum non intelligere. Denique *tu* coges
I can not *to understand. Finally *thou* wilt force

me mori. Virtus potest non amitti. *Ego* poteram
me to die. Virtue can not *to be lost. *I* could

videre tua vela. Nos speramus amari. Hora
*to see thy sails. We hope to be loved. (The hour)

potest non consistere. Alexander volebat
—time— can not *to stop. Alexander wished

metui. Ego possum non facere plusquam *Ego*
to be feared. I can not *to do more than *I*

feci. Pecunia nescit mutare naturam.
have done. Money (knows not)—cannot—*to change nature.

Disce *tu* ferre magnam fortunam bene. Puer
Learn **thou* to bear great fortune well. ²A ³boy

discat pati angustam pauperiem. Nemo
(may learn)—¹let ⁴learn— to suffer narrow poverty. None

debet dici beatus ante obitum.
(owes)—ought—to be called happy before death.

The Accusative before the Infinitive.

ADAM, R. 4. Ross, R. 4.

Ego jubeo vos redire. *Ego* scio eum
I command you to return. *I* know (him

flere. *Tu* denique coges me
to weep)—that he weeps.— *Thou* finally will force me

mori. *Illi* ferunt Anaxagoram, quum ejus
to die. They (bear)—say— *that* Anaxagoras, when his

filia esset mortua, dixisse, *Ego* sciebam
daughter (was dead)—had died,— *to *have said, *I* knew

me genuisse mortalem. *Ille* dicit
(me)—that I— (to have)—had—begotten a mortal. *He* says *that*

literas scribi. Torquatus jussit suam filiam
letters (to be)—are—written. Torquatus ordered his daughter

necari. Cæsar maluit se diligi quam
to be slain. Cæsar chose rather *himself to be loved than

metui. Brevis summa vitæ vetat nos inchoare
to be feared. The short sum of life forbids us to undertake

longam spem.
long hope.

Conjunctions.

ADAM, Rs. 58, 59, & 60. ROSS, Rs. 8, 75, & 76.

Deus solus potest esse architectus et rector cœli
God alone can *to be the architect and ruler of heaven

et terræ. Justitia est virtus, domina et regina
and of the earth. Justice is a virtue, the mistress and queen

omnium virtutum. Sol ruit et montes
of all virtues. The sun is setting and the mountains

umbrantur. Ego delector dici bonus et prudens
are shaded. I am delighted to be called a good and prudent

vir. Potentia cœli est immensa et habet
man. The power of heaven is immeasurable and has

non finem. Accipere præstat quam facere
(not)—no— end. To receive is better than to do

injuriam. Voluptas animi est major quam
an injury. The pleasure of the mind is greater than

***voluptas* corporis. *Tuus* honos, tuum**
(the pleasure)—that— of the body. *Thy* honour, [2]thy

nomenque, *tuæ* laudesque manebunt. Neque
[3]name [1]and, [2]*thy* [3]praises [1]and [4]shall remain. Neither

paupertas, neque mors, neque vincula terrent sapientem
poverty, nor death, nor chains affright a wise

***virum.* Juno erat soror et conjux Jovis. Erat**
man. Juno was the sister and wife of Jovis. *It* was

nox, et luna fulgebat. Marius et Sylla gessêrunt
night, and the moon shone. Marius and Sylla waged

civile bellum. Vis mortis rapuit et
a civil war. The force of death has carried off and

rapiet gentes. Ulysses erat non formosus sed *ille*
will carry off nations. Ulysses was not beautiful but *he*

erat facundus.
was eloquent.

Genitive after Adjectives.

ADAM, Rs. 8, 10, & 11. ROSS, Rs. 13, 14, & 15.

Quid est causæ? Nihil erat reliqui *negotii.*
What is *of the cause? Nothing was *of left **thing.*

Gloria habet plus molestiæ quam voluptatis. Quid est
Glory has more *of anxiety than *of pleasure. What is

rei? Cicero habuit minus fortitudinis quam Julius
*of the matter? Cicero had less *of fortitude than Julius

Alexander

... obitum.

The Accusative before the Infinitive.

Conjunctions.

58, 59, & 60. Ross, Rs. 8, 75, & 76.

est esse architectus et rector cœli
*to be the architect and ruler of heaven

Justitia est virtus, domina et regina
Justice is a virtue, the mistress and queen

um. Sol ruit et montes
The sun is setting and the mountains

go delector dici bonus et prudens
I am delighted to be called a good and prudent

ntia cœli est immensa et habet
power of heaven is immeasurable and has

m. Accipere præstat quam facere
To receive is better than to do

Voluptas animi est major quam
The pleasure of the mind is greater than

corporis. *Tuus* honos, tuum
of the body. *Thy* honour, [2]thy

tuæ laudesque manebunt. Neque
[2]*thy* [3]praises [1]and [4]shall remain. Neither

eque mors, neque vincula terrent sapientem
nor death, nor chains affright a wise

o erat soror et conjux Jovis. Erat
was the sister and wife of Jovis. *It* was

luna fulgebat. Marius et Sylla gessêrunt
the moon shone. Marius and Sylla waged

um. Vis mortis rapuit et
r. The force of death has carried off and

gentes. Ulysses erat non formosus sed *ille*
nations. Ulysses was not beautiful but *he*

ndus.
quent.

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has more *of anxiety than *of pleasure. What is

rei? Cicero habuit minus fortitudinis quam Julius
a matter? Cicero had less *of fortitude than Julius

Cæsar *habuit.* Ille est testatus se fuisse
Cæsar **had.* He *is testified (himself)—that he— (to have been)

passum nihil damni. Plus argenti
—had— suffered (nothing)—no— *of loss. More *of silver

quam auri inveniebatur. Justus vir est tenax
than *of gold was found. The just man is tenacious

sui propositi. Vir peritus juris
of his aim. The man skilled (of)—in—justice

legumque laudat agricolam. Ejus animus
(of)—[2]in—[3]laws [1]and [4]praises the husbandman. His mind

est insolens malarum artium. *Ille* erat
is unused (of)—to—wicked *of arts. *He* was

servantissimus æqui *negotii.* *Ille* adhibuit
very observant of (equal *of thing*)—equity.— *He* admitted

nullum *amicum* suorum amicorum in *suum* consilium.
none **friend* of his *of friends (in)—into— *his* counsel.

Quis eorum est non egregius? Homerus erat princeps
Who of them is not eminent? Homer was the prince

poetarum. Omnium Romanorum, Cicero erat optimus
of poets. Of all the Romans, Cicero was the best

orator. Calumnia est nocentissima *res* omnium rerum.
orator. Calumny is the most hurtful **thing* of all things.

Dative after Adjectives.

ADAM, R. 12. Ross, Rs. 16, & 17.

Dictum est (sat)—satis— sapienti *homini.* Fortuna
A word is sufficient for a wise **for man.* Fortune

est simillima vento. Quis est amicior quam frater
is very like to the wind. Who is more friendly than a brother

fratri? (Nil)—nihil— fuit unquam sic impar
to a brother? (Nothing)—no one— was ever so unequal

sibi. Via lethi est calcanda semel
to himself. The way of—to—death is to be trodden once

omnibus. *Tu* fuisti fidelior illi quam mihi.
(to)—by—all. *Thou* hast been more faithful to him than to me.

Tua amicitia est grata mihi.
Thy friendship is grateful to me.

Ablative after Adjectives.

ADAM, R. 13 ROSS, R. 20.

Disce *tu* esse contentus parvo *negotio*. *Illi* soli
Learn *thou* to be contented with little **thing*. *They* alone

sunt digni honore, qui sunt præditi virtute.
are worthy (*with)—of—honour, who are endued with virtue.

Musa vetat virum dignum laude, mori.
The Muse forbids the man worthy (with)—of—praise, to die.

The Comparative Degree.

ADAM 61. ROSS, R. 19.

Quid est fœdius avaritiâ ? Nihil est
What is more disgraceful *than* *with avarice ? Nothing is

carius mihi tuâ amicitiâ. Nullus locus
dearer to me *than* *with thy *with friendship. No place

debet esse carior nobis *nostrâ* patriâ.
(owes)—ought— to be dearer to us *than* **with our* *with country.

Argentum est vilius auro, aurum virtutibus.
Silver is cheaper *than* *with gold, gold *than* virtue.

Facta sunt difficiliora dictis.
Deeds are more difficult *than* *with sayings.

The Cause, Manner, or Instrument.

ADAM, R. 49. ROSS, R. 55.

Mundus administratur providentiâ Dei. Ille est
The world is administered by the providence of God. He is

optimus qui urgetur minimis vitiis. Boni *homines*
best who is urged by fewest *by faults. The good **men*

oderunt peccare amore virtutis. Secundæ
(have hated)—hate— to sin from love of virtue. (Prosperous

res ornantur virtute.
things)—prosperity— (are)—is—adorned by virtue.

Ablative Absolute.

ADAM, R. 62. ROSS, R. 65.

Nos quæramus seria *negotia*, ludo amoto.
(*We* may seek)—let us seek— serious *things*, play being (removed)

Accusative and Dative.

ADAM, R. 25. Ross, R. 31.

Timophanes antetulit libertatem suorum *indigenarum*
Timophanes preferred the liberty of his *countrymen*

saluti *sui* patris. Nemo non potest eripere
to the safety *of his* father. (No one not)—all— can *to take away

vitam homini at nemo mortem. Hic vir
life (to)—from—a man but no one death This man

reddidit civitatibus leges libertatemque.
restored to the states laws ²liberty ¹and.

Verbs governing two Accusatives.

ADAM, R. 26. Ross, R. 36.

Otium docet adolescentes omnia mala *negotia.*
Idleness teaches youths all (evil *things*)—evils.—

Augustus adeptus summum imperium Romæ docuit
Augustus having gained the chief power of Rome taught

suos nepotes literas. Roga *tu* Deum bonam mentem
his grandsons letters. Ask *thou of* God a good mind

et bonam valetudinem.
and good health.

Accusative and Ablative.

ADAM, R. 27. Ross, R. 37.

Libera *tu* rempublicam metu. Hæc fuit quondam
Free *thou* the republic from fear. This was formerly

sapientia, secernere publica *negotia* privatis *negotiis.*
wisdom, to separate public *things* from private **from things.*

Ille oneravit naves auro. *Illi* solebant coronare
He loaded the ships with gold. *They* used to crown

victores oleâ aut cingere *illorum* tempora
the conquerors with olive or to encircle *their* temples

lauro.
with laurel.

Impersonal Verbs.

ADAM, R. 29. Ross, R. 39, 42 & 43.

Conducit saluti vivere parce, et expedit nobis
It conduces to health to live frugally, and *it is proper* for us

ita vivere. Licet nobis esse beatis. Non pudet
so to live. It is lawful for us to be happy. (Not it shames)

malos superbiæ. Delectat
—[3]are [4]not [5]ashamed— [1]the [2]wicked [6]of [7]pride. It delights

pueros ludere.
boys to play.

Prepositions governing the Accusative.

Adam, R. 44. Ross, R. 70.

Juvat ire per pericula ad decus. Rosæ
It is pleasant to go through dangers to glory. The roses

mixtæ inter lilia fulgent. Est pulchrum
mixed (among)—with— the lilies shine. It is beautiful

eminere inter illustres viros. Ob hanc causam Hip-
to be eminent among illustrious men. For this cause Hip-

pomenes est mutatus in leonem. Orates.
pomenes (is)—was— changed (in)—into— a lion. Orates

divisit sua bona inter Thebanos, servans sibi
divided his possessions among the Thebans, preserving for himself

nihil præter peram et baculum. Pauci veniunt ad
nothing except a sack and a staff. Few come to

senectutem.
old age.

Prepositions governing the Ablative.

Adam, R. 44. Ross, R. 71.

Codrus est mortuus pro *suâ* patriâ. *Nos* agnoscimus
Codrus (is dead)—died— for *his* country. *We* acknowledge

Deum ex ejus operibus. Venena latent sub
God from his works. Poisons are concealed under

dulci melle. Nemo potest esse beatus sine virtute.
the sweet honey. No one can be happy without virtue.

Regulus est victus in Africâ. Poma jacent
Regulus (is)—was— conquered in Africa. The apples lie

sub arbore. Verum decus est positum in virtute.
under the tree. True glory is placed in virtue.

Gérunds.

ADAM, from R. 31 to R. 36. Ross, from R. 46 to R. 52.

Legendum est mihi.
(Reading is to me)—I must read.—

Si *tu* vis me flere dolendum est primum tibi ipsi.
If *thou* wishest me to weep (weeping is first to thee to thyself)—thou must first weep thyself—

Ille est studiosus augendi *suas* opes.
He is desirous of inreasing *his* riches.

Fabius invenit novam artem vincendi.
Fabius invented a new art of conquering.

Charta est utilis scribendo.
Paper is useful for writing.

Ut equus est natus ad cursum, bos ad arandum, canis ad indagandum, sic homo est natus ad intelligendum et ad agendum.
As the horse is born for the race, the ox for ploughing, the dog for hunting, so man is born for understanding and *for acting.

Pœna absterret a peccando.
Punishment deters from sinning.

Hic vir est missus ad ferendam opem nobis.
This man (is)—was— sent. to (bringing)— bring— help to us.

Supines.

ADAM, Rs. 37 & 38. Ross, Rs. 53 & 4.

Nos eamus deambulatum.
(*We* may go)—let us go— to walk.

Nil fœdum dictu visuque tangat hæc limina intra quæ est puer.
Nothing disgraceful to be spoken [2]to [3]be [4]seen [1]and [5]may touch these thresholds within which *there* is a child.

Acrior sol admonet ire lavatum.
The more powerful sun admonishes to go to bathe.

Place.

ADAM, from R. 50 to R. 54. Ross, from R. 56 to R. 61.

Hic homo est natus *in* Athenis.
This man (is)—was— born (*in*)—*at*— Athens.

Ego vivo Romæ.
I live (of)—at— Rome.

Scipio rediit *ad* Romam.
Scipio returned *to* Rome.

Euripides
Euripides]

rediens *ad* domum a cœnâ est laceratus a
returning *to home from supper (is)—was— torn in pieces by

canibus. Ille discessit *a* Corintho. Respublica fuit
dogs. He departed *from* Corinth. The republic was

venalis domi militiæque.
venal (of)—at—home (of war)—²abroad ¹and.

Measure and Time.

ADAM, Rs. 55 & 56. ROSS, Rs. 62, 63 & 64.

Otos et Ephialtes crescebant novem digitis
Otos and Ephialtes grew nine finger's breadths

in singulis mensibus. Scipio missus in
**in* each (months)—month.— Scipio sent (in)—into—

Africam *in* die *in* quâ *ille* venit, cepit
Africa **in* the day *in* which *he* (came)—arrived,— took

Novam Carthaginem. Christiani solebant convenire *in*
New Carthage. The Christians used to meet (*in*)

stato die ante lucem. Mithridates regnavit
—*on*—an appointed day] before light. Mithridates reigned

per sexaginta annos.
**through* sixty years.

PART SECOND.

HISTORIÆ SACRÆ.

[2]*HISTORIES* [1]*SACRED.*

1.

Deus creavit cœlum et terram intra sex dies. *In*
God created heaven and earth within six days. **In*

primo die *ille* fecit lucem. *In*
the first day *he* made the light. **In*

secundo die *ille* fecit firmamentum quod *ille* vocavit
the second day *he* made the firmament which *he* called

cœlum. *In* tertio die *ille* coegit aquas in
heaven. **In* the third day *he* collected the waters (in)—into—

unum locum, et *ille* eduxit e terrâ plantas et
one place, and *he* brought forth from the earth plants and

arbores. *In* quarto die *ille* fecit solem et lunam
trees. **In* the fourth day *he* made the sun and the moon

et stellas. *In* quinto die *ille* *fecit* aves quæ
and the stars. **In* the fifth day *he* *made* the birds which

volitant in aëre, et pisces qui natant in aquis.
fly in the air, and the fishes which swim in the waters.

In sexto die *ille* fecit omnia animantia *negotia*,
**In* the sixth day *he* made all living *things*,

postremo *ille* *fecit* hominem et quievit *in* septimo die.
finally *he* *made* man and rested **in* the seventh day.

2.

Deus finxit corpus hominis e limo terræ. *Ille*
God formed the body of man from the clay of the earth. *He*

dedit illi viventem animam, *ille* fecit illum ad
gave to him a living soul, *he* made him (to)—after—

suam similitudinem, et *ille* nominavit illum Adamum.
his own likeness, and *he* named him Adam.

Deinde *ille* immisit soporem in Adamum, et *ille*
Then *he* sent a sleep (in)—upon— Adam, and *he*

detraxit unam e costis ejus dormientis.
drew forth one (from the ribs of him sleeping)—of his ribs while asleep.

Ex eâ *ille* formavit mulierem, quam *ille* dedit sociam
From it *he* formed woman, whom *he* gave *for* a companion

Adamo. Sicque *ille* instituit matrimonium.
to Adam. [2]Thus [1]and *he* instituted matrimony.

Nomen primæ mulieris fuit Eva.
The name of the first woman was Eve.

3.

Deus posuit Adamum et Evam in amœnissimo horto,
God placed Adam and Eve in a very pleasant garden,

qui solet appellari terrestris Paradisus. Ingens fluvius
which is wont to be called a terrestrial Paradise. A great river

irrigabat hortum: ibi erant omnes arbores jucundæ
watered the garden: there were all trees pleasant

aspectu, et fructus suaves gustu; inter
to be seen, and fruits sweet to (be tasted)—the taste;— among

eas *erat* arbor scientiæ boni et mali.
them *was* the tree of knowledge of good and of evil.

Deus dixit homini: utere *tu* fructibus omnium
God said to the man: use *thou the fruits of all

arborum Paradisi, præter fructum arboris scientiæ
the trees of Paradise, except the fruit of the tree of knowledge

boni et mali; nam si *tu* comedas illum fructum,
of good and *of evil; for if *thou* eat that fruit,

tu morieris.
thou shalt die.

4.

Serpens, qui erat callidissimum omnium animantium,
The serpent, who was the most cunning of all animals,

dixit mulieri: cur *tu* non comedis fructum istius
said to the woman: why [2]*thou* [3]not [1]dost [4]eat the fruit of that

arboris? Mulier respondit: Deus prohibuit id. Si *nos*
tree? The woman answered: God has forbidden it. If *we*

tetigerimus illum, *nos* moriemur. Minime,
(shall have touched)—touch— it, *we* shall die. (Least)—by no

inquit serpens: *vos* non moriemini; sed *vos*
means,— said the serpent: *ye* [2]not [1]shall [3]die; but *ye*

eritis similes Deo scientes bonum et malum. Mulier,
shall be like *to God knowing good and evil. The woman,

decepta his verbis, decerpsit fructum et comedit:
deceived by these words, plucked the fruit and ate:

deinde *illa* obtulit *illum* viro, qui, pariter,
then *she* offered *it* to the man, who, in like manner,

comedit.
ate.

5.

Adamus fugiens conspectum Dei, abscondit se.
Adam fleeing from the sight of God, hid himself.

Deus vocavit illum, ô Adame, ô Adame. Qui respondit:
God called to him, *O Adam, *O Adam. Who answered:

Ego timui tuum conspectum, et *ego* abscondi me
I feared thy sight, and *I* hid (me)

Cur *tu* times, inquit Deus, nisi quia
—myself.— Why ²*thou* ¹dost ³fear, said God, unless because

tu comedisti vetitum fructum? Adamus respondit,
thou hast eaten the forbidden fruit? Adam answered,

mulier quam *tu* dedisti mihi sociam, porrexit
the woman whom *thou* gavest *to me *for* a companion, handed

mihi istum fructum ut *ego* ederem. Dominus dixit
to me that fruit that *I* should eat. The Lord said

mulieri: cur *tu* fecisti hoc *negotium?* Quæ
to the woman: why ²*thou* ¹hast ³done this **thing?* (Which

mulier respondit: serpens decepit me.
woman)—who— answered: the serpent deceived me.

6.

Dominus dixit serpenti: quia *tu* decepisti
The Lord said to the serpent: because *thou* hast deceived

mulierem, *tu* eris odiosus et execratus inter
the woman, *thou* shalt be (odious)—hated— and execrated among

omnia animantia; *tu* reptabis super *tuum* pectus,
all animals; *thou* shalt creep upon *thy* breast,

et *tu* comedes terram. Inimicitiæ erunt
and **thou* shalt eat the earth. (Enmities)—enmity— shall be

inter te et mulierem. Ipsa *mulier* olim
between thee and the woman. (That *woman*)—she—²one ³day

conteret tuum caput. *Deus* dixit etiam mulieri: *ego*
¹shall ⁴bruise thy head. *God* said also to the woman: *I*

afficiam te multis malis; *tu* paries liberos
will (affect)—afflict— thee with many evils; *thou* shalt bring forth children

in dolore, et *tu* eris in potestate viri.
in grief, and *thou* shalt be in the power of the man.

7.

Deinde Deus dixit Adamo: quia *tu* gessisti
Then God said to Adam: because *thou* hast (borne

morem tuæ uxori, *tu* habebis terram
the custom)—indulged— *to thy wife, *thou* shalt have the earth

infestam *tibi*; ea *terra* fundet tibi spinas
hostile *to thee*; (that *earth*)—it— shall pour forth to thee thorns

et carduos. *Tu* quæres ex *eâ terrâ* victum cum
and thistles. *Thou* shalt seek from (*that earth*)—it—food with

multo labore, donec *tu* abeas in terram e
much labor, until *thou* go *away (in)—into— the earth from

quâ *tu* es ortus. Tum *Deus* ejecit Adamum et
which *thou* art sprung. Then *God* cast out Adam and

Evam ex horto, ut ille coleret terram,
Eve from the garden, that the former might till the (earth)

et *Deus* collocavit angelum, qui præferebat in
—ground,— and *God* placed an angel, who bore before in

suo manu igneum gladium, ut *ille* custodiret aditum
his hand a fiery sword, that *he* might guard the entrance

Paradisi.
(of)—to—Paradise.

8.

Adamus habuit multos liberos, inter quos Caïnus et
Adam had many children, among whom Cain and

Abel numerantur: hic fuit pastor; ille
Abel are numbered: the latter was a shepherd; the former

agricola. Uterque obtulit dona Domino: Caïnus quidem
a husbandman. Both offered gifts to the Lord: Cain *indeed

fructus terræ; autem Abel egregias oves. Dona
the fruits of the earth; but Abel choice sheep. The gifts

Abelis placuêrunt Deo, autem dona Caïni non
of Abel pleased *to God, but the gifts of Cain [5]not

placuêrunt illi: quod Caïnus tulit ægrè. Dominus
[1]*did* [3]*please* [4]*to him*: which Cain bore with grief. The Lord

dixit Caïno: Cur *tu* invides *tuo* fratri? Si *tu*
said to Cain: Why [2]thou [1]dost [3]envy [4]to thy brother? If thou

facies rectè, *tu* recipies mercedem; autem sin malè,
*shalt do rightly, thou shalt receive a reward; but if wickedly,

tu lues pœnam *tui* peccati.
thou shalt (pay the punishment)—atone for—*of thy sin.

9.

Caïnus non paruit Deo monenti eum: *ille*
Cain [2]not [1]did [3]obey [4]to God admonishing *him*: *he*

dissimulans *suam* iram dixit suo fratri: age *tu* nos
concealing *his* anger said to his brother: come *thou (we

eamus deambulatum. Itaque ambo abierunt
may go)—let us go— to walk. Therefore both went *away

foras unâ, et quum *illi* essent in agro Caïnus
out together, and when *they* (might be)—were— in the field Cain

irruit in Abelem, et interfecit illum. Deus dixit
rushed (in)—upon— Abel, and slew him. God said

Caïno: ubi est tuus frater? Caïnus respondit: *Ego* nescio;
to Cain: where is thy brother? Cain answered: *I* know not;

num sum *ego* custos mei fratris?
*whether am *I* the keeper of my brother?

10.

Deus dixit Caïno: ô Caïne, quid *tu* fecisti?
God said to Cain: *O Cain, what [2]*thou* [1]hast [3]done?

Sanguis tui fratris, quem *sanguinem tu* ipse fudisti
The blood of thy brother, which *blood thou* thyself hast shed with

tuâ manu, clamat ad me. Terra quæ bibit sanguinem
thy hand, cries to me. The earth which has drunk the blood

Abelis, erit infesta tibi: quum *tu* colueris
of Abel, shall be hostile to thee: when *thou* (mayest have)—hast

eam terram, *cum* longo et *cum* duro labore *ea*
tilled— (that earth)—it— *with* long and *with* hard labor (*that*

terra feret nullos fructus: *tu* eris vagus in
earth)—it— shall bear no fruits: *thou* shalt be a vagabond (in)

orbe terrarum. Caïnus
—on— (the circuit of the earth)—the face of the earth.— Cain

desperans veniam, fugit.
despairing of pardon, fled.

11.

Postquam numerus hominum crevit, omnia vitia
After the number of men increased, all vices

invaluere. Quare Deus offensus statuit perdere genus
prevailed. Wherefore God offended determined to destroy the race

hominum diluvio. Attamen pepercit Noëmo et *ejus*
of man by a deluge. Nevertheless *he* spared *to Noah and *his*

liberis quia *illi* colebant virtutem. Noëmus admonitus
*to children because *they* cherished virtue. Noah admonished

a Deo extruxit ingentem arcam in modum
by God built a great ark in (the fashion)—form—

navis; *ille* linivit eam *arcam*
of a ship; *he* (anointed)—cemented— (that *ark*)— it— with

bitumine; et induxit in eam unum par omnium avium
bitumen; and (led)—took—in *in it one pair of all birds

et animantium *negotiorum*.
and *of living *things*.

12.

Postquam Noëmus ipse est ingressus arcam cum *suâ*
After Noah himself *is entered the ark with *his*

conjuge, *cum* tribus filiis et totidem nuribus,
wife, *with* three sons and *with* as many daughters in law,

aquæ maris et omnium fontium erupêrunt.
the waters of the sea and of all the fountains burst forth.

Simul ingens pluvia cecidit per quadraginta dies
At the same time a great rain fell through forty days

et totidem noctes. Aqua operuit universam
and as many nights. The water covered (universal)—the whole—

terram, ita ut *ea aqua* superaret
earth, so that (*that water*)—*it*— (might exceed)—was higher—

quindecim cubitis altissimos montes.
by fifteen cubits *than* the highest mountains.

Omnia *negotia* sunt absumpta diluvio: autem
All *things* (are)—were— consumed *by* the deluge: but

arca sublevata aquis fluitabat in alto.
the ark borne up by the waters floated in the deep.

13.

Deus immisit vehementem ventum, et sensim aquæ
God sent a vehement wind, and by degrees the waters

sunt imminutæ. Tandem undecimo mense,
(are)—were diminished. At length *in* the eleventh month,

postquam diluvium cœperat Noëmus aperuit
after the deluge (had begun)—began,— Noah opened

fenestram arcæ, et emisit corvum qui non est
the window of the ark, and sent forth a raven which [2]not (is

reversus, Deinde *Noëmus* emisit columbam: quum
returned)—[1]did [3]return.— Then *Noah* sent forth a dove: when

ea non invenisset locum ubi *ea* poneret *suum* pedem, ea
she [2]not [1]did [3]find a place where *she* might place *her* foot, *she*

est reversa ad Noëmum, qui extendit *suam* manum, et
*is returned to Noah, who reached out *his* hand, and

intulit *eam* in arcam. Columba emissa rursus
brought *in *her* (in)—into— the ark. The dove sent forth again

attulit in suo ore ramum virentis olivæ, quo
brought in her mouth a branch of a green olive-tree, *by* which

finis diluvii significabatur.
the end of the deluge was signified.

14.

Noëmus est egressus ex arcâ, postquam
Noah is gone out)— went out— from the ark, after

ipse et ejus familia fuerat inclusus ibi
(himself)—he— and his family had been shut up there

per totum annum: *Noëmus* eduxit
*through whole year: *Noah* (led)—brought—out

secum aves cæteraque animantia *negotia*.
with himself the birds [2]other [1]and [3]living *things*.

Tum Noëmus erexit altare, et *ille* obtulit
Then (Noah)—he— (erected)—built— an altar, and *he* offered

sacrificium Domino. Deus dixit illi: *ego* non delebo
a sacrifice to the Lord. God said to him: *I* [2]not [1]will [3]destroy

deinceps genus hominum; *ego* ponam meum
hereafter (the race of men)—mankind;— *I* will place my

arcum in nubibus, et *hic* erit signum fœderis
bow in the clouds, and (*this*)—*it*— shall be a sign of the covenant

quod *ego* facio vobiscum. Quum *ego* obduxero
which *I* make with you. When *I* shall (lead)—place—

nubes cœlo, meus arcus apparebit, et *ego*
clouds (to heaven)—in the sky,— my bow shall appear, and *I*

recordabor mei fœderis, nec unquam erit
will recollect *of my covenant, nor [3]ever [2]*there* [1]shall [4]be

diluvium ad perdendam orbem terrarum.
a deluge for destroying (the circle of earths)—the earth.—

15.

Omnes gentes sunt propagatæ a filiis Noëmi.
All nations (are)—were— sprung from the sons of Noah.

Semus incoluit Asiam, Chamus Africam, Japhetus Europam.
Shem inhabited Asia, Ham Africa, Japhet Europe.

Pœna diluvii non deterruit homines a vitiis,
The punishment of the deluge [2]not [1]did [3]deter men from vices,

sed in brevi *tempore* *illi* sunt facti pejores quam
but in a short *time* *they* (are made)—became— worse than

priùs. *Illi* sunt obliti Dei *sui* Creatoris: *illi*
before. *They* (are forgotten)—forgot— *of God *of their* Creator: *they*

adorabant solem et lunam; *illi* non verebantur *suos*
adored the sun and the moon; *they* [2]not [1]did [3]fear *their*

parentes; *illi* dicebant mendacium; *illi* faciebant
parents; *they* said falsehood; *they* (did)—committed—

fraudem, furtum, homicidium: in uno verbo *illi*
fraud, theft, homicide: in one word *they*

contaminabant se cum omnibus flagitiis.
contaminated themselves *with* all crimes.

16.

Tamen quidam sancti viri coluêrunt veram religionem
Nevertheless some holy men cultivated the true religion

et virtutem, inter quos *homines* fuit Abrahamus
and virtue, among (which *men*)—whom—was Abraham

e genere Semi. Deus fecit fœdus cum illo *in* his
from the race of Shem. God made a league with him *in* these

verbis: exi *tu* e *tuâ* paternâ domo, desere *tu tuam*
words: go out **thou* from *thy* paternal house, desert **thou thy*

patriam, et pete *tu* regionem quam *ego* sum daturus
country, and seek **thou* the country which *I* am about to give

tuis posteris *hominibus*. *Ego* augebo te *cum*
to thy (next *men*)—posterity.— *I* will increase thee *with*

numerosâ prole; *tu* eris pater multarum gentium,
a numerous offspring; *thou* shalt be the father of many nations,

ac per te omnes nationes orbis erunt
and through thee all nations of the (circle)—earth— shall be

cumulatæ *cum* bonis *negotiis*. Aspice *tu* cœlum; dinumera
loaded *with* good *things*. Behold **thou* heaven; count

tu stellas, si *tu* potes; tua progenies æquabit eas
**thou* the stars, if *thou* canst; thy progeny shall equal them

in numero.
in number.

17.

Abrahamus jam senuerat, et Sara ejus uxor erat
Abraham [2]now [1]had [3]grown old, and Sara his wife was

sterilis. Quibus tamen Deus promisit filium nasciturum
barren. To whom nevertheless God promised a son to be born

ex eis. *Tu* habebis, inquit *ille*, filium ex Sarâ tuâ
from them. *Thou* shalt have, said *he*, a son from Sara thy

conjuge. Quod Sara audiens risit, nec *illa* statim
wife. Which Sara hearing laughed, nor [2]*she* [3]immediately

adhibuit fidem promissis *negotiis* Dei, et
[1]did [4]give faith (to the promised *things*)—promises— of God, and

idcirco *illa* est reprehensa a Deo. Autem
therefore *she* (is)—was— reproved by God. But

Abrahamus credidit Deo pollicenti. Et vero *in* uno
Abraham believed *to God promising. And truly *in* one

anno post filius est natus Abrahamo, qui
year afterwards a son (is)—was— born to Abraham, who

vocavit eum Isaacum.
called him Isaac.

18.

Postquam Isaacus adolevit, Deus, tentans fidem Abrahami,
After Isaac grew up, God, trying the faith of Abraham,

dixit illi; ô Abrahame, tolle *tu* tuum unicum filium
said to him; *O Abraham, take **thou* thy only son

quem *tu* amas, et immola *tu* eum mihi in monte quem
whom **thou* lovest, and sacrifice **thou* him to me in the mountain which

ego ostendam tibi. Abrahamus non dubitavit
I shall shew to thee. Abraham [2]not [1]did ([3]doubt)—hesitate—

parere Deo jubenti; ille imposuit ligna
to obey *to God ordering; he put the wood (to)—upon—

Isaaco, vero ipse portabat ignem et gladium.
Isaac, but he carried fire and a (sword)—knife.—

Quum *illi* facerent iter simul,
When *they* (might make)—were making— the journey together,

Isaacus dixit *suo* patri: ô mi pater, ecce lignum et
Isaac said *to his* father: *O my father, behold the wood and

ignis; sed ubinam est hostia immolanda? Cui
the fire: but where is the victim to be sacrificed? To which

filio Abrahamus inquit, Deus providebit sibi
(*son*)—to whom— Abraham said, God will provide for himself

hostiam, ô mi fili.
a victim, **O* my son.

19.

Ubi ambo pervenêrunt in locum designatum
When both came (in)—into— the place appointed

Abrahamus extruxit aram, disposuit ligna, alligavit
Abraham built an altar, disposed of the wood, bound

Isaacum super struem lignorum, deinde *ille* arripuit
Isaac upon a heap of wood, then *he* seized

gladium. Tum Angelus clamavit de cœlo: ô
the (sword)—knife. Then an Angel cried from heaven: *O

Abrahame, contine tuam manum: *tu* ne noceas
Abraham, restrain thy hand: (*thou* not mayst hurt)—do

puero: jam tua fides est perspecta
not hurt— *to the boy: now thy faith (is)—has been— seen

mihi, quum *tu* non peperceris
(to)—by—me, (when)—since *thou* [2]not (mayst have spared)—[1]hast

tuo unico filio: et *ego* favebo tibi; *ego*
[3]spared— *to thy only son: and *I* will favour *to thee; *I*

splendidè remunerabo tuam fidem. Abrahamus respexit,
[2]splendidly [1]will [3]reward thy faith. Abraham looked back,

et vidit arietem hærentem *suis* cornibus inter
and saw a ram (adhering)—fastened— *by his* horns among

vepres, quem *arietem* *ille* immolavit *in* loco
the briars, which **ram* *he* sacrificed *in* the place

sui filii.
of his son.

20.

Postea Abrahamus misit suum servum Eliezerem
Afterwards Abraham sent his servant Eliezer

ad suos cognatos qui erant in Mesopotamiâ, ut *ille*
to his kindred who were in Mesopotamia, that *he*

adduceret inde uxorem suo filio Isaaco. Eliezer
might bring thence a wife for his son Isaac. Eliezer

sumpsit decem camelos sui domini, et est profectus,
took ten camels of his master, and *is departed,

portans secum magnifica munera, *cum* quibus *ille*
bearing with himself magnificent gifts, *with* which *he*

donaret puellam destinatam Isaaco et ejus parentes.
might endow the damsel destined for Isaac and her parents.

Ubi *ille* pervenit in Mesopotamiam, *ille* constitit
When *he* came (in)—into— Mesopotamia, *he* stopped

cum camelis prope puteum aquæ ad vesperam,
with the camels near a well of water at evening,

quo tempore mulieres solebant venire ad
at which time the women were wont to come for

hauriendam aquam.
drawing water.

21.

Eliezer oravit Deum his verbis: ô Domine
Eliezer besought God *with* these words: O Lord

Deus Abrahami, fac *tu* ut puella quæ dabit
God of Abraham, cause **thou* that the damsel who shall give

potum mihi petenti sit ea quem *tu* destinas
drink to me beseeching may be she whom *thou* destinest

Isaaco. Ecce autem statim Rebecca virgo eximiâ
for Isaac. Behold *but immediately Rebecca a virgin of eminent

pulchritudine, prodiit, gerens urnam
beauty, came forth, bearing (an urn)—a pitcher— upon

suis humeris, quæ *puella* descendit ad puteum,
her shoulders, (which *damsel*)—who— went down to the well,

et implevit urnam. Tunc Eliezer progressus
and filled (the urn)—pitcher.— When Eliezer having advanced

obviam puellæ: da *tu* potum mihi, inquit *ille*:
to meet the damsel: give **thou* drink to me, said *he*:

cui *servo* Rebecca ait: bibe *tu*, ô
(to which *servant*)—to whom— Rebecca said: drink **thou* *O

mi domine; et simul illa demisit urnam.
my master; and at the same time she let down (the urn)—pitcher.

Quum ille bibisset, Rebecca obtulit etiam aquam
When he had drunk, Rebecca offered also water

camelis. Hoc indicio Eliezer cognovit quod
to the camels *By* this indication Eliezer knew what

ille cupiebat scire.
he desired to know.

22.

Eliezer protulit aureas inaures et armillas, quas
Eliezer brought forward golden earrings and bracelets, which

ille dedit Rebeccæ: tum *ille* interrogavit illam cujus
he gave to Rebecca: then *he* asked her whose

filia *illa* esset, num esset in domo
daughter she (might be)—was,— whether *there* were in the house

sui patris locus ad commorandum. Cui
of her father (place)—room— for remaining. To (which

servo Rebecca respondit: Ego sum filia
servant)—whom— Rebecca answered: I am the daughter

Bathuelis: meus avus est frater Abrahami;
of Bethuel: my grandfather is the brother of Abraham;

est domi amplissimus locus ad com-
there is at home very ample (place)—room— for re-

morandum; est etiam plurimum fœni et palearum
maining; *there* is also very much *of hay and *of straw

ad usum camelorum. Quod Eliezer audiens egit
for the use of the camels. Which Eliezer hearing (acted)—gave—

gratias Deo, qui tribuisset sibi prosperum
thanks to God, who had granted to (himself)—him— a prosperous

iter.
journey.

23.

Rebecca properavit domum et narravit suæ matri
Rebecca hastened home and related to her mother

ea *negotia* quæ contigerant sibi. Labanus
those *things* which had happened to (herself)—her.— Laban

frater Rebeccæ, quum *ille* audivisset *suam* sororem
the brother of Rebecca, when *he* had heard his sister

narrantem, adivit hominem, qui stabat ad fontem
relating, went to the man, who stood at the fountain

cum camelis, et compellans eum: ingredere *tu*, inquit
with the camels, and accosting him: come in **thou*, said

ille, ô mi domine: cur tu stas foris? *Ego*
he *O my master: why [2]thou [1]dost [3]stand without? *I*

paravi hospitium tibi et locum camelis.
have prepared entertainment for thee and a place for the camels.

Dein *ille* deduxit eum domum, apposuît eique cibum.
Then *he* led him home, [2]set [4]before *to [5]him [1]and [3]food.

24.

Continuó Eliezer exposuit parentibus Rebeccæ causam
Immediately Eliezer expounded to the parents of Rebecca the cause

itineris suscepti rogavitque ut *illi* annuerunt suæ
of the journey undertaken [2]besought [1]and that *they* should assent to his

postulationi. Qui *parentes* responderunt: voluntas
request. (Which *parents*)—who— answered: the will

Dei fert ita; nec possumus *nos* obsistere Deo.
of God (bears)—is— so; nor can *we* resist *to God.

En Rebecca profiscatur tecum, nuptura Isaaco.
Lo Rebecca may depart [2]thee [1]with, about to marry *to Isaac.

Tum Eliezer deprompsit aurea et argentea vasa,
Then Eliezer drew out the golden and the silver vessels,

pretiosas vestesque quas *vestes ille* dedit Rebeccæ;
[2]the [3]precious [4]garments [1]and which **garments he* gave to Rebecca;

ille obtulit etiam munera ejus matri et fratri et *illi*
he offered also gifts *to* her mother and brother, and *they*

inièrunt convivium.
began a feast.

25.

Postridie Eliezer surgens manè dixit
The next day Eliezer rising early in the morning said

parentibus Rebeccæ: meus herus expectat me;
to the parents of Rebecca; my master expects me;

dimittite *vos* me, ut *ego* redeam ad illum. Qui
dismiss **you* me, that *I* may return to him. (Which

parentes responderunt: *Nos* vocemus
parents)—who— answered: (*We* may call)—let us call—

puellam et percontemur ejus sententiam. Quum Rebecca
the damsel and inquire her opinion. When Rebecca

venisset *illi* sunt sciscitati an illa vellet discedere cum
came *they* *are inquired whether she wished to depart with

homine? *Ego* volo inquit illa. Ergo illi
the man? *I* (wish)—am willing— said she. Therefore they

dimiserunt Rebeccam et illius nutricem, precantes ei
dismissed Rebecca and her nurse, praying for her

omnia prospera *negotia*.
all prosperous *things*.

26.

Isaacus fortè tunc deambulabat *in* rure; *ille* vidit
Isaac by chance then was walking *in* the country; *he* saw

camelos venientes. Simul Rebecca conspicata
the camels coming. At the same time Rebecca having beheld

virum deambulantem, desiluit e camelo, et interrogavit
the man walking, alighted from the camel, and asked

Eliezerem, quis est ille vir? Eliezer respondit:
Eliezer, who is that man? Eliezer answered:

ipse est meus herus. Illa statim operuit se
(himself)—he— is my master. She immediately covered herself

cum suo pallio. Eliezer narravit Isaaco omnia *negotia*
with her mantle. Eliezer related to Isaac all *things*

quæ *ille* fecerat. Isaacus introduxit Rebeccam tabernaculum
which *he* had done. Isaac led [2]into [1]Rebecca [3]the tent

suæ matris, et dolor, quem *ille* capiebat ex
of his mother, and the grief, which *he* (took)—felt— from

morte *suæ* matris, est lenitus.
the death *of his* mother, (is)—was— assuaged.

27.

Rebecca edidit in uno partu duos filios, Esaüm
Rebecca brought forth (in)—at— one birth two sons, Esau

et Jacobum. *Ille* qui est natus prior, erat
and Jacob. *He* who (is)—was— born (former)—first,— was

pilosus; vero alter lenis: ille fuit strenuus
hairy; but the other smooth: (he)—the former— was an active

venator, autem hic placidus et simplex *in*
hunter, but (this)—the latter— meek and simple *in*

suis moribus. In quâdam die quum Jacobus
his morals. (In)—on— a certain day, when Jacob

paravisset sibi pulmentum ex lentibus, Esaüs venit
had prepared for himself pottage from lentils, Esau came

fessus de viâ, et dixit *suo* fratri: da *tu* mihi hoc
wearied from the way, and said *to his* brother: give *thou* to me this

pulmentum; nam *ego* redeo *e* rure
pottage; for *I* (return)—am returning— *from* the country

exanimatus lassitudine. Cui *fratri* Jacobus
faint with fatigue. To (which *brother*)—whom— Jacob

dixit: *Ego* dabo, si *tu* concedas mihi jus
said: *I* will give, if *thou* yield *to me the right

primogeniti. *Ego* faciam *id* libenter, inquit Esaüs.
of the first born. *I* will do *it* willingly, said Esau.

Jura *tu* ergo, ait Jacobus. Esaüs juravit
Swear **thou* (therefore)—then,— said Jacob. Esau swore

et vendidit suum jus.
and sold his (right)—birthright.—

28.

Isaacus, qui delectábatur venatione, amabat Esaüm,
Isaac, who was delighted with hunting, loved Esau,

vero Jacobus erat carior Rebeccæ. Quum Isaacus
but Jacob was dearer to Rebecca. When Isaac

jam senuisset, et esset factus cæcus,
²now ¹had ³grown ⁴old, and (was made)—became— blind,

ille vocavit Esaüm: sumito *tu*, inquit *ille*, pharetram,
he called Esau: take **thou*, said *he*, a quiver,

arcum et sagittas, affer *tu* et para *tu* pulmentum
a bow and arrows, bring **thou* and prepare **thou* pottage

de venatione, ut *ego* comedam *id* et apprecer
from (hunting)—venison— that *I* may eat *it* and pray

tibi omnia fausta *negotia*, antequam *ego* moriar.
*for thee all (happy *things*)—happiness— before *I* die.

Itaque Esaüs est profectus venatum.
Therefore Esau *is departed to hunt.

29.

Rebecca audierat Isaacum loquentem: *illa* vocavit Ja-
Rebecca had heard Isaac speaking: *she* called Ja-

cobum et inquit, afferto *tu* mihi duos opimos
cob and said, bring **thou* *to me two choice

hædos: *ego* conficiam pulmentum, quo tuus pater
kids: *I* will make the pottage, in which thy father

valdè delectatur: *tu* appones
(very)—much— (is delighted)—delights:— *thou* shalt set before

ei cibum, et *ille* precabitur bene tibi. Jacobus
*to him food, and *he* shall pray well for thee. Jacob

respondit: ego non ausim facere id, ó mater: Esaüs et
answered: I ²not ¹dare *to ³do it, *O mother: Esau is

pilosus ; ego sum lenis : si *meus* pater attrectaverit me,
hairy ; I am smooth : if *my* father shall touch me,

succensebit mihi ; ita indignatio patris et
he will be angry (to)—with—me ; so the indignation of a father and

damnum evenient mihi pro ejus benevolentiâ.
loss will happen to me (for)—instead of— his good will.

30.

Rebecca institit : ne *tu* timeas ó mi fili,
Rebecca insisted : (not *thou* mayest fear)—fear not— *O my son,

inquit *illa*. Si quid *negotium* adversi negotii sequatur
said *she*. If any *thing *of adverse thing follow

inde, *ego* sumo id totum mihi ; vero tu ne
from thence, *I* take it all to myself ; but (thou not

dubites facere *id negotium* quod
mayest doubt)—hesitate not— to do (*that thing* which)—what—

tu es jussus. Itaque Jacobus abiit et attulit
thou art commanded. Therefore Jacob went away and brought

suæ matri duos hædos ; illa paravit seni *homini*
to his mother two kids ; she prepared for the old *man*

cibum quem illa noverat esse suavem ejus palato.
food which she knew to be sweet [2]his [1]to [3]palate.

Deinde *illa* induit Jacobum *sui* fratris
Then *she* dressed Jacob *in* *his* brother's

vestibus : *illa* aptavit pellem hædi ejus manibus et
clothes : *she* fitted the skin of the kid [2]his [1]to [3]hands and

collo. Tum *illa* inquit, adi *tu* tuum patrem et
*to neck. Then *she* said, go to **thou* thy father and

offer *tu* illi escam quam *ille* appetit.
offer **thou* to him the food which *he* desires.

31.

Jacobus attulit suo patri escam paratam a *suâ*
Jacob brought to his father the food prepared by *his*

matre. Cui *Jacobo* Isaacus dixit : quisnam
mother. To (which *Jacob*)—whom— Isaac said : who *for

es tu ? Jacobus respondit : Ego sum Esaüs tuus
art thou ? Jacob answered : I am Esau thy

primogenitus ; *ego* feci quod *tu* jussisti, ó
first born : *I* have done what *thou* hast commanded O

pater ; surge *tu* et comede de meâ venatione.
father ; rise *thou* and eat (from)—of— my (hunting)

Quomodo, ait Isaacus, potuisti *tu* invenire
—venison.— How, said Isaac, couldst *thou* *to find

eam tam cito? *Ego* inveni *eam*, ó pater : Deus voluit
it so quickly? *I* found *it*, *O father : God willed

ita. Isaacus *dixit* rursum : ne es tu Esaüs
(thus)—so.— Isaac *said* again : *whether art thou Esau

meus primogènitus? accede *tu* proprius ut *ego* attrectem
my first born? approach *thou* nearer that *I* may touch

te. Ille accessit ad *suum* patrem, qui dixit :
thee. He approached to *his* father, who said :

vox est Jacobi, sed manus sunt Esäi.
the voice is Jacob's, but the hands are of Esau.

32.

Isaacus amplexatus Jacobum anteposuit eum *suo*
Isaac having embraced Jacob preferred him *to his*

fratri, et tribuit illi omnia bona *negotia* primogeniti.
brother, and gave to him all the good *things* of the first born.

Non multò post Esaüs rediit a venatione,
Not (much)—long— after Esau returned from hunting,

et ipse obtulit *suo* patri pulmentum quod *ille*
and himself offered *to his* father the pottage which *he*

paraverat. Cui *Esäo* Isaacus mirans
had prepared. To (which *Esau*)—whom—— Isaac wondering

dixit : quis ergo est ille qui modo atulit mihi
said : who (therefore)—then— is he who lately brought to me

cibum, et cui *ego* sum apprecatus omnia fausta
food, and for whom *I* *am prayed for all (happy

negotia, tanquam primogenito? Quod
things,)—happiness— as for the first born? Which

negotium Esaüs audiens edidit magnam clamorem et
thing Esau hearing uttered a great cry and

implevit domum *cum* lamentis.
filled the house *with* lamentations.

33.

Esaüs ardens *cum* irâ minabatur mortem Jacobo.
Esau burning *with* anger threatened death to Jacob.

Quare Rebecca timens suo dilecto filio, inquit, fuge
Wherefore Rebecca fearing for her beloved son, said, fly

tu, *ô* mi fili ; abi ad Labanum tuum avunculum,
thou, *O my son ; go away to Laban thy uncle,

et commorare apud eum, donec ira tui
and dwell (at)—with— him, until the anger of thy

fratris defervescat. Jacobus dimissus *a* *suo* patre et
brother may abate. Jacob dismissed *from* *his* father and

a *suâ* matre, est profectus in Mesopotamiam.
**from* **his* mother, *is departed (in)—into— Mesopotamia.

Ille, faciens iter, pervenit ad quendam
He, (making journey)—journeying— came to a certain

locum, ubi fessus de viâ *ille* pernoctavit :
place, where wearied (from)—with— the way *he* passed the night :

ille supposuit suo capiti lapidem et obdormivit.
he put under *to his head a stone and slept.

34.

Jacobus vidit in somnis scalam, quæ enixa
Jacob saw in sleep a ladder, which leaning on

terræ pertinebat ad cœlum, atque *ille vidit* an-
*to the earth reached to heaven, and *he saw* an-

gelos Dei ascendentes et descendentes : *ille* audivit
gels of God ascending and descending : *he* heard

Dominum dicentem sibi : ego sum Deus
the Lord saying (to himself)—him :— I am the God

tui patris, *ego* dabo tibi et tuis posteris
of thy father, *I* will give to thee and to thy (after

hominibus terram cui *tu* incubas.
men)—posterity— the earth (to)—on—which— *thou* lyest.

Noli timere ; ego favebo tibi ; *ego*
(Be unwilling to fear)—fear not,— I will favour *to thee ; *I*

ero tuus custos, quocumque *tu* perrexeris,
will be thy guardian, whithersoever *thou* shalt (have gone)—go,—

et *ego* reducam te in *tuam* patriam, ac
and *I* will lead [2]back [1]thee (in)—into— *thy* country, and

per te omnes nationes orbis erunt
through thee all nations of the (circle)—earth— shall be

cumulatæ *cum* bonis *negotiis.* Jacobus
loaded *with* (good *things*)—blessings.— Jacob

expergefactus adoravit Dominum.
having *been awaked (adored)—prayed to— the Lord.

35.

Jacobus persecutus *suum* iter pervenit in
Jacob having pursued *his* journey came (in)—into—

Mesopotamiam : *ille* vidit tres greges pecorum cubantes
Mesopotamia : *he* saw three flocks of sheep lying

propter puteum. Nam greges solebant adaquari ex
near a well. For the flocks were wont to be watered from

eo puteo. Os putei claudebatur *cum* ingenti
that well. The mouth of the well was shut *with* a great

lapide. Jacobus accessit illuc, et dixit pastoribus :
stone. Jacob approached thither, and said to the shepherds :

ó Fratres, unde estis *vos ?* Qui responderunt : ex
* *O* brothers, whence are *ye ?* Who answered : from

urbe Haran. Quos *homines* *ille* interrogavit
the city Haran. (Which *men*)—whom— *he* questioned

iterum, ne *vos* nôstis Labanum ?
again, *whether [2]*ye* (have known)—[1]do [3]know— [4]Laban ?

Illi dixerunt, *nos* novimus *illum.* Ne
They said, *we* (have known)—knew— *him.* *Whether

ille valet ? *Ille* valet, *illi* inquiunt : Ecce Rachel ejus
[2]*he* [1]is [3]well ? *He* is well, *they* say : Lo Rachel his

filia venit cum suo grege.
daughter is coming with her flock.

36.

Dum Jacobus loqueretur cum pastoribus,
While Jacob (might speak)—was speaking— with the shepherds,

Rachel filia Labani venit cum *suo* paterno
Rachel the daughter of Laban came with *her* (paternal)—father's—

pecore : nam ipsa pascebat gregem. Confestim
flock : for she *herself fed the flock. Immediately

Jacobus, videns suam cognatam, amovit lapidem ab
Jacob, seeing his kinswoman, removed the stone from

ore putei. Ego sum inquit *ille,* filius Rebeccæ,
the mouth of the well. I am, said *he,* the son of Rebecca,

et est osculatus eam. Rachel festinans nunciavit suo
and *is kissed her. Rachel hastening informed *to her

patri, qui agnovit filium suæ sororis, deditque ei
father, who recognised the son of his sister, [2]gave [1]and to him

Rachelem in matrimonium.
Rachel in marriage.

37.

Jacobus est commoratus diu apud
Jacob *is dwelled a long time (at)—with—

Labanum: interea *ille* mirè auxit suam
Laban: in the mean time *he* wonderfully increased his

rem; et est factus dives. Longo tempore
(thing)—property—; and (is made)—became— rich. A long time

post *ille*, admonitus a Deo, rediit in suam
afterwards *he*, admonished by God, returned (in)—into— his

patriam. *Ille* extimescebat iram sui fratris: ut *ille*
country. *He* feared the anger of his brother: that *he*

placaret ejus animum, *ille* præmisit ad eum nuncios qui
might appease his mind, *he* sent before to him messengers who

offerant ei munera. Esaüs mitigatus occurrit obviam
should offer *to him gifts. Esau soothed runs up before

Jacobó advenienti: *ille* insiliit in ejus
*to Jacob coming: *he* (leaped)—fell— (in)—upon— his

collum, flensque *ille* est osculatus eum, nec ille unquam
neck, [2]weeping [1]and *he* *is kissed him, nor [2]he [3]ever

nocuit *ei* *secundum* quidquam *negotium*.
[1]did [4]hurt **to him* *according to*—in— any *thing*.

38.

Jacobus habuit duodecim filios, inter quos erat Josephus;
Jacob had twelve sons, among whom was Joseph;

pater amabat hunc præ cæteris, quia
the father loved him (before)—more than— the others, because

quum senex *homo ille* genuerat eum. *Illi* dederat ei
when an old *man he* had begotten him. *He* had given to him

togam textam e filis varii coloris. Ob
a coat woven from threads of various (colour)—colours—. For

quam causam Josephus erat invisus suis fratribus,
which cause Joseph was hated (to)—by—his brothers,

præsertim postquam *ille* narravisset eis duplex somnium,
especially after *he* had related to them a double dream,

quo ejus futura magnitudo portendebatur: *illi* odêrunt
by which his future greatness was portended: *they* *have hated

illum tantoperè ut *illi* possent non loqui amicè
him so much that *they* could not *to speak in a friendly manner

cum eo.
with him.

39.

Porro hæc erant somnia Josephi. *Nos*, inquit *ille*,
Moreover these were the dreams of Joseph. *We*, said *he*,

ligabamus simul manipulos in agro:
were binding at the same time (bundles)—sheaves— in the field:

ecce meus manipulus surgebat et stabat rectus; autem
lo my sheaf rose and stood erect; but

vestri manipuli circumstantes venerabantur meum. Postea
your sheaves standing round worshipped mine. Afterwards

ego vidi in somnis solem, lunam, et undecim stellas
I saw in sleep the sun, the moon, and eleven stars

adorantes me. Cui fratres responderunt, quorsum
adoring me. To whom the brothers answered, (whither

spectant ista somnia? Num *tu* eris noster
look)—what mean— these dreams? *Whether [2]*thou* [1]wilt [3]be our

rex? Num *nos* subjiciemur tuæ ditioni? Igitur
king? *Whether [2]*we* [1]shall [3]be [4]subjected to thy power? Therefore

fratres invidebant ei; at pater considerabat
the brothers envied *to him; but the father considered

rem tacitus.
the thing (silent)—in silence.

40.

In quâdam die quum fratres Josephi
(*In*)—on— a certain day when the brothers of Joseph

pascerent greges procul ipse remanserat domi.
were feeding the flocks afar off he *had remained (of)—at—home.

Jacobus misit eum ad fratres ut *ille* sciret quomodo
Jacob sent him to the brothers that *he* might know how

illi haberent se Qui *fratres*
they (might have themselves)—did.— (Which *brothers*)—who—

videntes Josephum venientem ceperunt consilium
seeing Joseph coming took counsel

occidendi illius. Ecce, inquiebant *illi*,
(of slaying)—to slay— *of him. Lo, said *they*,

somniator venit: *Nos* occidamus illum et
the dreamer comes: (*We* may slay)—let us slay— him and

projiciamus *illum* in puteum: *Nos* dicemus nostro
*may cast *him* (in)—into— the well: *We* will say to our

patri: fera devoravit Josephum. Tunc apparebit
father: a wild beast has devoured Joseph. Then *it* will appear

quid illa sua somnia prosint illi.
what these his dreams (may)—will—profit *to him.

41.

Reuben, qui erat maximus natu deterrebat
Reuben, who was (greatest by birth)—eldest— deterred

fratres a tanto scelere. Nolite *vos*
the brothers from so great wickedness. (Be unwilling ye)—do not,—

inquiebat *ille*, interficere puerum: enim *ille* est noster
said *he*, *to slay the boy: for *he* is our

frater: potius dimittite *vos* eum in hanc foveam.
brother: rather [1]let [3]down *ye [2]him (in)—[4]into— this pit.

Ille habebat in animo liberare Josephum ex
He (had in mind)—intended— to free Joseph from

eorum manibus et extrahere illum e foveâ, atque
their hands and to draw [2]out [1]him [3]from the pit, and

reducere eum ad patrem. *In* reipsâ *illi* sunt
to [1]lead [3]back [2]him [4]to the father. *In* reality *they* (are)—were

deducti *ab* his verbis ad mitius consilium.
brought over *by* these words to a milder counsel.

42.

Ubi Josephus pervenit ad suos fratres, illi detraxerunt
When Joseph came to his brothers, they took off

ei togam qua *ille* erat indutus,
(to)—from— him the coat in which *he* was clothed,

et detruserunt eum in foveam. Deindè quum
and thrust him (in)—into— the pit. Then when

illi consedissent ad sumendum cibum, *illi*
they had sat down (for)—to— (taking)—take— food, *they*

conspexerunt mercatores qui petebant
beheld *some* merchants who (sought)—were going to—

Ægyptum, cum camelis portantibus varia aromata. Venit
Egypt, with camels carrying various spices. *It* came

in mentem illis vendere Josephum
(in)—into— *the [2]mind (to them)—[1]their to sell Joseph

illis mercatoribus. Qui emêrunt Josephum viginti
to those merchants. Who bought Joseph for twenty

nummis argenteis, duxerunt eumque in
pieces of *money silver, [2]led [3]him [1]and (in)—into—

Ægyptum.
Egypt.

43.

Tunc fratres Josephi tinxerunt ejus togam in
Then the brothers of Joseph dyed his coat in

sanguine hædi, quem *illi* occiderant, et miserunt eam
the blood of a kid, which *they* had killed, and sent it

ad *suum* patrem cum his verbis: *nos* invenimus hanc
to *their* father with these words: *we* have found this

togam; vide *tu* an *ea* sit toga tui filii.
coat; see **thou* whether *it* may be the coat of thy son.

Quam *togam* quum pater agnovisset *ille* exclamavit:
Which **coat* when the father had recognised *he* exclaimed:

ea est mei filii toga: pessima fera devoravit
it is *of my son's coat: a *very *bad wild beast has devoured

Josephum. Deindè *ille* scidit *suam* vestem, et
Joseph. Then *he* rent *his* garment and

induit cilicium. Omnes ejus liberi convenerunt ut
put on sackcloth. All his children agreed together that

illi lenirent dolorem *sui* patris; sed Jacobus noluit
they might assuage the grief *of their* father; but Jacob would not

accipere consolationem; dixitque; ego descendam
*to receive consolation; [2]said [1]and; I will go down

in sepulchrum cum meo filio mœrens.
(in)—to— the grave with my son mourning.

44.

Putiphar Ægyptius emit Josephum a mercatoribus.
Potiphar an Egyptian bought Joseph from the merchants.

Autem Deus favit Putiphari *pro* causâ Josephi: omnia
But God favoured *to Potiphar *for* the sake of Joseph: all

negotia succedebant prosperè ei. Quamobrem Josephus
things succeeded prosperously for him. Wherefore Joseph

est habitus benignè ab hero, qui præfecit
(is)—was— (held)—treated— kindly by the master, who (set [2]over

eum suæ domui. Ergo Josephus
[1]him)—made him steward— (to)—of— his house. Therefore Joseph

administrabat familiarem rem Putipharis:
administered the private (thing)—affairs— of Potiphar:

omnia *negotia* fiebant ad ejus nutum, nec Putiphar
all *things* were done at his nod, nor [2]Potiphar

gerebat curam ullius negotii.
(bore)—[1]did [3]take— care of any thing.

45.

Josephus erat insigni et pulchrâ facie:
Joseph was of a remarkable and beautiful face:

Uxor Putipharis polliciebat eum ad flagitium. Autem
The wife of Potiphar enticed him to wickedness. But

Josephus nolebat assentiri improbæ mulieri. In
Joseph would not yield to the wicked woman. (In)—on—

quâdam die mulier apprehendit oram ejus pallii; at
a certain day the woman seized the border of his cloak; but

Josephus reliquit pallium in ejus manibus, et fugit.
Joseph left the cloak in her hands, and fled.

Mulier irata inclamavit suos servos, et accusavit
The woman angry called in her servants, and accused

Josephum apud *suum* virum, qui nimium credulus
Joseph (at)—to— *her* husband, who too credulous

conjecit Josephum in carcerem.
threw Joseph (in)—into— prison.

46.

Erant in eodem carcere duo ministri regis
There were in the same prison two servants of the king

Pharaonis; alter præerat pincernis, alter
Pharaoh; the one presided over *to the butlers, the other

pistoribus. Utrique obvenit somnium divinitùs
*to the bakers. To both there happened a dream from heaven

in eâdem nocte. Ad quos *homines* quum
(*in*)—on— the same night. To (which *men*)—whom— when

Josephus venisset manè, et animadvertisset
Joseph had come early in the morning, and had noticed

eos *esse* tristiores solito, *ille*
(them)—that they— (*to be*)—were— more sad *than* usual, he

interrogavit quænam esset causa *illorum* mœstitiæ?
asked what (for were)—was— the cause *of their* sadness?

Qui *homines* responderunt: somnium obvenit
(Which *men*)—who— answered: a dream has happened

nobis, nec est quisquam qui interpretetur illud
to us, nor is there any one who (may)—can— interpret it

nobis. Nonnè *id* est, inquit Josephus, *potestas* Dei
to us. [4]Whether [3]not [2]*it* [1]is, [4]said Joseph, *the power* of God

solius prænoscere futuras res? Narrate
alone (to foreknow)—to foretel— future (things)—events?— Relate

vos mihi vestra somnia.
ye to me your dreams.

47.

Tum prior sic exposuit suum somnium Josepho.
Then the former thus set forth his dream to Joseph.

Ego vidi in quiete vitem in quâ erant tres
I saw in (rest)—sleep— a vine in which there were three

palmites; ea *vitis* protulit
branches: (that *vine*)—it— (bore forth)—put forth—

paulatim gemmas; deinde flores eruperunt, ac
by degrees (jewels)—buds;— then flowers burst forth, and

denique uvæ maturescebant. Ego exprimebam
finally grapes ripened. I pressed

uvas in scyphum Pharaonis, porrigebam
the grapes (in)—into— the cup of Pharaoh, (reached)—[2]handed—

eum scyphum eique. Esto *tu* bono
(*that cup*)—[3]it— [4]to [5]him [1]and. Be *thou of a good

animo, inquit Josephus, post tres dies Pharao
(mind)—cheer,— said Joseph, after three days Pharaoh

restituet te in *tuum* pristinum gradum:
will restore thee (in)—into— *thy* former rank:

Ego rogo te ut *tu* memineris
I beseech thee that *thou* (mayest have remembered)—remember—

mei.
*of me.

48.

Alter quoque narravit suum somnium Josepho: *ego*
The other also related his dream to Joseph: *I*

gestabam in *meo* capite tria canistra in quibus
was carrying (in)—on— *my* head three baskets in which

erant cibi quos pistores solent conficere.
(were)—was— the food which the bakers are accustomed to prepare.

Autem ecce aves circumvolitabant et comedebant
But lo the birds flew around and a'e

illos cibos Cui *pistori* Josephus *dixit* : hæc
*those the food. To (which *baker*)—whom— Joseph *said*: this

est interpretatio istius somnii. Tria canistra sunt
is the interpretation of that dream. The three baskets are

tres dies, quibus elapsis Pharao feriet te *cum*
three days, which having elapsed Pharaoh will smite thee *with*

securi, et affiget *te* ad palum ubi
an axe, and will fasten *thee* to (a stake)—the gallows— where

aves pascentur tuâ carne.
the birds shall be fed with thy flesh.

49.

In tertio die qui dies erat natalis
(*In*)- -on— the third day, which *day was the (natal)—birth—

dies Pharaonis, splendidum convivium fuit parandum.
day of Pharaoh, a splendid feast was to be prepared.

Tunc rex meminit suorum ministrorum qui erant
Then the king remembered *of his servants who were

in carcere. *Pharao* restituit præfecto
in prison. *Pharaoh* restored to the (prefect)—chief—

pincernarum suum munus ; vero *ille* suspendit
(of the butlers)—butler— his office; but *he* hanged

ad palum alterum percussum
(to)—upon— (a stake)—the gallows— the other smitten by

securi : Ita res comprobavit somnium.
an axe: So the (thing)—event— confirmed the dream.

Tamen præfectus pincernarum est oblitus
Nevertheless the chief (of butlers)—butler— *is forgot

Josephi, nec est recordatus illius meriti in
*of Joseph, nor *is remembered his merit (in)—towards—

se.
himself.

50.

Post biennium rex ipse habuit somnium. *Ille*
After two years the king himself had a dream. *He*

videbatur sibi adstare flumini Nilo ;
seemed to himself to stand (at)—near— *to the river Nile;

et eccè septen pingues vaccæ emergebant de flumine,
and lo seven fat *cows emerged from the river,

quæ *vaccæ* pascebantur in palude. Deinde septem aliæ
which **cows* *were fed in the marsh. Then seven other

macilentæ vaccæ exiêrunt ex eodem flumine, quæ
lean cows went out from the same river, which

vaccæ (devorârunt)—devoravêrunt— priores. Pharao
**cows* devoured the former. Pharaoh

experrectus dormivit rursum, et habuit alterum somnium.
having awaked slept again, and had another dream.

Septem plenæ spicæ enascebantur in uno culmo,
Seven full ears of corn sprung up (in)—on— one stalk,

aliæque totidem exiles *spicæ*
[4]other [1]and [2]as [3]many barren *(ears of corn)—ones—*

succrescebant et consumebant plenas spicas.
grew (under)—out— and consumed the full ears *of *corn.

51.

Ubi illuxit, Pharao perturbatus convocavit omnes
When it grew light, Pharaoh troubled called together all

conjectores Ægypti, et narravit illis somnium; at
the soothsayers of Egypt, and related to them the dream; but

nemo poterat interpretari illud. Tunc præfectus
no one could *to interpret it. Then the chief

pincernarum dixit regí: *ego* confiteor meum
(of butlers)—butler— said to the king: *I* confess my

peccatum: quum *ego* et præfectus pistorum *nos*
fault: when *I* and the chief (of bakers)—baker— *we

essemus in carcere, uterque *nostrum* somniavimus *in*
were in prison, both *of us* dreamed *in*

eâdem nocte. Ibi erat Hæbreus puer qui sapienter
the same night. There was a Hebrew boy who wisely

est interpretatus nobis *nostra* somnia; enim res
*is interpreted to us *our* dreams; for the (thing)—event—

comprobavit interpretationem.
confirmed the interpretation.

52.

Rex arcessivit Josephum, eique narravit
The king summoned Joseph, [3]to [4]him [1]and [2]related

utrumque somnium. Tum Josephus inquit Pharaoni:
(both)—each— dream. Then Joseph said to Pharaoh:

duplex somnium significat unam atque eandem rem.
the double dream signifies one and the same thing.

Septem pingues vaccæ et septem plenæ spicæ sunt
The seven fat cows and the seven full ears of corn are

septem anni ubertatis mox venturæ. Verò septem
seven years of abundance now about to come. But the seven

macilentæ vaccæ et septem exiles spicæ sunt
lean cows and the seven barren ears of corn are

totidem anni famis quæ est secutura
so many years of famine which is about to follow

ubertatem. Itaque, ó rex, præfice toti Ægypto
the abundance. Therefore, O king, set over *to all Egypt

sapientem et industrium virum, qui recondat partem
a wise and industrious man, who may lay up a part

frugum in publicis horreis, servetque *eam*
of the fruits in the public granaries, [2]may [3]preserve [1]and *(that*

partem diligentèr in subsidium
part)—it— diligently (in)—for— a (supply)—alleviation—

famis secuturæ.
of the famine about to follow.

53.

Consilium placuit regi; quare *ille* dixit
The counsel pleased *to the king; wherefore *he* said

Josepho: num est quisquam in Ægypto sapientior
to Joseph: *whether is *there* any one in Egypt wiser *than*

te? Certe nemo melius fungetur illo
(thee)—thou?— Certainly no one [2]better [1]will [3]discharge that

munere. En *ego* trado tibi curam mei regni.
office. Lo *I* deliver to thee the care of my kingdom.

Tum *ille* detraxit annulum è suâ manu, et
Then *he* took off a ring from his hand, and

inseruit *eum* digito Josephi; *ille* induit
(inserted)—[1]put [3]on— [2]*it* *to the finger, of Joseph; *he* clothed

illum *cum* byssinâ veste, circumdedit *ejus* collo
him *with* a fine linen garment, he put round *his* *to neck

aureum torquem, eumque collocavit secundum in suo
a golden collar, [1]and [3]him [2]placed second in his

curru. Josephus erat triginta annos natus, quum
chariot. Joseph was thirty years (born)—old— when

ille accepit summam potestatem à rege.
he received the (highest)—chief— power from the king.

54.

Josephus perlustravit omnes regiones Ægypti, et
Joseph surveyed all the regions of Egypt, and

congessit per septem annos ubertatis maximam
heaped up through seven years of abundance a *very great

copiam frumenti. Inopia septem annorum est
plenty of corn. (Want)—a famine of seven years *is

secuta et fames ingravescebat in universo orbe.
followed and hunger increased in the whole (circle)—land.—

Tunc Ægyptii, quos egestas premebat, adiêrunt
Then the Egyptians, whom poverty oppressed, came to

regem postulantes cibum. Quos *homines* Pharao
the king, asking food. (Which *men*)—whom— Pharaoh

remittebat ad Josephum. Autem hic aperuit horrea,
sent back to Joseph. *But he opened the granaries,

et vendidit frumenta Ægyptiis.
and sold corn to the Egyptians.

55.

Conveniebatur ex aliis regionibus quoque
(It was come)—they came— from other regions also

in Ægyptum ad emendam
(in)—into— Egypt (for)—to— (purchasing)—purchase—

annonam. Compulsus eâdem necessitate Jacobus
provisions. Compelled *by* the same necessity Jacob

misit illuc suos filios. Itaque fratres Josephi sunt
sent thither his sons. Wherefore the brothers of Joseph *are

profecti; sed pater retinuit domi
departed; but the father retained (of)—at—home

minimum natu qui *homo* vocabatur
the (least)—youngest— *by *birth (which *man*)—who— was called

Benjaminus. Enim *ille* timebat ne quid mali
Benjamin. For *he* feared lest (any)—some— *of evil

acciderit ei in itinere. Benjaminus erat natus
might happen to him in the journey. Benjamin was born

ex eâdem matre *ex* quâ Josephus,
from the same mother (*from* whom)—as— Joseph,

ideoque *ille* erat ei longè carior quam cæteri fratres.
[2]therefore [1]and *he* was to him far dearer than the other brothers.

56.

Decem fratres, ubi *illi* venêrunt in conspectum
The ten brothers, when *they* came (in)—into— the presence

Josephi, proni sunt venerati eum. Josephus agnovit
of Joseph, bowing down *are reverenced him. Joseph knew

eos nec ipse est cognitus ab eis. *Josephus*
them nor [2]himself (is)—[1]was— [3]known by them. Joseph

noluit statim indicare quis *ille*
(was unwilling)—would not— immediately show who *he*

esset, sed *ille* interrogavit eos tanquam alienos:
(were)—was,— but *he* asked them as strangers:

unde *vos* venistis, et *cum* quo consilio?
whence [2]ye [1]have [3]come, and *with* what (counsel)—purpose?—

Qui *homines* responderunt: *nos* sumus
(Which *men*)—who— answered: *we* (*are)—have—

profecti regione Chanaan ut *nos* emamus
departed *from* the (region)—land— of Canaan that *we* may buy

frumentum. Josephus inquit est non ita; sed *vos*
corn. Joseph said *it* is not so; but *you*

venistis huc *cum* hostili animo: *vos* vultis
have come hither *with* hostile (mind)—intention:— *ye* wish

explorare nostras urbes et loca Ægypti parum
to explore our cities and the [2]places [3]of [4]Egypt (little

munita. At illi inquiunt: minimè,
fortified)—[1]defenceless.— But they say: (least)—by no means,—

nos meditamur nihil mali, *nos* sumus duodecim
—*we* meditate (nothing)—no— *of evil, *we* are twelve

fratres; minimus est retentus domi à
brothers; the (least)—youngest— is retained (of)—at— home by

patre: verò alius non superest.
the father: but the other [2]not [1]does [3]survive.

57.

Illud angebat Josephum quòd Benjaminus non
It troubled Joseph that Benjamin [2]not

aderat cum cæteris. Quarè *ille* dixit eis: *ego*
[1]was [3]present with the others. Wherefore *he* said to them: *I*

experiar an *vos* dixeritis verum: unus ex
will try whether *ye* *may have spoken truth: [2]one (from)—[3]of—

vobis maneat obses apud me dum
[4]you (may)—[1]let— [5]remain a hostage (at)—with— me while

vester minimus frater adducatur huc;
your (least)—youngest— brother is (led)—brought— hither

vos ceteri abite cum frumento. Tunc *illi* cœpêrunt;
ye the others go away with the corn. Then *they* began

dicere inter se: merito *nos* patimur hæc *negotia*:
to say among themselves: deservedly *we* suffer these *things*:

enim *nos* fuimus crudeles in nostrum fratrem;
for *we* have been cruel (in)—towards— our brother;

nunc *nos* luimus pœnam hujus sceleris. *Illi*
now *we* atone *the *punishment (of)—for— *this* crime. *They*

putabant hæc verba non intelligi à Josepho, quia
thought these words not to be understood by Joseph, because

ille loquebatur cum eis per interpretem. Autem ipse
he spoke with them through an interpreter. But he

avertit se parumpèr et flevit.
turned [2]away [1]himself [3]a little while and wept.

58.

Josephus jussit saccos *suorum* fratrum impleri
Joseph commanded the sacks *of his* *of *the brothers to be filled

tritico et pecuniam quam *illi* attulerant reponi
with wheat and the money which *they* had brought to be replaced

in ore saccorum; *ille* addidit insuper cibaria in
in the mouth of the sacks; *he* added moreover food (in)—for—

viam. Deinde *ille* dimisit eos præter Simeonem,
the way. Then *he* dismissed them except Simeon,

quem *ille* retinuit obsidem. Itaque fratres Josephi
whom *he* retained a hostage. Therefore the brothers of Joseph

sunt profecti, et quum *illi* venissent ad patrem, *illi*
*are departed, and when *they* had come to the father, *they*

narravêrunt ei omnia *negotia* quæ acciderant sibi.
related to him all *things* which had happened to themselves.

Quum *illi* aperuissent saccos, ut *illi* effunderent
When they had opened the sacks, that *they* might pour out

frumenta, mirantes *illi* reperêrunt pecuniam.
the corn, wondering *they* found the money.

59.

Jacobus, ut *ille* audivit Benjaminum
Jacob, (as)—when— *he* heard *that* Benjamin

arcessi à præfecto Ægypti, est questus
(to be)—was— summoned by the prefect of Egypt, *is lamented

cum gemitu. *Vos* fecistis me orbum liberis:
with a groan. *Ye* have *made [2]me [1]deprived (from)—of— children.

Josephus est mortuus; Simeon est retentus in Ægypto;
Joseph is dead; Simeon is retained in Egypt;

vos vultis abducere Benjaminum. Omnia hæc mala
ye wish to lead away Benjamin. All these evils

residunt in me; *ego* non dimittam Benjaminum;
settle (in)—upon— me; *I* [2]not [1]will [3]dismiss Benjamin;

nam si quid adversi acciderit ei in viâ,
for if (what of adverse)—any evil— shall happen to him in the way,

ego non potero vivere superstes ei; sed *ego*
I [2]not [1]shall [3]be [4]able to live a survivor (to)—of— him; but *I*

moriar oppressus dolore.
shall die oppressed *with* grief.

60.

Postquam cibi quos *illi* attulerant sunt
After the food which *they* had brought (are)—was—

consumpti, Jacobus dixit suis filiis; proficiscimini *vos*
consumed, Jacob said to his sons; depart **ye*

iterum in Ægyptum, ut *vos* ematis cibos.
again (in)—into— Egypt, that *ye* may purchase food.

Qui *homines* respondêrunt: *nos* possumus non
(Which *men*)—who— answered: *we* can not

adire præfectum Ægypti sine Benjamino; enim ipse
go to the prefect of Egypt without Benjamin; for he himself

jussit illum adduci ad se. Cur,
commanded him to be brought to (himself)—him.— Why,

inquit pater, *vos* fecistis mentionem de vestro
said the father, [2]*ye* [1]did [3]make mention concerning your

minimo fratre? Ipse, *illi* inquiunt, interrogavit
(least)—youngest— brother? He, *they* say, asked

nos an *noster* pater viveret; an *nos*
us whether *our* father (lived)—were living;— whether *we*

haberemus alium fratrem. *Nos* respondimus ad ea
had another brother. *We* answered to those

negotia quæ *ille* sciscitabatur; *nos* non potuimus
things which *he* inquired; *we* 2not 1could

præscire eum esse dicturum,
(foreknow)—foresee— (him)—that he— (to be)—was— about to say,

adducite huc *vos* vestrum fratrem.
bring hither *ye your brother.

61.

Tunc Judas unus e filiis Jacobi dixit
Then Judas one (from)—of— the sons of Jacob said

patri: committe *tu* puerum mihi; ego recipio
to the father: commit **thou* the boy to me; I receive

illum in meam fidem; ego servabo *eum*, ego
him (in)—upon— my faith; I will preserve *him*, I

reducam *illum* ad te; nisi *ego* fecero *id*,
will bring 2back 1*him* to thee; unless *I* shall do *(that)*—so,—

culpa hujus rei residebit in me: si *tu*
the blame of this thing shall settle (in)—upon— me; if *thou*

voluisses dimittere eum statim, jam *nos*
hadst been willing to dismiss him immediately, now *we*

rediissemus huc secundò. Tandem pater
should have returned hither a second time. At length the father

victus annuit; quoniam, *id* est necesse, inquit,
overcome consented; since *it* is necessary, said he,

Benjaminus proficiscatur vobiscum: deferte viro
Benjamin may depart with you: carry back to the man

munera et duplum pretium, ne fortè *id* sit
gifts and a double price, lest by chance *it* may (be

factum errore, ut prior pecunia
done)—have happened— *by* an error, that the former money

redderetur vobis.
should be returned to you.

62.

Id est nunciatum Josepho eosdem viros
It (is)—was— announced to Joseph *that* the same men

advenisse, et cum eis parvulum
(to have)—had— come, and with them the (small)—youngest—

fratrem. Josephus jussit eos introduci domum et
brother. Joseph commanded them to be brought intó the house and

lautum convivium parari. Porro illi metuebant nè
a sumptuous feast to be prepared. Moreover they feared lest

illi arguerentur de pecuniâ quam *illi* repererant
they should be accused concerning the money which *they* had found

in saccis; quarè *illi* purgaverunt se apud
in the sacks; wherefore *they* excused themselves (at)—before—

dispensatorem Josephi. Jam *nos* venimus huc
the steward of Joseph. Already *we* have come hither

semel, inquiunt, reversi domum *nos* invenimus
once, said *they, and* having returned home *we* found

pretium frumenti in saccis; *nos* nescimus quonam casu id
the price of the corn in the sacks; *we* know not *by* what chance it

fuerit factum: sed nos reportavimus eandem
may have been done: but *we* have brought back the same

pecuniam. Quîbus *hominibus* dispensator ait: estote
money. (To which *men*)—to whom— the steward said: be

vos bono animo. Deinde *ille* adduxit ad illos
**ye* of good (mind)—cheer.— Then *he* led to them

Simeonem qui fuerat retentus.
Simeon who had been retained.

63.

Deinde Josephus est ingressus in conclave,
Then Joseph *is entered (in)—into— the room,

ubi sui fratres expectabant eum, qui *fratres*
where his brothers awaited him, (which *brothers*)—who—

sunt venerati eum offerentes munera. Josephus clementer
*are reverenced him offering gifts. Joseph kindly

salutavit eos; interrogavitque salvus-ne est ille senex
saluted them; ²asked ¹and ⁵safe *whether is that ³old ⁴man

quem *vos* habetis patrem? Vivit-ne
(whom *you* have)—who is your— father? ¹Does ⁴live *whether

ille adhuc? Qui *homines* responderunt, noster
²*he* ³still? Which (*men*—who— answered, our

pater est salvus, *ille* adhuc vivit. Autem Josephus
father is (safe)—well,— *he* still lives. But Joseph

suis oculis conjectis in Benjaminum dixit: est
his eyes being cast (in)—upon— Benjamin said: is

iste vester minimus frater qui remanserat domi
this your (least)—youngest— brother who had remained at home

apud patrem? Et rursus: Deus sit propitius
(at)—with— the father? And again: [2]God [1]may [3]be propitious

tibi ó mi fili; et *ille* abiit festinans quia
to thee O my son; and *he* went out (hastening)—in—haste— because

ille erat commotus et lachrymæ erumpebant.
he was moved and the tears were bursting forth.

64.

Josephus, *suâ* facie lotâ, regressus,
Joseph, *his* face being washed (returned)—returning,—

continuit se, et jussit cibos apponi.
contained himself, and commanded the food to be (set on)—served up.—

Tum *ille* distribuit escam unicuique suorum fratrum: sed
Then *he* distributed food to each one of his brothers: but

pars Benjamini, erat quintuplo major quam
the (part)—share— of Benjamin, was five fold greater than

pars cæterorum. Convivio peracto, Josephus
the (part)—share— of the others. The feast being finished, Joseph

dat negotium dispensatori, ut *ille*
gives *the (business)—charge— to the steward, *that **he*

impleat eorum saccos frumento,
(may)—to— fill (of them)—their— *the sacks *with* corn,

simul *ille* reponat pecuniam, et insuper *ille*
at the same time **he* (may)—to— replace the money, and moreover **he*

recondat suum argenteum scyphum in sacco
(may)—to—hide his silver cup in the sack

Benjamini. Ille fecit diligenter quod *ille* fuerat jussus.
of Benjamin. He did diligently what *he* had been commanded.

65.

Fratres Josephi dederant sese in
The brothers of Joseph (had given themselves in

viam. Necdum *illi* aberant procul
the way)—began their journey.— Nor *yet [2]*they* [1]were [4]absent [3]far

ab urbe. Tunc Josephus vocavit dispensatorem
from the city. Then Joseph called the steward

suæ domûs, eique dixit: persequere *tu* viros,
of his household, [3]to [4]him [1]and [2]said: pursue *thou the men

et quum *tu* fueris assecutus eos, dicito *tu*
and when *thou shalt have *been overtaken them, say *thou,

illis: quarè *vos* rependistis injuriam pro beneficio?
to them: wherefore [2]ye [1]have [3]repaid injury for kindness?

Vos subripuistis argenteum scyphum quo meus dominus
Ye have stolen the silver cup *by which my master

utitur: *vos* fecistis improbè. Dispensator perfecit
uses: *you* have done unjustly. The steward (did)—executed—

mandata Josephi; confestim *ille* advolavit ad eos;
the commands of Joseph; immediately *he* flew to them;

exprobavit furtum; exposuit indignitatem rei.
reproached the theft; exposed the unworthiness of the thing.

66.

Fratres Josephi responderunt dispensatori, istud
The brothers of Joseph answered to the steward, that

sceleris est longè alienum à nobis; nos, ut
*of crime is far foreign (from)—to— us; we, as

tute scis, retulimus *cum* bonâ fide pecuniam
thou thyself knowest, brought back *with* good faith the money

repertam in saccis; *Id* abest tantum ut *nos*
found in the sacks; *(It* is absent so much that *we*

simus furati scyphum tui
may be)—we are so far from having— stolen the cup of thy

domini; *Is* apud quem furtum fuerit
master; *He* (at)—with— whom the theft shall (have been)—be—

deprehensum, mulctetur morte. Continuò
detected, may be (fined)—punished— with death. Immediately

illi deponunt saccos et aperiunt *illos*, quos
they (put off)—unload— the sacks and open *them*, which

ille scrutatus, invenit scyphum in Benjamini sacco.
he having searched, found the cup in Benjamin's sack.

67.

Tunc fratres Josephi oppressi mœrore
Then the brothers of Joseph oppressed *with* grief

revertuntur in urbem. Adducti ad Josephum,
return (in)—into— the city. Being led to Joseph,

illi abjecerunt sese ad illius pedes. Quibus
they cast themselves (to)—at— his feet. To whom

ille inquit; quomodo potuistis *vos* admittere hoc scelus?
he said; how could *you* *to commit this crime?

Judas respondit: *ego* fateor: res est manifesta; *nos*
Judah answered: *I* confess: the thing is manifest; *we*

possumus offerre nullam excusationem, nec *nos* audemus
can offer no excuse, nor [2]we [1]do [3]dare

petere aut sperare veniam: nos omnes erimus tui servi.
to ask or to hope for pardon: we all will be thy slaves.

Nequaquam, ait Josephus: sed ille apud quem
By no means, said Joseph: but he (at)—with— whom

scyphus est inventus erit servus mihi: autem
the cup (is)—was— found shall be a slave to me: but

vos abite liberi ad vestrum patrem.
ye go away free to your father.

68.

Tunc Judas accedens propius ad Josephum inquit:
Then Judah approaching nearer to Joseph said:

ego oro te, ó mi domine, ut *tu* audias
I beseech thee, *O my master, that *thou* (mayest)—to— hear

me cum bonâ veniâ. Pater unicè diligit
me with *good indulgence. The father singularly loves

puerum; primò *ille* nolebat dimittere eum: *ego* potui
the boy; at first *he* was unwilling to dismiss him: *I* could

non impetrare id ab eo, nisi postquàm *ego* spopondi
not obtain it from him, unless after *I* promised

eum fore tutum ab omni periculo.
(him)—that he— (to)—should— be safe from all danger.

Si *nos* redierimus ad patrem sine puero, ille
If *we* should return to the father without the boy, he

confectus præ mœrore morietur. *Ego* oro atque
(made)—worn out— with grief will die. *I* entreat and

obsecro te ut *tu* sinas puerum abire, meque addicas
beseech thee that *thou* suffer the boy to depart, [3]me [1]and [2]doom

in servitutem pro eo: ego sumo
(in)—into— slavery (for)—instead of— him: I take

mihi et exsolvam pœnam quâ
to myself and will (pay)—suffer— the punishment (with)—of— which

ille est dignus.
he is worthy.

69.

Interea Josephus poterat vix continere se:
In the mean time Joseph could scarcely contain himself:

quarè ille jussit Ægyptios adstantes recedere.
wherefore he bade the Egyptians standing round to depart.

Tum flens *ille* dixit cum magnâ voce: *ego* sum
Then weeping *he* said with a (great)—loud— voice: *I* am

Josephus: vivit—ne adhuc meus pater? Ejus
Joseph: [1]does [5]live *whether [4]yet [2]my [3]father? His

fratres perturbati nimio timore poterant non
brothers troubled *with* too much fear could not

respondere. Quibus ille inquit amicè: accedite
answer. To whom he said in a friendly manner: approach

ad me; ego sum Josephus vester frater, quem *vos*
to me; I am Joseph your brother, whom *ye*

vendidistis mercatoribus euntibus in Ægyptum:
sold to merchants going (in)—into— Egypt:

nolite *vos* timere. Id est factum
(be unwilling)—do not— *ye *to fear. That (is)—was— done

providentiâ Dei, ut ego consulerem vestræ
by the providence of God, that I might consult for your

saluti.
(health)—welfare.—

70.

Josephus locutus hæc *verba* est complexus suum
Joseph having spoken these *words* *is embraced his

fratrem Benjaminum, eumque conspersit *cum* lachrymis.
brother Benjamin, [3]him [1]and [2]sprinkled *with* tears.

Deindè quoquè collacrymans *ille* est osculatus cæteros
Then also weeping *he* *is kissed the other

fratres. Tum demum illi sunt locuti cum eo fidentèr.
brothers. Then at length they *are conversed with him confidently.

Quibus Josephus inquit, ite *vos*, properate *vos* ad
To whom Joseph said, go ye, hasten ye to

meum patrem, eique nunciate suum filium
my father, [3]to [4]him [1]and [2]announce *that* his son

vivere, et posse plurimum apud
(to live)—lives,— and (to be able very much)—is powerful— (at)—with—

Pharaonem; persuadete illi ut *ille* commigret
Pharaoh; persuade *to him (that *he* may remove)—to remove—

in Ægyptum cum omni *suâ* familiâ.
(in)—into— Egypt with all *his* family.

71.

Fama de adventu *fratrum* Josephi
The fame (concerning)—of— the coming *of the brothers* of Joseph

pervenit ad aures regis; qui dedit eis munera
came to the ears of the king; who gave to them gifts

perferenda ad patrem cum his mandatis. Adducite
to be borne to the father with these commands. Bring

huc vestrum patrem et omnem ejus familiam, nec curate
hither your father and all his family, nor [1]care [3]for

multum vestram supellectilem, quia *ego* sum
[2]much [4]your furniture, because *I* (am

præbiturus vobis omnia *negotia* quæ
about to afford)—will furnish— for you all *things* which

erunt opus, et omnes opes Ægypti
shall be (need)—necessary,—, and all the wealth of Egypt

erunt vestræ. Ille misit quoque currus ad
shall be yours. He sent also chariots (to)—for—

vehendum senem, et parvulos *filios* et
carrying the old man, and the little *(sons)*—ones— and

mulieres.
the women.

72.

Fratres Josephi festinantes sunt reversi ad suum
The brothers of Joseph hastening *are returned to their

patrem eique nunciaverunt Josephum
father, [3]to [4]him [1]and [2]announced *that* Joseph

vivere et esse principem totius
(to live)—was living— and (to be)—was— chief of all

Ægypti. Ad quem nuncium Jacobus obstupuit quasi
Egypt. To which message Jacob was amazed as if

excitatus è gravi somno, nec *illè* primum
aroused from a (heavy)—deep— sleep, nor [2]he [3]at [4]first

adhibuit fidem *suis* filiis narrantibus rem. Sed
[1]did [2]give (faith)—credit— *to his* sons relating the thing. But

postquàm *ille* vidit plaustra, et dona missa
after *he* saw the wagons, and the gifts sent

sibi à Josepho, *ille* recipit animum,
to (himself)—him— by Joseph, *he* took (mind)—courage,—

et inquit, *id* est satis mihi, si meus Josephus adhuc
and said, *it* is sufficient for me, if my Joseph yet

vivit: *Ego* ibo et videbo eum antequam *ego* moriar.
lives: *I* will go and *will see him before *I* *shall die.

73.

Jacobus profectus cum *suis* filiis et nepotibus pervenit
Jacob having departed with *his* sons and grandsons came

in Ægyptum, et præmisit Judam ad Josephum,
(in)—into— Egypt, and sent forward Judah to Joseph,

ut *ille* faceret eum certiorem de suo adventu.
that *he* might make him more certain concerning his coming.

Confestim Josephus processit obviam *suo*
Immediately Joseph proceeded (before)—to meet— *to his

patri, quem ut ille vidit, *ille* insiluit
father, whom (as)—when— he saw, *he* (leaped)—fell on—

ejus collum, et flens *ille* est complexus *patrem* flentem.
his neck, and weeping *he* *is embraced *the father* weeping.

Tum Jacobus inquit: *ego* vixi diu satis, nunc *ego*
Then Jacob said: *I* have lived long enough, now *I*

moriar cum æquo animo, quoniam *id*
will die with (equal)—a contented— mind, since *it*

licuit mihi frui tuo conspectu, et
has been lawful for me to enjoy (thy)—[3]of [4]thee— [1]the [2]sight and

ego relinquo te superstitem mihi.
**I* leave thee a survivor to me.

74.

Josephus adiit Pharaonem, eique nunciavit
Joseph approached Pharaoh, [3]to [4]him [1]and [2]announced

suum patrem advenisse: ille constituit
that his father (to have)—had— come: he placed

etiam quinque è suis fratribus coram rege.
also five (from)—of— his brothers before the king.

Qui interrogavit eos, quidnam *genus* operis *illi*
Who asked them, what *kind* of labour *they*

habereut: illi responderunt se
(had)—understood:— they answered *that* (themselves)—they—

esse pastores. Tum rex dixit Josepho:
(to be)—were— shepherds. Then the king said to Joseph:

Ægyptus est in tuâ potestate; cura *tu* ut *tuus* pater
Egypt is in thy power; take care **thou* that *thy* father

et tui fratres habitent in optimo loco; et si
and thy brothers dwell in the best place; and if

qui inter eos sint navì et industrii, trade
(who)—any— among them be skilful and industrious, deliver

tu eis curam meorem pecorum.
**thou* to them the care of my flocks.

75.

Josephus adduxit quoque suum patrem ad Pharaonem,
Joseph led also his father to Pharaoh,

qui, salutatus à Jacobo, est percontatus ab eo
who, being saluted by Jacob, *is asked *from him

quâ ætate *ille* esset. Jacobus respondit
of what age *he* (were)—was.— Jacob answered

regi: *ego* vixi centum et triginta annos, nec
to the king: *I* have lived a hundred and thirty years, nor

ego sum adeptus beatam senectutem
²*I* (*be)—¹have— (gained)—³reached— the happy old age

meorum avorum: tum precatus benè
of my ancestors: then having (prayed well)—blessed—

regi *ille* discessit ab eo. Autem Josephus
*to the king *he* departed from him. But Joseph

collocavit *suum* patrem et suos fratres in optimâ parte
placed *his* father and his brothers in the best part

Ægypti, eisque suppeditavit abundantiam omnium
of Egypt, ³for ⁴them ¹and ²supplied an abundance of all

rerum.
things.

76.

Jacobus vixit septem et decem annos
Jacob lived (seven and ten)—seventeen— years

postquam *ille* (commigrâsset)—commigravisset— in
after *he* had removed (in)—into—

Ægyptum. Ubi *ille* sensit mortem
Egypt. When *he* perceived *that* death

imminere sibi, Josepho
(to threaten)—was approaching— *to *himself, Joseph

arcessito, *ille* dixit: Si *tu* amas me, jura *tu*,
being summoned, *he* said: If *thou* lovest me, swear **thou*,

te esse facturum id quod *ego*
(thee)—that thou— (to be about to do)—wilt do— that which *I*

petam à te, scilicet ut *tu* ne sepelias
shall ask from thee, to wit that *thou* ²not (mayest)—¹wilt ³bury—

me in Ægypto, sed *tu* transferas meum corpus
me in Egypt, but **thou* (mayest)—wilt— transfer my body

ex hâc regione, et condas *id* in sepulchro
from this region, and (mayest)—wilt— place *it* in the sepulchre

meorum majorum *hominum*. Autem Josephus
of my (greater *men*)—ancestors.— *But Joseph

inquit: *ego* faciam quod *tu* jubes, *ô* pater. Jura
said: *I* will do what *thou* commandest, **O* father. Swear

tu ergo mihi, ait Jacobus, te certò
**thou* then to me, said Jacob, (thee)—that thou— ²certainly

esse facturum id. Josephus juravit in
(to be about to do)—¹wilt do— it. Joseph swore (in)—to—

verba *sui* patris.
the words *of his* father.

77.

Josephus adduxit ad patrem suos duos filios,
Joseph led to *to the father his two sons,

Manassem et Ephraimum: *ille* posuit Manassem qui
Manasseh and Ephraim: *he* placed Manasseh who

erat major natu, ad dextram *manum*
was (greater by birth,)—the elder,— (to)—at— the right *hand*

senis *hominis*, vero Ephraimum minorem
of the old *man*, but Ephraim (less)—the younger—

ad ejus sinistram *manum*. At Jacobus decussans
(to)—at— his left **hand*. But Jacob shaking off

suas manus, imposuit dextram *manum* Ephraimo,
his hands, placed the right *hand* (*to*)—*upon*— Ephraim,

autem sinistram *manum* Manassi, et est
but the left *hand (to)—upon— Manasseh, and (is

precatus benè utrique simul. Quod
prayed well)—blessed— both at the same time. Which

Josephus animadvertens, tulit ægrè, et est conatus
Joseph perceiving, bore *it* ill, and *is tried

commutare manus sui patris. At pater restitit,
to change the hands of his father. But the father resisted,

dixitque Josepho: ó mi fili, *ego* scio
[2]said [1]and [3]to Joseph: *O my son, *I* know

hunc esse majorem natu
him)—that the latter— (to be)—is— (greater by birth)—the elder—

et illum *esse* minorem:
and (him)—that the former— (to be)—is— (less)—the younger—:

ego feci id prudens. Ita Jacobus
I did that (prudent)—intentionally.— Thus Jacob

anteposuit Ephraimum Manassi.
preferred Ephraim to Manasseh.

78.

Ut Josephus vidit *suum* patrem extinctum,
(As)—when— Joseph saw *his* father dead,

ille ruit super eum flens: et est
he (rushed)—fell— (over)—upon— him weeping: and *is

osculatus eum luxitque illum diû. Deinde
kissed him [2]mourned [3]for [1]and [4]him a long time. Then

ille præcepit medicis, ut *illi* condirent
he commanded *to the physicians, (that *they* should)—to— embalm

corpus, et ipse, cum *suis* fratribus *cum* multisque
the body, and himself, with *his* brothers [2]*with* [3]many [1]and

Ægyptiis deportavit patrem in regionem
Egyptians carried the father (in)—into— the region

Chanaan. Ibi *illi* fecerunt funus cum magno planctu,
of Canaan. There *they* made a funeral with great lamentation,

et sepeliêrunt corpus in speluncâ ubi Abrahamus et
and buried the body in the cave where Abraham and

Isaacus jacebant, sunt reversique in
Isaac (lay)—were buried,— *are [2]returned [1]and (in)—into—

Ægyptum.
Egypt.

79.

Josephus vixit centum et decem annos, quumque
Joseph lived a hundred and ten years, [2]when [1]and

ille esset proximus morti, *ille* convocavit suos
he (were)—was— near to death, *he* called together his

fratres, et admonuit illos se esse
brothers, and admonished them (himself)—that he— (to be

moriturum brevi. *Ille* inquit, Ego
about to)—should die in a short time. *He* said, I

morior jam: Deus non deseret vos, sed
(die)—[1]am [3]dying— [2]now: God [2]not [1]will [3]desert you, but

ille erit præsidio vobis, et deducet vos
he will be *for a protection to you, and will lead [2]out [1]you

aliquando ex Ægypto in regionem quam *ille*
some time from Egypt (in)—into— the region which *he*

promisit nostribus patribus: *Ego* oro atque obtestor
promised to our fathers: *I* intreat and beseech

vos ut *vos* deportetis illuc mea ossa. Deinde *ille*
you that *ye* convey thither my bones. Then *he*

obiit placidè: ejus corpus est conditum, et positum
died quietly: his body was embalmed, and placed

in feretro.
(in)—upon— a bier.

80.

Interea posteri Jacobi, seu Hebræi, sunt
In the mean time the offspring of Jacob, or the Hebrews, *are

aucti numero in mirum modum, et eorum
increased in number in a wonderful manner, and their

multitudo crescens in dies incutiebat metum
multitude increasing (in days)—daily— struck fear

Ægyptiis. Novus rex est potitus solio,
(to)—upon— the Egyptians. A new king *is possessed the soil,

qui non viderat Josephum, nec recordabatur ejus
who [2]not [1]had [3]seen Joseph, nor remembered his

merita. Is igitur, ut *ille* opprimeret Hebræos, primum
merits. He therefore, that *he* might oppress the Hebrews, first

conficiebat illos *cum* duris laboribus; deinde *ille*
(made)—exhausted— them *with* hard labours; then *he*

edixit etiam ut eorum recens nati
proclaimed also that their (lately)—new— born

parvuli projicerentur in flumen.
(small)—infants— should be thrown (in)—into— the river.

81.

Hebræa mulier peperit filium, quem quum *illa* videret
A Hebrew woman bore a son, whom when *she* saw

elegantem, *illa* voluit servare. Quare *illa* abscondit
elegant, *she* wished to save. Wherefore *she* hid

eum tribus mensibus, sed quum *illa* posset non
him three months, but when *she* could not

occultare eum diutius, *illa* sumpsit fiscellam scirpeam,
conceal him longer, *she* took a basket of bulrushes,

quam *illa* linivit *cum* bitumine, et *cum* pice. Deinde
which *she* lined *with* bitumen, and **with* pitch. Then

illa posuit infantulum intus, et exposuit eum inter
she placed the infant within, and exposed it among

arundines ripæ fluminis. *Illa* habebat secum unam
the reeds of the bank of the river. *She* had with herself one

comitem sororem pueri, quam *illa* jussit stare
attendant the sister of the boy, whom *she* commanded to stand

procul, ut *illa* exploraret eventum rei.
far off, that *she* might await the event of the thing.

82.

Mox filia Pharaonis venit ad flumen, ut
By and by the daughter of Pharaoh came to the river, that

illa ablueret *suum* corpus. *Illa* prospexit
she might wash (*her* body)—herself.— *She* saw

fiscellam hærentem in arundinibus, misitque illùc unam
the basket adhering *in to the reeds, [2]sent [1]and thither one

e suis famulabus. Fiscellâ apertâ, cernens
(from)—of— her servants. The basket being opened, seeing

parvulum vagientem, *illa* est miserta illius:
the (small)—infant— crying, *she* *is pitied *of it:

iste est, inquit *illa*, unus ex infantibus
this is, said *she*, one (from)—of— the infants

Hebræorum. Tunc soror pueri accedens ait:
of the Hebrews. Then the sister of the boy approaching said:

tu vis—ne ut *ego* arcessam Hebræam
[2]*thou* [1]dost [3]wish [4]whether that *I* shall send for a Hebrew

mulierem, quæ nutriat parvulum? et vocavit
woman, who may nurse the (small)—infant?— and called

matrem; cui filia Pharaonis dedit puerum
the mother; to whom the daughter of Pharaoh gave the boy

alendum, mercede promisâ. Itaque mater
to be nourished, a reward being promised. Therefore the mother

nutrivit puerum, et reddidit *eum* adultum filiæ
nourished the boy, and restored *him* grown up to the daughter

Pharaonis, quæ *filia* adoptavit illum, et
of Pharaoh, (which *daughter*)—who— adopted him, and

nominavit *illum* Mosem, id est servatum ab aquis.
named *him* Moses, that is saved from the waters.

83.

Moses jam senex *homo*, Deo jubente, adiit
Moses now an old *man*, God commanding, went to

Pharaonem, eique præcepit, nomine Dei, ut
Pharaoh, [4]to [3]him [1]and [2]ordered, in the name of God, that

ille dimitterit Hebræos. Impius rex renuit parere
he should dismiss the Hebrews. The impious king refused to obey

mandatis Dei. Moses, ut *ille* vinceret
*to the commands of God. Moses, that *he* might overcome

pertinaciam Pharaonis, edidit multa et
the obstinancy of Pharaoh, (gave)—effected— many and

stupenda prodigia, quæ vocantur plagæ Ægypti.
stupendous prodigies, which are called the plagues of Egypt.

Quum nihilominus Pharao perstaret in *suâ* sententiâ,
When nevertheless Pharaoh persisted in *his* opinion,

Deus interfecit ejus primogenitum filium, et omnes
God slew his first-born son, and all

primogenitos Ægyptiorum. Tandem rex victus
the first-born of the Egyptians. At length the king overcome

metu paruit, deditque Hebræis facultatem
by fear obeyed, [2]gave [1]and [3]to the Hebrews (faculty)—leave—

discedendi.
(of departing)—to depart.—

84.

Hebræi sunt profecti ex Ægypto ad
The Hebrews *are departed from Egypt (to)—about

sexcenta millia virorum præter parvulos *filios*
six hundred thousand *of men besides the little (*sons*)—ones—

et promiscuum vulgus. Columna nubis
and a promiscuous rabble. A (column)—pillar— of a cloud

præibat illis egredientibus interdiu, et
went before *to them going out in the day time, and

columna ignis noctu ; quæ *columna*
a (column)—pillar— of fire by night: which (*column*)—pillar—

esset dux viæ, nec illa
(were)—was— a guide (of)—to— the way, nor [2]that

columna defuit unquam per
[3]pillar (was from)—[1]did [5]fail— [4]ever through

quadraginta annos. Post paucos dies, multitudo
forty years. After a few days, the multitude

Hebræorum pervenit ad littus Rubri maris, ibique
of the Hebrews came to the shore of the Red sea, [5]there [1]and

posuit *sua* castra.
(placed)—[2]pitched— (*its*)—[3]their— [4]tents.

85.

Brevi *tempore* pœnituit regem quòd *ille*
In a short *time* *it* [3]repented [1]the [2]king because *he*

dimisisset tot millia hominum, et, ingenti exercitu
had dismissed so many thousand *of men, and, a great army

collecto, *ille* est persecutus eos. Hebræi quum *illi*
being collected, *he* *is pursued them. The Hebrews when *they*

vidissent se esse interclusos
(had seen)—saw— (themselves to be)—that they were— shut up

ex unâ parte mari, Pharaonem
(from)—on— the one (part)—side— by the sea, *that* Pharaoh

instare ex alterâ
(to urge)—was pressing forward— (from)—on— the other

parte cum omnibus *suis* copiis, sunt
(part)—side— with all *his* forces, (are)—were—

correpti magno timore. Tunc Deus inquit Mosi :
seized *by* great fear. Then God said to Moses :

protende *tu* tuam dextram *manum* in mare,
stretch out *thou thy right *hand* (in)—towards— the sea,

et divide *tu* aquas, ut illæ præbeant siccum
and divide *thou the waters, that they may afford a dry

iter Hebræis gradientibus.
journey to the Hebrews *going.

86.

Moses fecit quod Deus jusserat: quum *ille*
Moses did what God had commanded: when *he*

teneret *suam* manum extensam super mare, aquæ
held *his* hand stretched out over the sea, the waters

sunt divisæ, et intumescentes *illæ*
(are)—were— divided, and swelling up *they*

pendebant hinc et hinc.
(hung)—were suspended— (hence and hence)—on each side.—

Vehemens ventus etiam flavit, quo alveus
A vehement wind also blew, by which the channel

est exsiccatus. Tunc Hebræi sunt ingressi
(is)—was— dried up. Then the Hebrews *are entered

in siccum mare: enim aqua erat tanquam
(in)—into— the dry sea: for the water was as

murus a dextrâ et *a* lævâ.
a wall (from)—on— the right and (from)—on— the left.

Ægyptius rex quoque insecutus Hebræos gradientes,
The Egyptian king also pursuing the Hebrews *going,

non dubitavit ingredi quà mare patebat, cum *suo*
[2]not [1]did [2]hesitate to enter where the sea was open, with *his*

universo exercitu.
whole army.

87.

Quum Ægyptii progrederentur in medio mari,
When the Egyptians were going in the midst *of* the sea,

Dominus subvertit eorum currus et dejecit
the Lord overturned their chariots and threw down

equites. Ægyptii perculsi metu
the horsemen. The Egyptians smitten with fear

cœperunt fugere: at Deus dixit Mosi: extende
began to fly: but God said to Moses: stretch forth

tu rursus *tuam* dextram *manum* in mare,
**thou* again *thy* right *hand* (in)—towards— the sea,

ut aquæ revertantur in suum locum. Moses
that the waters may return (in)—into— their place. Moses

paruit, et statim aquæ refluentes obruerunt
obeyed, and immediately the waters flowing back overwhelmed

Ægyptios, et eorum currus et equites. Universus
the Egyptians, and their chariots and horsemen. The whole

exercitus Pharaonis est deletus in mediis
army of Pharaoh (is)—was— destroyed in the midst of

fluctibus; nec quidem unus nuncius tantæ
the waves; (nor indeed one)—and no— messenger of so great

cladis superfuit. Sic Deus liberavit Hebræos ab
a defeat survived. Thus God delivered the Hebrews from

injustâ servitute Ægyptiorum.
the unjust bondage of the Egyptians.

88.

Hebræi, Rubro mari trajecto, diu
The Hebrews, the Red sea being crossed, a long time

peragrârunt vastam solitudinem. Panis deerat; at
traversed the vast desert. Bread was wanting: but

Deus ipse aluit eos: cibus cecidit e cœlo
God himself nourished them: food fell from heaven

per quadraginta annos, quem *cibum illi* appellavêrunt
through forty years, which *food they* called

MANNA. Inerat huic cibo gustus similæ mixtæ
MANNA. There was in *to this food a taste of fine flour mixed

cum melle. Interdum etiam aqua defuit: at, Deo
with honey. Sometimes also water failed: but, God

jubente, Moses percutiebat rupem virgâ, et
ordering, Moses struck a rock with a rod, and

continuò fontes dulcis aquæ erumpebant.
immediately fountains of sweet water burst forth.

89.

In tertio mense, postquam Hebræi sunt egressi
In the third month, after the Hebrews *are went out

ex Ægypto, *illi* pervenerunt ad montem Sinæ. Ibi
from Egypt, *they* came to mount *of Sinai. There

Deus dedit eis legem cum terrifico apparatu.
God gave to them the law with terrific majesty.

Tonitrua cœperunt exaudiri, fulgura micare: densa
Thunder began to be heard, lightning to shine: a thick

nubes operiebat montem, et clangor buccinæ
cloud covered the mountain, and the noise of a trumpet

perstrepebat vehementius. Populus stabat ad
resounded *more vehemently. The people stood (to)—at—

radices fumantis montis trepidus præ metu.
the (roots)—foot— of the smoking mountain trembling with fear.

Autem Deus in monte loquebatur e mediâ
But God (in)—on— the mountain spoke from the midst

nube inter fulgura et tonitrua.
of the cloud amongst lightning and thunder.

90.

Porro hæc sunt verba quæ Deus protulit: Ego
Moreover these are the words which God uttered: I

sum Dominus qui eduxi vos è servitute
am the Lord who have led [2]out [1]you from the bondage

Ægyptiorum. Non erunt vobis alieni
of the Egyptians. [3]Not (shall be to you)—[1]ye [2]shall [4]have— other

Dii: Ego *sum* unus Deus, et est non
Gods: I *am* one God, and *there* is (not)—no—

alius præter me. *Vos* non ursurpabitis nomen vestri
other except me. *Ye* [2]not [1]shall [3]use the name of your

Dei temerè et sine causâ. *In* sabbato *vos* facietis
God rashly and without cause. *In* the sabbath *ye* shall do

nullum opus; colite *vos vestrum patrem et vestram
no work; cherish *ye your father and your

matrem: *vos* non occidetis; *vos* non adulterabitis.
mother: *ye* [2]not [1]shall [3]kill; *ye* [2]not [1]shall [3]commit adultery.

Vos non facietis furtum. *Vos* non
Ye [2]not [1]shall (make theft)—[3]steal.— *Ye* [2]not

dicetis falsum testimonium adversus vestrum
[1]shall (say)—bear— false witness against your

proximum : *vos* non concupiscetis rem
neighbour : *ye* [2]not [1]shall covet the (thing)—property—

alterius.
of another.

91.

Moses monitus à Deo jussit tabernaculum
Moses admonished by God commanded a tabernacle

confici ex pellibus et *ex* pretiosissimis cortinis,
to be made from skins and *from very precious curtains,

et insuper arcum fœderis vestitam *cum*
and moreover the ark of the covenant (clothed)—covered— *with*

puro auro, in quâ *arcâ* *ille* reposuit tabulas divinæ legis.
pure gold, in which **ark* *he* placed the tables of divine law.

Quum *ille* haberet jam in conspectu terram
When *he* had already in sight the (earth)—land—

promissam à Deo, *ille* est mortuus ; vir planè
promised by God, *he* (is dead)—died ;— a man *plainly

admirabilis sapientiâ et cæteris virtutibus. Populus
wonderful *for* wisdom and other virtues. The people

luxit eum triginta diebus. Josue successit in
mourned *for* him thirty days. Joshua succeeded in

locum Mosis, quem *Josuem* ipse prius
the place of Moses, (which *Joshua*)—whom— himself [2]formerly

designaverat.
[1]had [3]appointed.

92.

Ut Hebræi introducerentur in promissam terram,
That the Hebrews might be led into *in the promised (earth)

Jordanus erat trajiciendus : nec erat iis
—land,— Jordan was to be passed over : nor (was to them)

copia navium, amnis tunc fluens
—had they— an abundance of ships, the river then flowing in

pleno alveo nec præbebat vadum. Deus venit
a full channel (nor)—[2]not— [1]did [3]afford a ford. God came

auxilio eis : Josue jussit arcam fœderis
for an aid to them : Joshua commanded the ark of the covenant

præferri et populum sequi. Arcâ
to be carried before and the people to follow. The ark

appropinquante, aquæ, quæ defluebant supernè,
approaching, the waters, which flowed down from above

steterunt instar muri; autem *aquæ* quæ
stood like a wall; but (*the waters* which)—those—

infrà descenderunt et reliquerunt siccum alveum.
below descended and left a dry channel.

93.

Hebræi incedebant per arentem alveum, donec
The Hebrews walked through a dry channel, until

illi attingerent oppositam ripam. Tum aquæ sunt
they touched the opposite bank. Then the waters *are

reversæ in *suum* pristinum locum. Vero Josue
returned (in)—into— *their* former place. But Joshua

erexit duodecim lapides sublatos e medio
erected twelve stones (raised)—taken up— from the midst

amne, ut *illi* essent perenne monumentum
of the river, that *they* might be a perpetual monument

rei. *Ille* dixit Hebræis: Si quando
of the (thing)—event.— *He* said to the Hebrews: If (when)—ever—

vestri filii interrogaverint vos quorsum spectet
your sons shall (have asked)—ask— you (whither looks)—

ista congeries lapidum, *vos*
what is the purpose of— that heap of stones, *ye*

respondebitis: *nos* trajecimus istum Jordanum *cum* sicco
shall answer: *we* crossed that Jordan *with* dry

pede. Idcirco lapides sunt positi
foot)—feet.— Therefore the stones (are)—were— placed

ad sempiternam memoriam facti, ut *illi*
(at)—for— everlasting remembrance of the deed, that *they*

discant quanta sit potentia Dei.
may learn how great (be)—is— the power of God.

94.

Josue, omnibus populis Palestinæ devictis,
Joshua, all the people of Palestine being subdued,

collocavit Hebræos in *suâ* destinatâ sede; *ille* divisit
placed the Hebrews in *their* destined seat; *he* divided

agros et capta oppida singulis
the fields and (the taken)—captured— towns (to each)—amongst

tribubus, et est mortuus. Deinde summa
all— the tribes, and (is dead)—died.— Then the highest

potestas est delata ad Judices, inter quos
power (is)—was transferred to Judges, among whom

Gedeon, Samson et Samuel eminuere. Deinceps
Gideon, Samson and Samuel excelled. Afterwards

fortuna Hebræorum fuit varia pro eorum variis
the fortune of the Hebrews was various for their various

moribus: ii sæpe peccaverunt in Deum; tunc,
morals: they often sinned (in)—against— God; then,

destituti divino præsidio, *illi* superabantur
(deserted)—destitute of— the divine protection, *they* were overcome

ab hostibus. Quoties, conversi ad Deum,
by the enemy. As often as, (returned)—returning— to God,

illi imploravêrunt ejus auxilium: Deus placatus liberavit
they implored his aid: God appeased delivered

eos.
them.

95.

Hebræi vexati à Madianitis, petierunt opem à
The Hebrews harassed by the Midianites, besought help from

Deo. Deus audivit illorum preces. Angelus adstitit
God. God heard their prayers. An angel stood near

Gedeon: Dominus *sit* tecum, inquit *ille*, ô fortissime
*to Gideon: the Lord *be* ²thee ¹with, said *he*, *O *most brave

vir. Gedeon respondit: si Deus est nobiscum, cur *nos*
man. Gideon answered: if God is ²us ¹with why ²*we*

premimur durâ servitute? Angelus ait: macte *tu*
¹are ³oppressed *by* hard slavery? The angel said: (prosper *thou*

animo *tu* liberabis tuum populum
in mind)—be of good cheer— *thou* shalt free thy people

à servitute Madianitarum. Primò Gedeon
from the bondage of the Midianites. At first Gideon

nolebat suscipere tantum onus; sed confirmatus
was unwilling to undertake so great a burden; but confirmed

duplici miraculo *ille* non abnuit.
by a double miracle *he* ²not ¹did ³refuse.

96.

Gedeon, exercitu contracto, est profectus
Gideon, an army (contracted)—being raised— *is departed

cum duobus et triginta millibus hominum, et contulit
with two and thirty thousand *of men, and (conferred)

sua castra castris hostium. Porro
—pitched— *his* tents (to)—by— the tents of the enemy. Moreover

erat infinita multitudo in exercitu
there was (an infinite)—a countless— multitude in the army

Madianitarum: nam rex Amalecitarum conjunxerat
of the Midianites: for the king of the Amalekites had joined

se cum iis. Tamen Deus dixit Gedeoni: opus
himself with them. Nevertheless God said to Gideon: (need

non est tibi tot millibus
not is to thee)—thou dost not need— so many thousands

hominum; cæteris dimissis, retine *tu* tantùm
of men; the rest being dismissed, retain *thou only

trecentos viros, ne *illi* tribuant victoriam suæ
three hundred men, lest *they* attribute the victory to their

virtuti non divinæ potentiæ.
(virtue)—valour— not to the divine power.

97.

Gedeon divisit trecentos viros in tres
Gideon divided the three hundred men (in)—into— three

partes, deditque illis tubas et testaceas lagenas,
parts, ²gave ¹and *to them trumpets and earthen vessels,

in quibus erant accensæ lampades. Hi, *in* mediâ
in which were lighted lamps. These, *in* the midst

nocte, ingressi castra hostium, cœpêrunt
of the night, having entered the tents of the enemy, began

clangere *cum* tubis, et collidere lagenas inter
to sound *with* the trumpets, and to beat the vessels (among

se. Madianitæ, sonitu
themselves)—against each other.— The Midianites, the sound

tubarum audito et lampadibus visis, sunt
of the trumpets being heard and the lamps being seen, (are)

turbati, et sunt dilapsi
—were— troubled, and (are falling apart)—stole away— in

turpi fugâ, quisque quò *ille* potuit. Denique *illi*
a base flight, each one whither *he* could. Finally *they*

convertêrunt *suos* gladios in se in
turned *their* swords (in)—against— (themselves by

vicem, et trucidârunt se
turns,)—each other,— and (slew themselves)—were slain—

mutuâ cæde. Gedeon est persecutus reges
with mutual slaughter. Gideon *is pursued the kings

hostium, et dedit comprehensos neci.
of the enemy, and gave (seized)—the captives— to slaughter.

98.

Quum Hebræi essent in potestate Philistiorum,
When the Hebrews were in the power of the Philistines,

et affligerentur ab illis, Samson est natus,
and were afflicted by them, Samson (is)—was born,

futurus ultor hostium. Hujus mater
*about to be the avenger of the enemy. (Of this)—his— mother

fuerat diu sterilis, sed Angelus Domini apparuit
had been a long time barren, but the Angel of the Lord appeared

ei, prædixitque eam *esse* parituram
to her, [2]foretold [1]and (her)—that she— (*to be*)—was— about to bear

filium, qui aliquando vindicaret suos
a son, who [2]some [3]time [1]would (vindicate)—[4]restore— his

cives in libertatem. *Illa* enixa puerum
citizens (in)—to— liberty. *She* having borne a boy

indidit ei nomen Samsonis. Puer crevit: *ille*
gave to him the name of Samson. The boy grew up: *he*

habuit *suam* comam intonsam: *ille* bibit nec vinum
had *his* hair unshorn: *he* drank neither wine

nec siceram; *ille* fuit incredibili robore
nor strong drink; *he* was *of* incredible strength

corporis; *ille* interfecit *suâ* manu obvium
of body; *he* slew *with his* hand (a meeting)—an opposing—

leonem.
lion.

99.

Samson adultus affecit Philistæos *cum* multis
Samson having grown up affected the Philistines *with* many

cladibus: *ille* cepit trecentas vulpes, quarum caudis
defeats: *he* took three hundred foxes, [2]whose [1]to [3]tails

ille alligavit accensas lampades, et immisit *eas*
he tied lighted (lamps)—fire-brands— and sent *them*

in agros hostium. Tunc fortè messis
(in)—into— the fields of the enemy. Then by chance the harvest

erat matura : ita incendium fuit facile. Omnes segetes,
was ripe : so the burning was easy. All the crops

vineæ, et oleæ sunt exustæ, nec *ille* destitit
vines, and olive-trees (are)—were— burned up, nor [2]*he* [1]did [3]cease

vexare inimicam gentem cum variis incommodis.
to vex the hostile nation with various (inconvenient)—evils.—

Traditus Philistæis, *ille* rupit vincula *à* quibus *ille*
Betrayed to the Philistines, *he* broke the chains *by* which *he*

fuerat constrictus, et maxillâ asini arreptâ, *ille*
had been bound, and the jaw-bone of an ass being seized, *he*

hoc telo, quod casus dederat, prostravit mille
with this weapon, which chance had given, prostrated a thousand

hostium.
of the enemy.

100.

In quâdam die Samson est ingressus urbem
(In)—on— a certain day Samson *is entered a city

Philistæorum, ibique videbatur pernoctaturus.
of the Philistines, [8]there [1]and [2]seemed [3]about [4]to [5]spend [6]the [7]night.

Philistæi captantes occasionem jussêrunt portas
The Philistines seizing the occasion commanded the gates

obserari, ne quis exiret. *Illi*
to be barred, lest (who)—any one— should go out. *They*

expectabant silentes per totam noctem, ut *illi*
waited silent through the whole night, that *they*

interficerent Samsonem exeuntem manè. At
might slay Samson going out in the morning. But

Samson surrexit *in* mediâ nocte, venitque ad
Samson arose *in* the middle of the night, [2]came [1]and to

portam urbis, quam *portam* quum *ille* invenisset
the gate of the city, which **gate* when *he* *had found

clausam, *ille* sustulit *eam* super *suis* humeris,
shut, *he* raised [2]up [1]*it* (over)—upon— *his* shoulders,

cum postibus et seris, atque supportavit *eas* in
with the posts and bars, and carried *them* (in)—to—

verticem vicini montis.
the top of a neighbouring mountain.

101.

Tandem Philistæi, qui nequiverant comprehendere
At length the Philistines, who could not seize

Samsonem, corrupêrunt pecuniâ illius uxorem ut
Samson, (corrupted by money)—bribed— his wife that

ea proderet *suum* virum. Mulier persuasit viro ut
she should betray *her* husband. The woman persuaded *to the man that

ille indicaret sibi causam tantæ virtutis; et ubi *illa*
he should show to herself the cause of so great virtue; and when *she*

rescivit ejus vires esse sitas in capillis,
knew *that* his strength (to be)—was— placed in *his* hairs,

illa totondit caput *ejus* dormientis, atque ita tradidit
she shaved the head *of him* sleeping, and thus delivered

eum Philistæis. Illi, oculis effossis, conjecerunt
him to the Philistines. They, *his* eyes being dug out, threw

eum vinctum *in* carcerem; diuque *illi*
him bound (*in*)—into— prison; [2]for [3]a [4]long [5]time [1]and *they*

habuêrunt *eum* *in* ludibrio. Sed *in* spatio temporis
(had)—held— *him* *in* derision. But *in* a space of time

accisus crinis cœpit crescere, et virtus redire
the (cut)—shortened— hair began to grow, and virtue to return

cum crine: jamque Samson, conscius recepti roboris,
with the hair: [2]now [1]and Samson, conscious of recovered strength,

opperiebatur tempus justæ ultionis.
awaited the time of just revenge.

102.

Erat Philistæis mos, quum
(Was to the Philistines)—the Philistines had— a custom, when

illi agerent festos dies, producere Samsonem quasi
they (did)—held— feast days, to produce Samson as if

in publicam pompam captoque insultare.
(in)—for— a public show *to [4]the [5]captive [1]and [2]to [3]insult.

In quâdam die quum publicum convivium
In a certain day when a public feast

celebraretur, *illi* jubent Samsonem adduci.
(were)—was— celebrated, *they* order Samson to be brought.

Domus in quâ omnis populus et principes
The house in which all people and chiefs

Philistæorum epulabantur erat subnixa duabus columnis
of the Philistines feasted *was leaned on *to two (columns)—

miræ magnitudinis. Samson adductus
pillars— of wonderful magnitude. Samson being brought

statuitur inter columnas. Tunc ille utens occasione
is placed between the columns. Then he using the occasion

concussit columnas, et omnis turba est
broke the columns, and all the crowd (is)—was—

obruta ruinâ domûs, simulque
overwhelmed by the fall of the house, [2]at [3]the [4]same [5]time [1]and

Samson ipse cum hostibus occubuit non inultus.
Samson himself with the enemies died not unrevenged.

103.

Quum Heli esset summus sacerdos, Samuel
When Eli was (highest)—chief— priest, Samuel

est natus: mater adduxit hunc ad sacerdotem,
(is)—was— born: the mother led him to the priest,

et obtulit *eum* Domino, ut *ille* ministraret ei in
and offered *him* to the Lord, that *he* might assist *to him in

faciendis sacrificiis. Puer crescebat præditus
making the sacrifices. The boy grew up endued *with*

egregiâ indole; eratque carus Deo et hominibus:
an excellent disposition; [2]was [1]and dear to God and men:

cui *puero* sua mater afferebat, certis
to (which *boy*)—whom— his mother brought, at certain

temporibus, parvam tunicam, quam ipsa confecerat. Vero
times, a little tunic, which she had made. But

Heli habebat filios perditis moribus, adeo *illi*
Eli had sons *with* abandoned morals, so that *they*

abducerent populum à colendo Deo, nec *ille* unquam
led away the people from worshipping God, nor [2]*he* [3]ever

reprehendit eos gravitèr satis. Quamobrem Deus
[1]did [4]reprove them severely enough. Wherefore God

erat iratus et liberis et patri.
was angry both (to)—with— the children and *to the father.

104.

In quâdam nocte, quum Heli jaceret in lectulo,
In a certain night, when Eli lay in bed,

Dominus vocavit Samuelem, qui, ratus se
the Lord called Samuel, who, thinking himself

arcessi a sacerdote, cucurrit dixitque: en *ego*
to be summoned by the priest, ran [2]said [1]and: lo *I*

adsum enim *tu* vocâsti me. At Heli inquit: *ego*
am present for *thou* hast called me. But Eli said: *I*

non vocavi te, ô mi fili; revertere tu in
[2]not [1]have called thee, *O my son; return thou (in)—into—

tuum lectulum. Idque est factum iterum et
thy bed. [2]That [1]and (is)—was— done again and

tertiò. Tandem præmonitus a sacerdote, Samuel
a third time. At length forewarned by the priest, Samuel

respondit Deo vocanti; Loquere *tu*, ô Domine, enim
answered to God calling; Speak **thou*, *O Lord, for

tuus servus audit. Tum Deus ait Samueli: ego
thy servant hears. Then God said to Samuel: I

afficiam domum Heli *cum* iis malis, quæ nemo
will affect the house of Eli *with* those evils, which no one

possit audire, quin ambæ ei aures
can hear, (but)—unless— both (to him)—his— ears

tinniant, propterea quòd *ille* fuerit plus
ring, because *that *he* (have)—has been— (more than

æquo indulgens in suos liberos,
equal)—too— indulgent (in—)towards— his children,

illorumque tulerit vitia nimium patienter.
[4]their [1]and (have)—[2]has [3]borne— [5]vices too patiently.

105.

Deinde arctior somnus est complexus
Then a (closer)—deeper— sleep *is (embraced)—fell

Samuelem, qui dormivit usque manè.
upon— Samuel, who slept until *in *the morning.

Ubi dies illuxit, surgens è lectulo, *ille* aperuit
When day shone, rising from bed, *he* opened

ostium tabernaculi, uti *ille* consueverat facere; autem
the door of the tabernacle, as *he* was accustomed to do; but

ille timebat indicare sermonem Dei sacerdoti.
he feared to declare (speech)—the words— of God to the priest.

Heli compellans eum inquit; ego oro, et obtestor
Eli calling him said; I beseech, and entreat

te, indica *tu* mihi ea *verba*, quæ Deus dixit tibi :
thee, declare **thou* to me these *words*, which God said to thee :

cave *tu* ne *tu* celes - me aliquid eorum
beware **thou* lest *thou* conceal *from* me any *thing of those

verborum quæ *tu* audivisti. Samuel paruit *ei*
words which *thou* hast heard. Samuel obeyed **to him*

jubenti, illique enarravit omnia verba Domini :
commanding, [3]to [4]him [1]and [2]related all the words of the Lord :

cui Heli ait, *ille* est Dominus, *ille* faciat
to whom Eli said, *it* is the Lord, *he* (may do)—let him do—

quod libuerit sibi.
what shall please (to himself)--him.—

106.

Paulo post bellum est exortum inter
A little while after a war (is arisen)--arose— between

Philistæos et Hebræos. Hebræi deferunt arcam
the Philistines and the Hebrews. The Hebrews carry out the ark

fœderis in pugnam, et filii sacerdotis
of the covenant (in)—to— battle, and the sons of the priest

procedunt cum eâ ; sed quia Deus erat offensus
go forth with it ; but because God was offended

illis, arca fuit detrimento magis quam
(to)—at them, the ark was *to a detriment rather than

adjumento. Hebræi sunt victi, filii
*to a help. the Hebrews (are)—were— conquered, the sons

sacerdotis *sunt* occisi, arca ipsa est
of the priest (*are*)—were— slain, the ark itself (is)—was—

capta. Heli, nuncio tantæ cladis audito,
taken. Eli, the messenger of so great slaughter being heard,

decidit è *suâ* sellâ, et *suâ* cervice fractâ, est
fell from *his* chair, and *his* neck being broken, (is

mortuus.
dead)—died—

107.

Samuel fuit postremus judex Hebræorum, administravit
Samuel was the last judge of the Hebrews, [2]administered

eorumque res in summâ pace et *in*
[3]their [1]and affairs in (the highest)—great— peace and **in*

perpetuâ tranquillitate. At quum *ille* senuisset, et
perpetual tranquillity. But when *he* had grown old, and

ejus filii desciscerent à paternis moribus,
his sons departed from (paternal)—their father's— morals,

populus amans novitatis petiit regem ab
the people (loving)—fond— of novelty besought a king from

illo. Samuel primò dissuasit rem, est conatus
him. Samuel at first dissuaded the thing, *is [2]tried

dimovere Hebræosque ab isto consilio; sed
[3]to [4]move [5]the [6]Hebrews [1]and from that counsel; but

illi perstiterunt in *suâ* sententiâ. Quare
they persisted in *their* opinion. Wherefore

Samuel admonitus à Deo annuit eorum postulationi,
Samuel admonished by God granted their *to request,

et consecravit Saülem regem. Saülis statura erat
and consecrated Saul king. Saul's stature was

ingens, et *ejus* forma *erat* excellens, adeo ut dignitas
great, and *his* form *was* excellent, so that dignity

corporis pulchrè conveniret regiæ
of body beautifully (agreed)—corresponded with— *to the royal

dignitati.
dignity.

108.

Philistæi fecêrunt irruptionem in
The Philistines made an irruption (in)—into—

agrum Hebræorum. Quapropter Saül processit
the (field)—land— of the Hebrews. Wherefore Saul proceeded

adversus illos, et posuit *sua* castra apud
against them, and (placed)—pitched— *his* tents at

Galgala, insignem urbem istius regionis. Porro
Gilgal, an eminent city of that region. Moreover

Samuel edixerat ut *illi* exspectarent se per
Samuel had commanded that *they* should wait *for* him *through

septem dies, neve consererent manum cum hoste,
seven days, nor *should engage *hand with the enemy,

prius quam ipse veniens faceret sacrificium Deo.
before *than he coming should make a sacrifice to God.

In septimo die, quum Samuel moraretur, et
(*In*)—on— the seventh day, when Samuel delayed, and

populus pertæsus moræ dilaberetur, Saül
the people wearied (of)—with— delay was fleeing, Saul

ipse fecit sacrificium *in* loco sacerdotis.
himself made the sacrifice *in* the place of the priest.

Sacrificio vix peracto Samuel venit, graviter
The sacrifice hardly finished Samuel came, [2]gravely

reprehendit regemque, quòd *ille* temerè arrogavisset
[3]reproved [4]the [5]king [1]and, because *he* [2]rashly [1]had [3]arrogated

sibi proprium munus sacerdotum.
to himself the peculiar office of the priests.

109.

Saül postea, Deo jubente, intulit bellum
Saul afterwards, God ordering, (brought to)—waged— war

Amalecitis. Primò *ille* gessit rem
(to)—with— the Amalekites. At first *he* managed the affair

benè. Hostes sunt cæsi, et eorum rex
well. The enemy (are)—were— slain, and their king

est captus. Sed Saül deinde graviter
(is)—was— taken. But Saul then (gravely)—greatly—

offendit Deum: Deus vetuerat ne quid
offended God: God had forbidden (lest)—that— any *thing*

reservaretur ex spoliis hostium; vero Saül,
should be reserved from the spoils of the enemy; but Saul,

Amalecitis cæsis, servavit partem prædæ. Ob
the Amalekites being slain, preserved a part of the spoil. For

quam causam, *ille* est rejectus à Deo, et in
which cause, *he* (is)—was— rejected by God, and in

ejus locum David, adhuc juvenis, è tribu Judæ,
his place David, still a youth, from the tribe of Judah,

est electus, et unctus a Samuele.
(is)—was— chosen, and anointed by Samuel.

110.

Bellum est secutum cum Philistæis: quum duæ
A war *is followed with the Philistines: when the two

acies essent in conspectu, quidam
armies were in sight *of each other*, a certain

Philistæus, nomine Goliathus, vir miræ magnitudinis,
Philistine, by name Goliath, a man of wonderful size

est progressus ante ordines, et sæpe provocabat
*is went forth before the ranks, and often challenged

unum ex Hebræis ad singulare certamen.
one (from)—of— *of the Hebrews to a single combat.

Ille induebatur squameâ loricâ : *ille*
He was clothed with a (scaled breast-plate)—coat of mail :— *he*

habebat æreas ocreas in *suis* cruribus ; ærea
had brazen greaves (in)—upon— *his* legs; a brazen

cassis operiebat ejus caput, et æreus clypeus tegebat
helmet covered his head, and a brazen shield covered

ejus humeros. Tum Saül promisit magna prœmia, imo
his shoulders. Then Saul promised great rewards, nay

et nuptias *suæ* filiæ ei qui retulisset
*and the marriage *of his* daughter to him who should bring back

spolia provocantis. At nemo audebat
the spoils of (challenging)—the challenger.— But no one durst

exire contra illum ; et Goliathus exprobravit suam
*to go out against him; and Goliath reproached their

ignaviam Hebræis cum irrisu ac *cum*
the cowardice (to)—of— the Hebrews with laughter and **with*

ludibrio.
scorn.

111.

David commotus ignominiâ sui populi,
David moved *by* the ignominy of his people,

obtulit se spontè ad pugnandum.
offered himself of his own accord to (fighting)—fight.—

Itaque *ille* est adductus ad Saülem, qui, ejus
Therefore *he* (is)—was— led to Saul, who, his

ætate consideratâ, diffidebat pugnæ. *Tu* poteris
age being considered, distrusted *of the fight. *Thou* wilt ²be ³able

non, inquit *ille*, adolescentulus pugnare cum robustissimo
¹not, said *he*, a youth to fight with a very robust

viro. David respondit : timeas *tu* ne, ó rex, quum
man. David answered: fear **thou* not, O king, when

ego pascerem oves mei patris, leo invasit
I was feeding the sheep of my father, a lion attacked

gregem, corripuitque ovem : ego persecutus occidi
the flock, ²seized ¹and a sheep: I having pursued slew

illum, et eripui ovem e illius faucibus. *Ego*
him, and snatched the sheep from his jaws. *I*

pariter interfeci ursum. Deus, qui defendit me
in like manner slew a bear. God, who defended me

a leone et *ab* urso, defendet quoque me ab
from the lion and **from* the bear, will [2]defend [1]also me from

isto Philistæo. Tum Saül inquit: abi *tu* cum istâ
that Philistine. Then Saul said: go **thou* with that

fiduciâ; Deus adjuvet te.
reliance; [2]God [1]may [3]help [4]thee.

112.

Saül ipse voluit accommodare sua arma juveni:
Saul himself wished to lend his arms to the youth:

ille imposuit galeam ejus capiti, circumtexit *ejus* pectus
he put [3]on [1]a [2]helmet [4]his head, covered *his* breast

cum loricâ, *et* accinxit *ejus* latus *cum* gladio.
with a breast-plate, *and* girded *his* side *with* a sword.

Vero David impeditus iis armis, quibus *ille* erat
But David impeded *by* those arms, to which *he* was

non assuetus, poterat vix incedere. Quare *ille*
not accustomed, could scarcely walk. Wherefore *he*

deposuit incommodum onus; autem sumpsit pastorale
put off the inconvenient burden; but took a shepherd's

pedum, quo *ille* consueverat uti, et fundam cum
crook, which *he* was accustomed to use, and a sling with

quinque lapidibus in sacculo. Sic armatus *ille*
five stones in a small sack. Thus armed *he*

processit adversus Philistæum.
proceeded against the Philistine.

113.

Ex adverso Goliathus accedebat, qui, adolescente
From the opposite *side* Goliath approached, who, the youth

viso, inquit: num *tu* putas me esse
being seen, said: *whether [2]*thou* [1]dost [3]think (me to be)—that I am—

canem, qui aggrediaris me cum baculo? Cui David
a dog, who dost attack me with a staff? To whom David

respondit: tu venis ad me cum gladio, et hastâ, et
answered: thou comest to me with sword, and spear, and

clypeo ; autem ego venio in nomine Domini exercituum
shield ; but I come in the name of the Lord of hosts

quem *tu* es ausus lacessere probris.
whom *thou* (are)—hast— dared to provoke *with* wickedness.

Tunc, lapide misso fundâ, *ille* percussit
Then, a stone being sent *from* the sling, *he* struck

Philistæum in fronte, et prostravit *eum* humi,
the Philistine in the front, and prostrated *him* upon the ground,

currensque detraxit suum gladium jacenti
[2]running [3]up [1]and drew forth his sword (to lying)—from the

quo *gladio* *ille* præcidit illi caput.
fallen— *with* which **sword* *he* cut off (to him)—his— head.

Philistæi perculsi eâ re sunt versi in
The Philistines struck *by* that thing *are turned (in)—into—

fugam, et concesserunt victoriam Hebræis.
flight, and yielded the victory to the Hebrews.

114.

Est itum obviam Davidi
(Is gone)—they went out— (before)—to meet— *to David

redeunti. Hebræi gratulantes deducunt victorem ad
returning. The Hebrews rejoicing led back the conqueror to

urbem : mulieres ipsæ egressæ domibus canebant
the city : the women themselves going out from the houses sang

ejus laudes cum tympanis. Tantus favor populi
his praises with tymbrels. So great favour of the people

accendit invidiam Saülis, qui deinceps fuit malevolo
fired the envy of Saul, who afterwards was *of* a malevolent

animo in Davidem, nec jam aspiciebat eum
mind (in)—towards— David, nor now beheld him

benignis oculis. Longè alia fuit mens ejus filii
with favourable eyes. Far other was the mind of his son

Jonathæ : admirans virtutem Davidis, *ille* est complexus
Jonathan : admiring the virtue of David, *he* is embraced

illum singulari amore, donavit *eum* suoque
him *with* singular love, [2]presented [3]*him* [4]*with* [5]his [1]and

balteo, arcu et gladio.
belt, bow and sword.

115.

Saül spoponderat victori suam filiam uxorem;
Saul had promised to the conqueror his daughter *as* a wife;

at *ille* non stetit *suis* promissis, proposuit
but *he* [2]not [1]did [3]stand *to his* promises, [2]proposed

novamque conditionem, nempè si David interfecisset
[3]a [4]new [1]and condition, namely if David should slay

centum Philistæos. Invidus rex faciebat id
a hundred Philistines. The envious king did that *with*

malo animo; *ille* sperabat scilicet audacem
a wicked mind; *he* hoped indeed *that* the audacious

juvenem *esse* periturum facilè; at sua
youth (*to be* about to perish)—would [2]perish— [1]easily; but his

spes delusit eum. Nam David, ducentis Philistæis
hope deluded him. For David, two hundred Philistines

occisis rediit illæsus, atque ita accepit regis
being slain returned unhurt, and thus received the king's

filiam in matrimonium.
daughter in marriage.

116.

David ut *ille* vidit animum Saülis esse
David as *he* saw *that* the mind of Saul (to be)—was—

implacabilem in se, excessit aulâ,
implacable (in)—towards— himself, departed from the court,

et petiit solitudinem. Saül est persecutus illum; at
and sought solitude. Saul *is , persecuted him; but

Deo favente, David effugit manus *sui* inimici, et
God favouring, David fled from the hands *of his* enemy, and

ipse servavit vitam Saülis non semel.
himself saved the life of Saul (not once)—more than once.—

Erat in deserto spelunca patens *cum* vasto
There was in a desert a cave opening *with* a vast

recessu: ibi David cum suis comitibus latebat in
recess: there David with his companions was hid in

interiore parte. Forte Saül solus est ingressus in
the interior part. By chance Saul alone *is entered (in)—

illam speluncam, nec *ille* vidit latentes,
into— that cave, nor [2]*he* [1]did [3]see the hidden,

oppressusque somno, *ille* quievit. Sui comites
[2]oppressed [1]and by sleep *he* rested. His companions

hortabantur Davidem ut *ille* arriperet opportunam
exhorted David that *he* should seize the convenient

occasionem interficiendi Saülis; sed David noluit
occasion of slaying *of Saul; but David would not

occidere *suum* inimicum, quum *ille* posset impunè.
kill *his* enemy, when *he* could with impunity.

117.

Rursus bellum est motum cum
Again war (is)—was— roused (with)—against—

Philistæis; adversus quos Saül processit cum exercitu.
the Philistines; against whom Saul proceeded with an army.

Pugnâ commissâ, Hebræi sunt
The battle being (committed)—joined,— the Hebrews (are)—were—

fusi: tres filii regis cecidêrunt in acie. Saül
defeated: the three sons of the king fell in battle. Saul

ipse delapsus ex *suo* equo, præbuit *suum* latus
himself having fallen from *his* horse, afforded *his* side

uni comitum transfodiendum, ne ille veniret
to one of his attendants to be pierced, lest he should come

vivus in potestatem hostium. Fuga omnium
alive, (in)—into— the power of the enemy. The flight of all

Hebræorum est consecuta mortem regis, et
the Hebrews *is followed the death of the king, and in

eo die Philistæi sunt potiti insigni victoriâ.
that day the Philistines *are possessed a remarkable victory.

118.

David, morte Saulis auditâ, profudit lachrymas;
David, the death of Saul being heard of, poured forth tears;

ille est execratus montes Gelboë ubi illa cædes
he *is cursed the mountains of Gilboa where that slaughter

fuerat facta. *Ille* jussit illum perimi, qui jactitabat
had been made. *He* commanded him to be slain, who boasted

Saülem *esse* occisum a se, et
that Saul (*to be*)—had been— killed by himself, and

attulerat regia insignia, in pœnam
had brought back the royal ensigns, (in)—for— the punishment

violatæ regiæ majestatis. *Ille* retulit gratiam civibus
of violated royal majesty. *He* returned thanks to the citizens

urbis Jabes quòd *illi* sepelivissent corpora Saülis
of the city Jabesh because *they* had buried the bodies of Saul

èjusque filiorum. Sanè admirandum exemplum veri
[2]his [1]and [3]of sons. Truly an admirable example of true

ac sinceri amoris erga *suum* inimicum.
and sincere love towards *his* enemy.

119.

David, postquam *ille* conscendit solium, comisit
David, after *he* ascended the throne, committed

duplex scelus, et *id* quidem gravissimum.
a double crime, and *that* indeed most (grave)—aggravated.—

Ille adamavit mulierem, nomine Betsaben, compulit
He loved a woman, *by* name Bathsheba, [2]urged

eamque ad flagitium. Maritus mulieris,
[3]her [1]and to wickedness. The husband of the woman, *by*

nomine Urias, fortissimus vir, erat tum in
name Uriah, a very brave man, was then in

castris, et navabat egregiam operam
the (tents)—camp,— and was performing an excellent work

suæ patriæ David jussit hunc objici
for his country. David commanded him to be opposed

hostibus, *in* loco iniquo pugnæ,
to the enemies, *in* a place (unequal)—improper— for the battle

atque ita curavit *eum esse* necandum.
and thus (cared)—took care— (*him to be* to be slain)—that

At Deus misit prophetam ad Davidem,
he should be slain,— But God sent a prophet to David,

qui *propheta* admoneret illum, eique
(which *prophet*)—who— should admonish him, [4]to [5]him [1]and

denunciaret pœnam *sui* sceleris
[2]should [3]denounce the punishment *of his* wickedness

subeundam.
[6]to [7]be [8]undergone.

120.

Propheta sic est allocutus Davidem: erant in
The prophet thus [*]is addressed David: *there* were in

eâdem urbe duo homines: alter dives *homo*
the same city two men: (other)—the one— a rich *man*

alebat multos greges boum, caprarum, atque ovium.
fed many herds of heifers, of she goats, and of sheep.

Vero altĕr habebat nihil præter unam ovem, quam
But the other had nothing except one sheep, which

ipse emerat et diligenter nutriebat apud
he had bought and [2]diligently [1]was [3]nourishing (at)—by—

se. Quidam hospes venit ad divitem hominem;
himself. A certain guest came to the rich man;

quumque convivium esset parandum ei
[2]when [1]and a feast (were)—was— to be prepared for him,

ille dives *homo* pepercit suis ovibus, et apposuit
that rich *man* spared *to his *own* sheep, and set before

hospiti, oviculam pauperis *hominis* ereptam
*to the guest, the little sheep of the poor *man* seized on

vi, edendam. O rex, est tuum *munus* judicare
by force, *to *be *eaten. *O* king, *it* is thy *office* to judge

de hoc facto.
concerning this deed.

121.

Rex indignans respondit: *ille* fecit iniquè
The king indignant replied: *he* has done unjustly

quisquis ille est; *ille* reddet quatuor oves pró
whoever he is; *he* shall restore four sheep for

ove ablatâ. Tum propheta ait apertè: tu, tu
the sheep carried off. Then the prophet said openly: thou, thou

es iste vir: Deus cumulavit te omnibus bonis
art that man: God has loaded thee with all good

negotiis, *ille* fecit te regem, liberavit te ab
things, *he* has made thee a king, has freed thee from

irâ Saülis, tradidit tibi regiam domum, regias
the anger of Saul, has delivered to thee a royal household, royal

opes. Cur ergo *tu* rapuisti uxorem Uriæ?
wealth. Why then [2]*thou* [1]hast [3]seized on the wife of Uriah?

cur *tu* interfecisti gladio hostium innoxium
why [2]*thou* [1]hast [3]slain by the sword of the enemies an innocent

virum militantem tibi? David motus his verbis
man fighting for thee? David moved by these words

prophetæ agnovit et est confessus *suam* culpam.
of the prophet acknowledged and *is confessed *his* fault.

Cui propheta inquit: Deus condonat tuum peccatum;
To whom the prophet said: God pardons thy sin;

attamen filius, qui est natus tibi, morietur.
nevertheless the son, who is born to thee, shall die.

122.

Paulo post infans incidit in gravem morbum.
A little while after the infant fell into (in)—into— a severe disease.

David fuit in magno luctu per septem dies,
David was in great mourning through seven days,

abstinens cibo et orans. Infans est mortuus
abstaining from food and praying. The infant (is dead)—died—

septimo die; nec sunt ausi famuli
on the seventh day; *nor* (are dared)—durst— the servants

nunciare id regi. Quos ut David vidit
*to announce it to the king. Whom (as)—when— David saw

mussitantes, *ille* intellexit id quod erat
whispering, *he* understood (that which was)—what had happened—

infantem esse mortuum. Tunc luctu
that the child (to be)—was— dead. Then the mourning

deposito, *ille* jussit cibos apponi sibi, dixitque
being laid aside, *he* ordered food to be set before *to him, [2]said [1]and

mirantibus aulicis: puerulo ægrotante *ego* orabam
to the wondering courtiers: the little boy being sick *I* prayed

jejunus, sperans scilicet Deum posse
fasting, hoping indeed *that* God (to be able)—could—

placari; autem nunc quum *ille* sit mortuus,
*to be appeased; but now when *he* (be)—is— dead,

cur *ego* lugeam frustra? num *ego* potero
why [2]*I* [1]shall [3]mourn in vain? *whether [2]*I* [1]shall be able

revocare ilum ad vitam?
to recall it to life?

123.

Alius dolor accessit ad hunc dolorem:
Another grief (approached)—was added— to this grief;

Absalon, filius Davidis, affectavit paternum regnum;
Absalom, the son of David, desired the father's kingdom;

imperitâ multitudine concitatâ, *ille* rebellavit adversus
a rash multitude being roused, *he* rebelled against

suum patrem. Ubi David cognovit id, *ille* excessit
his father. When David knew it, *he* departed

Hierosolymâ, veritus ne, si *ille* remaneret ibi
from Jerusalem, fearing lest, if *he* should remain there

Absalon veniens cum exercitu obsideret regiam urbem,
Absalom coming with an army should besiege the royal city,

eamque vastaret ferro et igne.
[4]it [1]and [2]should [3]lay [5]waste with the sword and with fire.

Quare egressus cum suis *hominibus* qui manebant
Wherefore going out with his *men* who remained

in officio, *ille* conscendit montem Olivarum flens,
in duty, *he* ascended the mount of Olives weeping,

nudis pedibus et operto capite.
with naked feet and (opened)—uncovered— head.

124.

Quidam vir e genere Saülis, Semei nomine
A certain man from the race of Saul, Shemei by name,

occurrit *Davidi* fugienti, qui cœpit appetere Davidem
met **to David* fleeing, who began to assail David

ejusque comites maledictis et lapidibus. Quod illi
[2]his [1]and attendants with curses and stones. Which they

ferentes indignè volebant ulcisci injuriam, et
bearing indignantly wished to revenge the injury, and

amputare caput maledici conviciatoris. At David
to cut off the head of the slandering reviler. But David

cohibuit eos: sinite istum, inquit *ille*, maledicere
restrained them: let him, said *he*, to revile

mihi; forsitan Deus placatus his malis quæ *ego*
*to me; perhaps God appeased by these evils which *I*

patior, miserebitur mei, et restituet *meam* afflictam
suffer, will pity *of me, and will restore *my* afflicted

rem. Comites admirati incredibilem
(thing)—affairs.— The attendants astonished *at* the incredible

patientiam regis ægrè paruerunt *ejus*
patience of the king (sickly)—reluctantly— obeyed *his*

dicto.
*to word.

125.

Absalon, patre profecto, est ingressus
Absalom, the father having gone out, *is entered

Hierosolyman, ibique est moratus aliquandiu, quæ
Jerusalem, [3]there [1]and *is [2]remained some time, which

res fuit saluti Davidi; nam interim David
thing was *for a safety to David; for in the mean time David

collegit copias, comparavitque se ad bellum.
collected forces, [2]prepared [1]and himself for war.

Jam Absalon aderat cum exercitu, et mox prœlium
Now Absalom was present with an army, and soon the battle

erat committendum; sui comites suaserunt regi
was to be begun; his attendants persuaded *to the king

ut *ille* ne interesset certamini. Quapropter
that *he* [2]not [1]might [3]be present (to)—at— the contest. Wherefore

David præfecit Joabum suis copiis, contulit seque
David set [2]over [1]Joab his forces, [2]betook [3]himself [1]and

in vicinam urbem. Autem abiens *ille*
(in)—to— a neighbouring city. But departing *he*

præcepit Joabo cæterisque ducibus, ut parcerent
commanded *to Joab [2]the [3]other [1]and leaders, (that should spare)

Absaloni sibique servarent *suum*
—to spare— *to Absalom [3]to [4]him [1]and *should [2]preserve [3]*his*

filium incolumem.
son (whole)—unhurt.—

126.

Est pugnatum acriter utrinque: sed
(Is fought)—they fought— bravely on both sides: but

Deo favente, victoria fuit penes Davidem.
God favouring, victory was in the power of David.

Milites Absalonis verterunt terga, e
The soldiers of Absalom (turned backs)—fled,— (from)—of—

quibus viginti duo millia ceciderunt. Absalon fugiens
whom twenty two thousand fell. Absalom flying

insidebat mulo; autem *ille* erat denso
sat on a mule; (but)—moreover— *he* (was with thick)—had

et promisso capillo: Dum *ille* fertur
thick— and (let down)—long— hair: While *he* is borne

in præcipiti cursu subter densam quercum, ejus coma
in a hasty course under a thick oak, his hair

est implicata ramis, et ipse adhæsit
(is) —was— entangled in the boughs, and he (adhered)—remained—

suspensus, mulo interim prætereunte, et
hanging, the mule in the mean time passing by, and

pergente cursum.
continuing the course.

127.

Quidam vidit Absalonem pendentem, nec est ausus
Some one saw Absalom hanging, nor (is dared)—

inferre violentas manus illi,
durst— (to bear)—*to lay— violent hands (to)—upon—him,

sed *ille* nunciavit Joabo, qui increpans eum inquit :
but *he* announced *it* to Joab, who chiding him said :

tu debueras confodere impium juvenem.
thou oughtest to (pierce)—have pierced— the impious youth.

Atqui, *ille* respondit, me presente, rex
But *he* answered, (me)—I— being present, the king

præcepit tibi ut *tu* parceres suo filio. Vero
commanded *to *thee that *thou* shouldst spare *to his son. But

ego non parcam, ait Joabus, et statim sumpsit
I [2]not [1]will [3]spare, said Joab, and immediately took

tres lanceas, quas *ille* defixit in pectus Absalonis.
three spears, which *he* plunged (in)—into— the breast of Absalom.

Quum Absalon hærens in quercu adhuc
When Absalom adhering (in)—to— the oak [2]still

palpitaret, Joabi armigeri interemêrunt
(palpitated)—[1]was [3]breathing— Joab's armour bearers slew

eum confossum repetitis ictibus.
him having pierced *him* with frequent blows.

128.

Interea David stabat ad portam urbis,
Meanwhile David was standing (to)—at— the gate of the city,

expectans eventum pugnæ, et maximè solicitus
awaiting the event of the battle, and chiefly anxious

de salute *sui* filii. Quum esset
concerning the safety *of his* son. When *it* (were)—was—

nunciatum illi hostes esse profligatos
announced to him *that* the enemies (to be)—were— defeated

et Absalonem *esse* interfectum, non modo
and *that* Absalom (*to be*)—was— slain, not only

ille non est lætatus de victoriâ quam *ille*
he [2]not *is [1]did [3]rejoice concerning the victory which *he*

reportaverat, sed quoque cepit maximum
had (brought back)—gained,— but *also received *very great

dolorem ex morte *sui* filii. *Ille* inambulabat in
grief from the death *of his* son. *He* walked in

suo cœnaculo mœrens, et identidem erumpens
his supper-chamber grieving, and now and then bursting forth

in has voces: ô Absalon mi fili, ô Absalon mi
(in)—into— these words: O Absalom my son, O Absalom my

fili! utinam ego morirer pro te, ô Absalon mi fili,
son! would that I might die for thee, O Absalom my son,

ô Absalon mi fili!
O Absalom my son!

129.

David deinceps gessit multa bella prosperè contra
David afterwards waged many wars prosperously against

Philistæos, *suis* rebusque compositis domi et
the Philistines, [2]*his* [3]affairs [1]and being settled at home and

foris, *ille* exegit reliquum tempus *suæ* vitæ in
abroad, *he* passed the remaining time *of his* life in

florenti pace. Quum *ille* esset extremâ
flourishing peace. When *he* (were)—was— *in* extreme

senectute, et infirmâ valetudine, *ille* constituit
old age, and *in* infirm health, *he* appointed

Salomonem hæredem regni. Is unctus a
Solomon heir of the kingdom. He being anointed by

summo sacerdote, *suo* patre adhuc vivo, est
the chief priest, *his* father still living, (is)—was—

appellatus rex. David postquam *ille* dedisset *suo* filio
called king. David after *he* had given *to his* son

utilissima præcepta administrando regno, obiit *suum*
very useful precepts for administering the kingdom, met *his*

supremum diem.
(supreme)—last— day.

130.

Deus diligebat Salomonem: *Deus* est visus
God loved Solomon: *God* (is seen)—appeared—

per quietem adstare ei, deditque
(through)—in— (rest)—sleep— to stand by *to him, [2]gave [1]and

ei optionem eligendi quidquid *ille* vellet. Salomon
to him the option of choosing whatever *he* wished. Solomon

poposcit non aliud dari sibi
demanded (not other)—nothing else— to be given to himself

quam sapientiam, æstimans omnia reliqua *negotia*
(than)—but— wisdom, esteeming all remaining *things*

parvi *pretii*. Quæ res ita placuit Deo ut *ille*
of little *worth*. Which thing so pleased *to God that *he*

tribuerit illi plus quam *ille* fuerat rogatus; nam *ille*
gave to him more than *he* had *been asked; for *he*

impertivit Salomoni eximiam sapientiam, et insuper addidit
imparted to Solomon eminent wisdom, and moreover added

divitias et gloriam, quas *ille* non petierat.
riches and glory, which *he* [2]not [1]had [3]asked.

131.

Salomon ædificavit Hierosolymæ templum immensi
Solomon built (of)—at—Jerusalem a temple of immense

operis: omnia *negotia* in eo fulgebant auro, argento,
labour: all *things* in it shone with gold, silver,

gemmisque. Arca fœderis est collocata in
[2]gems [1]and. The ark of the covenant (is)—was— placed in

hoc templo. Vicini reges junxerunt amicitiam cum
this temple. Neighbouring kings joined friendship with

Salomone ob tantam famam sapientiæ,
Solomon on account of so great fame (of)—for—wisdom,

fœdusque fecerunt. Regina Sabæ cupida visendi
[3]a [4]league [1]and [2]made. The queen of Sheba desirous of visiting

ejus excessit finibus sui regni, venitque
*of him departed from the borders of her kingdom, [2]came [1]and

Hierosolymam. Salomon regnabat in summâ
to Jerusalem. Solomon reigned in (highest)—perfect—

pace, affluens opibus et deliciis.
peace, abounding in wealth and pleasures.

132.

Postea Salomon dedit se voluptati: porro
Afterwards Solomon gave himself to voluptuousness: moreover

nihil est tam inimicum virtuti quam voluptas;
nothing is so hostile to virtue, as voluptuousness;

itaque *ille* amisit sapientiam. Exteræ mulieres, quas
therefore *he* lost wisdom. Foreign women, whom

ille adamabat, pertraxerunt eum jam senem ad gentiles
he loved, drew over him now an old man to heathen

ritus. Quibus rebus Deus offensus, denunciabat
rites. By which things God *being* offended, denounced

pœnam illi, scilicet fore,
a punishment to him, namely (to be)—that it should come to

ut regnum ex majore parte
pass,— that the kingdom from the greater part

adimeretur ejus filio, et traderetur
should be taken away from his son, and should be delivered

servo, atque ita est factum.
to a slave, and so *it* (is)—was— done.

133.

Roboamus filius successit Salomoni: is evertit
Rehoboam the son succeeded *to Solomon: he overturned

suâ stultitiâ imperium jam nutans paternâ
by his folly the kingdom now tottering by (paternal)—his

culpâ. Salomon imposuerat gravissimum vectigal
father's— fault. Solomon had imposed a very heavy tax

populo; quod onus quum populus non
(to)—upon— the people; which burden when the people [2]not

posset tolerare, *ille* poposcit illud imminui.
[1]could —[3]bear, (*it*)—they— desired it to be diminished.

Senes monebant regem ut *ille* satisfaceret populo,
The old admonished the king that *he* would satisfy *to the people,

vero juvenes dissuadebant. Roboamus usus consilio
but the youth dissuaded. Rehoboam using the counsel

suorum æqualium, respondit acerbè populo,
of his equals, answered sharply *to the people,

ejusque rejecit postulationem.
(his)—[3]their— [1]and [2]rejected [4]petition.

134.

Seditio est exorta: decem tribus defecerunt a
A sedition *is arose: ten tribes revolted from

Roboamo, regemque creaverunt sibi Jeroboamum
Rehoboam, [5]a [6]king [1]and [2]created [3]for [4]themselves Jeroboam

e tribu Ephraimi. Duæ tribus tantùm manserunt
from the tribe of Ephraim. Two tribes alone remained

in fide, scilicet tribus Judæ et tribus
(in faith)—faithful,— namely the tribe of Judah and the tribe

Benjamini. Sic duo regna sunt facta ex
of Benjamin. Thus two kingdoms (are)—were— made from

uno, alterum Judæ, alterum Israelis. Jeroboamus,
one, the one of Judah, the other of Israel. Jeroboam,

ut *ille* abduceret suum populum a consuetudine
that *he* might lead away his people from the custom

eundi Hierosolymam, instituit propriam religionem
of going *to* Jerusalem, instituted a peculiar religion

eis, et proposuit *eis* falsos deos colendos.
for them, and set before *to them* false gods to be worshipped.

135.

Regnum Israeliticum non stetit diu, quia
The kingdom of Israel [2]not [1]did [3]stand long, because

omnes fuerunt impii. Deus sæpe misit prophetas ad
all were impious. God often sent prophets to

eos, qui admonerent eos et revocarent *eos*
them, who should admonish them and *should recall *them*

ad verum cultum; sed illi non paruerunt
to the true worship; but they [2]not [1]did [3]obey

monitis prophetarum, imo *illi*
the (admonished)—admonitions— of the prophets, nay *they*

affecerunt eos contumeliis, pœnis, *et* morte.
afflicted them with insults, with punishments, *and* with death.

Quare Deus iratus tradidit illos in
Wherefore God being angry delivered them (in)—into—

potestatem *suorum* hostium: *illi* sunt devicti
the power *of their* *of enemies: *they* (are)—were— conquered

a rege Assyriorum, qui fecit decem tribus
by the king of the Assyrians, who made the ten tribes

captivas, et deportavit *eas* in Assyriam.
captives, and carried [2]away [1]*them* (in)—into— Assyria.

PART THIRD.

NARRIATONES SELECTÆ.

[2]NARRATIONS [1]SELECT.

NARRATIO PRIMA.

NARRATION FIRST.

PLINY.

Est gaudium et solatium mihi in litteris,
There is joy and consolation for me in letters,

inquit Plinius: nihilque est tam lætum, quod
says Pliny: [2]nothing [1]and is so joyful, (which)—that it—

non fiat lætius per has; nihil
[2]not [1]may [3]be made more joyful (through)—by— them; nothing

tam triste, quod non sit minùs
so sad, (which)—that it— [2]not [1]may [3]be *made* less

triste per has. Itaque, turbatus
sad (through)—by— them. Therefore, *when* troubled

infirmitate uxoris, et periculo aut morte
by the infirmity [2]my [1]of [3]wife and by the danger or *by the death

amicorum, confugio ad studia unicum
[2]my [1]of [3]friends, *I* (fly)—resort—, to *my* studies the only

levamentum doloris: quæ *studia* præstant
alleviation of grief; which *studies* (supply)—enable— me

ut feram adversa patientiùs.
(that may bear)—to bear— (adverse)—adversity— more patiently.

NARRATIO SECUNDA.

NARRATION SECOND.

SOPHOCLES.

Sophocles fecit tragœdias ad summam
Sophocles (made)—composed— tragedies (to)—at— (highest)—

senectutem. Cum, propter quod
in extreme— old age. When, on account of (which)—this—

studium, videretur negligere familiarem rem
study, he seemed to neglect his (family thing)—

est vocatus in judicium a
private property— he (is)—was— called (in judgment)—to trial— by

filiis, ut judices removerent eum a
his sons, that the judges should remove him from

administratione familiaris rei, quasi
the administration [2]his [1]of ([3]family thing)—property,— as if

desipientem, quemadmodum solebat apud
insane, as it was customary among

Romanos patribus malè gerentibus rem
the Romans for fathers badly managing their (thing)—affairs—

interdici bonis. Tum senex
to be forbidden the direction of their goods. Then the old man

recitavit judicibus, eam fabulam, quam proximè
recited to the judges, that fable, which he (next)—

scripserat, quæsivitque num illud
[3]very [2]lately.— [1]had [3]written, [2]inquired [1]and whether that

videretur esse carmen insipientis hominis. Quo
seemed to be the song of a foolish man. Which

recitato, est liberatus sententiis
being recited, he (is)—was— liberated by the (opinions)—votes—

judicum.
of the judges.

NARRATIO TERTIA.
NARRATION THIRD.

ARISTIDES.

Eo tempore, quo populus, congregatus
At that time, in which the people, assembled

de ejiciendo Aristide, ferebat
(concerning)—about— banishing Aristides, carried their

suffragium inscriptum testulis pro
vote written on small shells (for)—according to—

more, quidam rudis et planè illiteratus
the custom, a certain rude and *plainly illiterate man

dicitur tradidisse testulam Aristidi ipsi ut
is said to have delivered a small shell to Aristides himself as

uni e populo, petiissetque ut
*to one (from)—of— the people, [2]to [3]have [4]asked [1]and that *he*

inscriberet Aristidem. Eo admirante et rogante
should write on *it* Aristides. He wondering and asking

num Aristides peccasset aliquid in illum? Nihil,
whether Aristides had done [3]wrong [2]any *in [1]him? Nothing,

inquit: neque est ille notus mihi. Sed hoc non
said *he:* nor is he known to me. But this [2]not

placet mihi, quòd elaboraverit tam cupidè ut
[1]does [3]please *to me, that *he* should labour so eagerly *that

appellaretur Justus præter alios. Ferunt
to be *were called Just beyond *all* others. *They* say

Aristidem respondisse nihil, sed
that Aristides *to *have answered nothing, but

inscripsisse suum nomen testulæ,
(to have written)—wrote— his name upon the small shell

hominique reddidisse.
[4]to [5]the [6]man [1]and *to *have [2]returned [3]it.

NARRATIO QUARTA.

NARRATION FOURTH.

PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO.

Cum Publius Cornelius Scipio victor prœlio,
When Publius Cornelius Scipio victorious in battle,

gessisset se perhumaniter erga Hispanos,
had borne himself very humanely towards the Hispani,

circumfusa multitudo appellavit eum regem ingenti
a surrounding multitude called him king with great

consensu. Tum silentio facto per
unanimity. Then silence being made (through)—by—

præconem, Scipio dixit: Nomen Imperatoris, quo
a herald, Scipio said: The name of General, by which

sui milites appellâssent se esse
his soldiers had called (himself)—him— (to be)—was—

maximum sibi: Nomen
a very great *honour* to (himself)—him:— *That* the name

regium, alibi magnum, esse
(royal)—of king,— elsewhere great, (to be)—was—

intolerabile Romæ: Si ducerent id
intolerable at Rome: If they (led)—thought— that

amplissimum quod esset regale;
to be (most ample)—best— which (were)—was— kingly;

eos posse tacitè judicare
(them)—they— (to be able)—might— silently judge *that there*

esse in se regalem animum: autem se
(to be)—was— in himself a kingly mind: but (himself)

orare ut abstinerent ab
—he— (to ask)—besought— that *they* should abstain from

appellatione regis. Etiam barbari sensêre magnitudinem
the appellation of king. Even barbarians felt the greatness

animi aspernantis id nomen, admiratione cujus
of a mind despising that name, with admiration of which

alii mortales stuperent.
other mortals were dazzled.

NARRATIO QUINTA.

NARRATION FIFTH.

ALEXANDER.

Ubi Alexander pervenit vincendo ad fines
When Alexander came *in conquering to the (ends)—

Scytharum, unus ex eorum legatis
confines— of the Scythians, one (from)—of— their ambassadors

dixit hæc ei inter multa alia, quibus
said these *things* to him among many others, in which *he*

arguere ejus injustitiam et ambitionem: Quid est
accused his injustice and ambition: What (is

nobis tecum? Nunquam attigimus
to us)—have we to do— with thee? *We* [2]never [1]have [3]touched

tuam terram. An non licet nobis,
thy (earth)—land.— *Whether [2]it [3]not [1]is[4] lawful for us,

qui vivimus in vastis sylvis, ignorare quis sis,
who live in vast woods, not to know who *thou* art,

et unde venias? Nec possumus servire
and whence *thou* comest? Neither can we serve

ulli, nec desideramus imperare. Fortasse
*to any one, nor [2]*we* [1]do [3]desire to command. Perhaps

es major fortiorque, quam quisquam:
thou art greater [2]braver [1]and, than any one *else*:

tamen nemo vult pati alienigenam
nevertheless no one is willing to (suffer)—endure— a foreign

dominum. Gloriaris te venire
master. *Thou* boastest *that* (thee to come)—thou comest—

ad persequendos latrones, ipse latro
to (persecuting)—extirpate— robbers, thyself the robber

omnium gentium. Cepisti Lydiam, occupâsti
of all nations. *Thou* has taken Lydia, *thou* hast seized on

Syriam, tenes Persidem, habes Bactrianos
Syria, *thou* holdest Persia, *thou* hast the Bactrianians

in potestate, petisti Indos: jam
in *thy* power, *thou* hast sought for (Indians)—India:— now

etiam porrigis avaras manus ad
thou even stretchest *thy* (avaricious)—grasping— hands to

nostra pecora. Quid opus est tibi
our flocks. What need (is to thee)—hast thou— *of*

divitiis, quæ cogunt te esurire ita ut
riches, which force thee to be [2]hungry [1]so that

quo plura habes, eò
*by *how *much the more *thou* hast, *by *so *much

acriùs cupias quæ habes non? Denique
the sharper *thou* desirest what *thou* hast not? Finally

si es deus, debes tribuere
if *thou* art a god, *thou* (owest)—shouldest— *to give

beneficia mortalibus, non eripere sua:
benefits to mortals, not *to take away their *possessions:*

autem sin es homo, id quod es, semper
but if *thou* art a man, *that which *thou* art, always

cogita te esse.
think (thee)—thyself— to be.

NARRATIO SEXTA.

NARRATION SIXTH.

CODRUS.

Cum Attica regio
When the (Attic region)—country of Attica—

vastaretur igneque ferro ab exercitu
(were)—was— laid waste with fire and sword by the army

Doriensium: Codrus rex Atheniensium diffidens suis
of the Dorians: Codrus king of the Athenians distrusting *in his

sociorumque viribus, confugit ad oraculum
own [2]*his* [3]allies' [1]and [4]strength, fled to the oracle

Delphici Apollinis, perque legatos est

of Delphian Apollo, [2]through [1]and [3]his ambassadors is*

sciscitatus, quonam modo tam grave bellum posset

inquired, in what manner so grievous a war might

averti. Deus fertur respondidisse, finem

*to be averted. The god is said to have answered, *that* an end

ita fore ei, si rex ipse

*thus (to be)—would come— to it, if the king himself

caderet manu hostili. Cum quod

should fall by the hand (hostile)—of the enemy.— When (which)

percrebuisset; Dorienses edixêre ne quis

—this— was known; The Dorians proclaimed (lest any one)

vulneraret corpus Codri. At ille,

—that no one— should wound the body of Codrus. But he,

insignibus imperii depositis, induit cultum

the ensigns of power being laid aside, put on the dress

gregarii militis; tum objiciens sese globo

of a common soldier; then throwing himself *amidst* a crowd

hostium pabulantium compulit

of the enemy *who were* foraging *he* (compelled)—roused—

unum ex his, quem percusserat falce,

one (from)—of— them, whom *he* had struck with a knife,

in suam cædem. Corpore regis cognito,

(in)—to— his slaughter. The body of the king being known,

Dorienses discessêre sine prælio. Atque ita

the Dorians departed without a battle. And thus

Athenienses, virtute ducis offerentis

the Athenians, by the virtue of a general (offering)—who offered—

se morti pro salute *suæ* patriæ, sunt

himself to death for the safety *of his* country, (are)—were—

liberati bello. Quis non miretur Codrum,

freed from war. Who [2]not (may)—[1]does— [3]admire Codrus,

qui quæsîerit mortem iisdem artibus,

who (might seek)—sought— death by the same arts,

quibus vita solet quæri ab ignavis?

by which life is wont to be sought by cowards?

NARRATIO SEPTIMA.

NARRATION SEVENTH.

SENECA.

* Seneca rhetor reliquit hoc scriptum de suâ
Seneca the rhetorician has left this writing concerning his

memoriâ Cum senectus jam fecerit multa
memory. When old age [2]already [1]had [3]caused many *things*

desideranda; retuderit aciem oculorum;
to be (desired)—wanting;— had blunted the acuteness of the eyes;

hebetaverit sensum aurium; infregerit firmitatem
had dulled the sense of the ears; had broken the firmness

nervorum; maximè incurrit in memoriam.
of the nerves; *it* *very greatly (ran in)—promoted— in the memory.

Non nego hanc sic floruisse in me
I (not deny)—confess— *that* this so flourished in me

aliquando, ut non tantùm sufficeret ad usum, sed
once, that *it* not only sufficed for use, but

procederet usque in miraculum. Nam et
proceeded even (in)—to— a miracle. For *and *I*

reddebam duo millia nominum, ordine
(returned)—repeated— *two thousand *of names, in the order

quo erant dicta: et referebam
in which *they* (were)—had been— told: and (referred)—recalled—

plures quam ducentos versus, qui singuli erant
more than two hundred verses, which [2]each (were)—[1]had

dati a singulis condiscipulis
[3]been— given by (each)—a single— (fellow students)—fellow

incipiens ab ultimo usque primum. Nec
student— beginning from the last even to the first. Nor

erat mihi memoria tantùm velox ad
was (to me)—my— memory only (swift)—quick— for

complectenda quæ vellem, sed etiam firma ad continenda
embracing what *I* wished, but also firm for containing

quæ acceperat. Itaque etiam nunc profert
what *it* had received. Therefore even now *it* brings forward

sine cunctatione quasi modo audita, quæcunque
without delay as if (now)—just— heard, whatever

deposui apud illam aut puer aut juvenis.
I laid up (with)—in— it either *when* a boy or *a* young

Tamen est imminuta ætate, et longâ
man. Nevertheless *it* is diminished by age, and long

desidiâ, quæ quoque dissolvit juvenilem
inactivity, which also (dissolves)—weakens— the juvenile

animum. Nam si commisi ei qua intra
mind. Nor if I have committed to it any things within

annos proximè elapsos, sic perdidit;
the years (next)—very lately— elapsed, it [2]so [1]has [3]lost

ut etiamsi sæpius ingerantur
them that although (oftener)—often— (heaped up)—repeated—

audio toties tanquam nova.
I hear them so often as if (new)—for the first time.—

NARRATIO OCTAVA.

NARRATION EIGHTH.

PHILIPPUS.

In prosperis rebus et fluentibus
In prosperous affairs and in (flowing)—*those* conducing—

ad voluptatem, magnoperè fugiamus
to pleasure, [3]studiously (may fly)—[1]let [2]us [4]avoid—

fastidium *et* arrogantiam. Nam ut est
haughtiness *and* arrogance. For as it is *the part*

levitatis, ferre immoderatè adversas res,
of levity, to bear [2]immoderately (adverse things)—[1]adversity,—

sic secundas. Video
it is so *with* (prosperous)—prosperity.— I (see)—consider—

quidem Philippum regem Macedonum superatum
*indeed Philip king of the Macedonians *as* surpassed

a filio gloriâ rerum gestarum;
by *his* son in the glory [2]*his* [1]of (things achieved)—[3]achievements;—

at video fuisse superiorem
but I (see)—think— (to have been)—that he was— superiour

facilitate et humanitate. Philippus
in (facility)—good nature— and humanity. Philip

affecerat ingenti clade Athenienses ac
had (affected with great defeat)—defeated— the Athenians and

Thebanos apud Chæronæam, et videbatur posse
the Thebans at Chæronea, and seemed to be able

gerere magnos animos, propter
to (bear great minds)—bear himself haughtily,— on account of

tam clarám victoriam. Verum, die quo
so [2]a [1]famous victory. But, *in the day in which

victoria est parta, ille non risit in
the victory (is)—was— obtained, he [2]not [1]did [3]laugh (in)—at—

convivio, non adhibuit ludos inter
the feast, [2]not [1]did [3]hold plays (between)—during—

epulas, non sumpsit coronas aut unguenta:
the feasts, [2]not [1]did [3]take crowns (or)—nor— ointments:

et quantum fuit in illo, ita vicit ut nemo
and as much as was in him, so conquered that no one

sentiret victorem. Atheniensibus, quos
felt *him as* conqueror. To the Athenians, whom *he*

fuerat passus infestissimos, remisit
had *been (suffered)—found— most hostile, *he* restored

captivos gratis, et reddidit sepulturæ
the captives (gratis)—without ransom,— and restored for burial

corpora consumptorum bello. Denique adeo
the bodies [2]those [1]of [3]consumed in war. Finally *he was* so

nihil egit superbè, nihil
(nothing)—far from— (acted)—acting— haughtily, *nothing *or*

insolenter, ut voluerit revocari sibi
insolently, that *he* wished *it* to be recalled (to himself)—[2]his—

in memoriam singulis diebus ab uno
(in)—[1]to— memory every (days)—day— by one

e servis se esse
(from)—of— the servants (himself)—that he— (to be)—was—

hominem. Itaque nec ipse prodibat foras,
a man. Therefore neither [2]he *himself [1]did [3]go out,

nec quisquam intrabat ad eum manè
nor [2]any [3]one [1]did (enter)—[4]come in— to him in the morning

priùs, quam famulus ter acclamasset ei: Philippe,
before, *than a servant [2]thrice [1]had [3]exclaimed to him: *O Philip,

es homo.
thou art a man.

NARRATIO NONA.

NARRATION NINTH.

GALEN.

Mihi redeunti Româ, inquit Galenus,
(To me)—as I was— returning from Rome, says Galen,

quidam Cretensis patriâ est factus comes
a certain Cretan by (country)—birth— *is become a companion

itineris, vir bonis moribus, benevolus
of the journey, a man (with)—of— good morals, benevolent

in amicos, et liberalis, sed sic iracundus,
(in)—towards— *his* friends, and liberal, but so irascible,

ut uteretur suis ipsius manibus adversos servos.
that *he* used his own hands against the servants.

Is, percitus furore, quòd duo servi, interrogati
He, moved with rage, because two servants, being questioned

de suâ supellectili, respondissent nihil, ita percussit
concerning his furniture, had answered nothing, so struck

eos in caput ut multus sanguis efflueret.
them (in)—on— the head, that much blood flowed.

Cum deinde eum pœnituisset facti; introducit
When afterwards (him)—he— repented of the deed; *he* leads *in

me arreptum manu in quasdam ædes:
me *being *taken by the hand into (some houses)—a certain

deinde porrigens lorum, ubi exuit
house: then reaching a whip, when *he* had undressed

se ipsum, jubet verberare pro iis
himself *self, *he* bids *me* to beat *him* for those

quæ patraverat, correptus nefario furore, ut
things which he had done, being seized by a wicked rage, as

ipse vocabat. Autem cum ego, ut erat
he *himself called *it*. But when I, as was

par, prorumperem in risum; ille
(equal)—natural,— burst forth (in)—into— laughter; he

procumbens ad genua, instabat, obsecrabatque
bending down (to)—upon— *his* knees, insisted, [2]besought [1]and

ut annuerem ejus precibus. Ego contra
that I should yield [2]his [1]to [3]entreaties. I, on the contrary

edebam eò majores risus,
(uttered so much greater laughter)—laughed the louder—

quò diutiùs videbam illum perseverantem in
*how *much the longer I saw him persevering in

proposito ut cæderetur. Tantùm promisi
his proposal that *he* should be beaten. *I* only promised

quod petebat, hoc est illaturum verbera
what *he* asked, (this)—that— is (about to bring stripes)—

ei, si ipse quoque præstaret
that I would strike— *to him, if himself also would grant

mihi vicissim, quiddam valde exiguum, quod ego eram
to me in turn, something very small, which I was

petiturus. Ubi conditio placuit illi, rogavi
*about to ask. When the condition pleased *to him, I asked

hominem, ut vellet audire me dicentem
the man, that he would be willing to hear me (saying)—say—

quædam. Quod ille dixit se facturum
something. Which he said (himself about to do)—he would do—

æquo animo. Tum ego docui illum
(with equal mind)—willingly.— Then I taught him

longiori sermone, quemadmodum oporteat
in (longer)—a long— discourse, how it (behove)—is

quidquid est in nobis iracundiæ
necessary that— whatever there is in us of anger

et furoris emendari et
and of fury (to be mended)—should be corrected— and

coerceri. Et attuli multa ut
*to *be restrained. And (brought)—adduced— many things that I

probarem, peccata esse corrigenda non
might prove, that sins (to be)—were— to be corrected not

verberibus, sed alio modo. Cum ille interea
by stripes, but in another manner. When he in the mean time

rediisset ad seipsum, postea est effectus
had returned to himself, he [2]afterwards (is)—[1]was— [3]made

longè melior seipso.
*by far better than (himself)—before.—

NARRATIO DECIMA.

NARRATION TENTH.

CAMILLUS.

Romani, Camillo duce, jamdudum
The Romans, Camillus being leader, for a long while

obsidebant Falerios, urbem Faliscorum. Erat mos
besieged Falerii, a city of the Falisci. It was the custom

tunc apud Faliscos, ut plures pueri
then (at)—among— the Falisci, that (more)—many— boys

demandarentur simul curæ unius magistri.
should be committed at the same time to the care of one master.

Qui videbatur præcellere scientiâ, erudiebat liberos
He who seemed to excel in science, educated the sons

principum. Is, quum in pace esset solitus
of the princes. He, when in peace (were)—was— accustomed

producere pueros, extra urbem causâ lusûs,
to conduct the boys without the city for the sake of play,

exercitationisque, eo more non intermisso per
[2]exercise [1]and, that custom not being omitted through

tempus belli, quodam die trahens longiùs a
the time of war, on a certain day drawing farther from

portâ, quàm solebat, perduxit eos
the gate, than *he* was accustomed *to do,* led them

in Romana castra, et tradidit Camillo,
(in)—into— the Roman tents, and delivered *them* to Camillus,

præfatus, se tradere
having premised, (himself)— *that* he— (to deliver)—delivered—

Falerios in manus Romanorum, cum daret
the Falerii (in)—into— the hands of the Romans, when *he* gave

eos pueros quorum parentes essent principes
up those boys whose parents were the chief *men*

in eâ civitate. Ubi Camillus audivit quæ:
in that state. When Camillus heard (which)—these things:—

inquit, non venisti ad populum et
he said, *thou* [2]not [1]hast [3]come to a people and

imperatorem similem tui, ipse scelestus
general similar (of)—to— thee, thyself a wicked *man*

cum scelesto munere. Est nobis non
with an impious gift. (Is to us)—we [1]do [3]have— [2]not

cum Faliscis societas, quæ sit humano
with the Falisci a society, which (be)—is— (by)—of—human

Pacto: sed utrique populo est ea, quam
compact: but *to both people (is)—have— that, which

natura ingeneravit omnibus hominibus. Sunt jura
nature engendered in all men. *There* are rights

belli, sicut pacis; didicimus gerere bella non
of war, as of peace; *we* have learned to wage wars not

minùs justè quam fortitèr. Habemus arma non
less justly than bravely. *We* hold arms not

adversus eam ætatem, cui parcitur etiam
against that age, *to which *it* is spared even

captis urbibus; sed adversus armatos, qui,
in captured cities; but against armed *men,* who,

nec læsi nec lacessiti a nobis, oppugnârant
neither hurt nor provoked by us, (had)—have—attack ed

Romana castra. Tu vicisti eos novo scelere,
the Roman camps. Thou hast surpassed them by a new crime,

quantùm fuit in te: ego vincam Romanis artibus,
as much as was in thee: I will conquer by Roman arts,

virtute, opere, armis.
by virtue, by labour, by arms.

NARRATIO UNDECIMA.

NARRATION ELEVENTH.

DECIUS.

Consulibus Decio et Manlio profectis Româ
The consuls Decius and Manlius having departed from Rome

ad gerendum bellum adversus Latinos,
(for waging)—to wage— war against the Latins, *there*

dicitur esse visa utrique per
is said to (be seen)—have appeared— to both (through)—by—

noctem, species, major augustiorque humanâ,
night, the form, greater [2]more [3]august [1]and [4]*than* human,

viri dicentis: imperatorem deberi
of a man saying: *that* a general (to be)—was—due

Diis inferis, ex unâ acie,
to the Gods (lower)—below,— from one (army)—party,—

exercitum ex alterâ: et victoriam fore
an army from the other: and *that* the victory (to be)—would

ejus exercitus et populi, cujus imperator
belong to— of that army and people, whose general

devovisset legiones hostium, et se
should devote *to death* the legions of the enemy, and himself

super eas. Ubi consules contulêrunt inter
(over them)—besides.— When the consuls compared among

se hos nocturnos visus, placuit
themselves those nocturnal (sights)—visions, *it* pleased *them*

primum victimas cædi,
first *that* the victims (to be slain)—should be sacrificed,—

causâ avertendæ iræ deorum: deinde
for the sake of averting the anger of the gods: then *they*

statuerunt ut ille consul devoveret se pro
determined that that consul should devote himself for

Romano populo, ab cujus cornu Romanus
the Roman people, from whose (horn)—wing— the Roman

exercitus cœpisset cedere. Manlius
army should begin to (yield)—give way.— Manlius

præerat dextro cornu, Decius lævo. Primo
presided over the right (horn)—wing,— Decius the left. At first

res gerebatur utrinque æquis viribus, et
the affair was managed on both sides with equal strength, and

eodem ardore animorum. Deinde Romani
*with the same ardour *of *minds. Afterwards the Romans

ab lævo cornu, non ferentes
(from)—on— the left (horn)—wing,— (not)—no longer— bearing

impressionem Latinorum, cœperunt referre pedem
the impression of the Latins, began to (carry back the foot)

In hac trepidatione, Decius consul
—retreat.— In this fear, Decius the consul

pronunciavit solemnia verba devotionis, Marco
pronounced the customary words of a devotion, with Marcus

Valerio pontifice præeunte, armatus insiluit
Valerius the chief priest going before, *and* being armed leaped

in equum, ac immisit se
(in)—upon— *his* horse, and (sent himself)—rushed—

in medios hostes, petens salutem
(in)—into the midst of the enemy, seeking safety [2]*his*

patriæ, vero mortem sibi. Quacumque
[1]for [3]country, but death for himself. Whithersoever *he*

est invectus equo, eò tulit
(is)—was— borne on the horse, *thither *he* carried

secum pavorem ac terrorem. Vero postquam
*with *himself fear and terror. But after

corruit obrutus telis, tum Latini
he fell down overwhelmed with weapons, then the Latins

fecêre fugam latè. Sic ille, voluntariâ morte,
(made)—took— flight *widely. Thus he, by a voluntary death,

peperit magnam victoriam Romanis.
(produced)—gained— a great victory for the Romans.

Manlius est prosecutus tam memorabilem
Manlius *is (prosecuted)—followed— so memorable

interitum collegæ lachrymis et debitis
a death [2]*his* [1]of [3]colleague with tears and with (due)—just—

laudibus. Corpus Decii est inventum postero
praises. The body of Decius (is)—was— found the next

die inter maximum stragem
day (among)—amidst— a *very great (slaughter)—heap—

hostium, coopertum telis: funusque par
of the enemies, covered with weapons: [2]a [3]funeral [1]and [4]equal

morti est factum ei.
[3]*his* [1]to [4]death (is)—was— made for him.

NARRATIO DUODECIMA.

NARRATION TWELFTH.

SOLON.

Cum Solon venisset Miletum ad Thaletem,
When Solon had come to Miletus to Thales, *he*

dixit videri mirum sibi,
said (to be seen)—that it seemed— a wonder to (himself)—him,—

quòd esset omnino negligens nuptiarum
that *he* should be wholly negligent of (nuptials)—marriage—

et sobolis. Thales tum respondit nihil.
and of offspring. Thales (then)—at that time— answered nothing.

Sed paulo post subornavit quendam
But a little while afterwards *he* suborned a certain

peregrinum, qui simularet se nuper
foreigner, who should feign (himself)—that he— [2]lately

advenisse Athenis. Solone quærente num
(to have)—[1]had—[3]come from Athens. Solon inquiring whether

quid novi in eâ urbe? Homo,
there was any (of new)—news— in that city? The man,

edoctus quæ diceret a Thalete, respondit,
having been taught what *he* should say by Thales, answered, *that*

nihil aliud contigisse nisi quòd vidisset
nothing else (to have)—had—happened unless that *he* had seen

quendam adolescentem efferri cujus funus
a certain youth (to be carried out)—buried— whose funeral

tota civitas persequeretur. Quippe erat, inquit,
all the (state)—city— followed. Because *he* was, said

ut ferebant, filius viri præcellentis inter
he, as *they* said, the son of a man distinguished among

cives virtute, et jamdudum absentis ab
the citizens, (by)—for— virtue, and long since absent from

urbe. O infortunatum parentem! exclamabat Solon.
the city. O unfortunate parent! exclaimed Solon.

Cæterum dic, inquit, quodnam ferebant
But tell, said *he*, what *they* (bore)—called—

ejus nomen. Audivi equidem, respondit ille, sed
his name. *I* [1]have [3]heard [2]indeed, answered he, but

excidit mihi. Memini hoc tantum,
it has (fallen from)—escaped— *to me. *I* remember this only,

multum sermonem esse habitum de
that much conversation (to be)—was— held concerning

illius viri sapientiâ ac justitiâ. Solon, cujus
that man's wisdom and justice. Solon, whose

metus crescebat magis ac magis ad singulas
fear increased more and more at each

responsiones peregrini, turbatus animo
(answers)—answer— of the stranger, being troubled in mind

atque anxius, quæsivit numquid ille functus
and anxious, inquired whether *that (having discharged

fato adolescens, diceretur esse filius
fate)—the deceased— youth, were said to be the son

Solonis? Illo respondente quod esse ita,
of Solon? He answering (which to be)—that it was— so,

Solon cœpit cædere caput, et facere
Solon begun to beat *his* head, (and)—[2]both— [3]to [4]do

et dicere aliaque, quæ oppressi
[5]and [6]to [7]say [8]other [1]and [9]*things*, which men oppressed

mœrore solent. Tum Thales, qui aderat,
with grief are wont *to do*. Then Thales, who was present,

ridens, inquit: Hæc, quæ nunc frangunt
laughing said: These *things*, which now (break)—over-

etiam te, virum fortissimi animi,
come— even thee, a man of a very strong mind,

absterruerunt me, ô Solon, a ducendâ uxore
have deterred me, O Solon, from (leading a wife)—mar

et tollendis liberis. Vero hic nuncius
riage— and bringing up children. But [3]this [4]messenger

nihil moveat te; enim omnia hæc
*(nothing may move)—[1]let [2]not [5]alarm— thee; for all these

sunt ficta.
things are (feigned)—fictitious.—

NARRATIO DECIMA-TERTIA.

NARRATION THIRTEENTH.

AUGUSTUS.

Cum, victoriâ Actiacâ partâ,
When, the victory (of)—at—Actium having been gained,

Augustus ingrederetur Romam, inter gratulantes,
Augustus was entering Rome, among *those* congratulating

quidam opifex occurrit ei tenens corvum,
him, a certain artist met *to him holding a raven,

quem instituerat dicere hæc: Ave, Cæsar,
which *he* had taught to say *these: Hail, Cæsar,

victor, imperator. Cæsar admiratus officiosam avem
conqueror, emperor. Cæsar admiring the officious bird

emit viginti millibus nummorum.
bought *it for* twenty thousand (of coins)—sesterces.—

Socius opificis, ad quem nihil pervenerat
The companion of the artist, to whom nothing had come

ex illâ liberalitate, affirmavit Cæsari, illum
from that liberality, affirmed to Cæsar, *that* (him)—the

habere et alium corvum,
artist— (to have)—had— (and)—also— another raven,

quem postulavit afferri. Corvus allatus
which *he* asked to be brought. The raven being brought

expressit verba quæ didicerat: Ave,
(expressed)—uttered— the words which *it* had learned: Hail,

victor, imperator Antoni. Augustus nihil
conqueror, emperor Anthony. Augustus (nothing)—not—

propterea exasperatus duxit satis jubere
*therefore being exasperated (led)—thought— *it* sufficient to order

doctorem corvorum dividere munus acceptum
the teacher of ravens to divide the gift *he had* received

cum contubernali. Salutatus similiter a
with *his* comrade. Being saluted in like manner by

psittaco, jussit eum emi. Miratus idem
a parrot, *he* commanded it to be bought. Admiring the same

in picâ quoque est mercatus illam.
thing in a magpie *he* also *is purchased it.

Exemplum solicitavit pauperem sutorem ut
The example urged a poor cobbler *that

institueret corvum ad parem
(should institute)—to train up— a crow to (an equal)—the same—

salutationem: sed cum parum proficeret,
salutation: but when *he* [*]too [2]little (profited)—[1]made

sæpe solebat dicere ad avem non
[3]progress— *he* often used to say to the bird not

respondentem: opera et impensa periit.
answering: labour and expense (has perished)—have been

Tandem tamen corvus cœpit dicere
wasted.— At length [*]nevertheless the raven began to (say)

dictatam salutationem: Hac auditâ,
—repeat— the dictated salutation: This being heard,

Augustus dum transit, respondit: habeo domi
Augustus, whilst he goes by, answers: *I* have at home

satis talium salutatorum. Tum corvus subtexuit
enough of such saluters. Then the raven subjoined

illa verba, quibus solebat audire dominum
these words, in which *it* used to hear the master

querentem: Opera et impensa periit.
complaining: Labour and expense (has perished)—have been

Ad quod Cæsar risit, jussit avem
wasted.— At which Cæsar laughed, [2]commanded [3]the [4]bird

emique quanti adhuc
[5]to [6]be [7]bought [1]and for (as much as)—more than— *he* [2]as [3]yet

emerat nullam.
[1]had (bought)—[4]paid for— (none)—any one.—

NARRATIO DECIMA-QUARTA.

NARRATION FOURTEENTH.

REGULUS.

Cum Marcus Atilius Regulus, iterum
When Marcus Atilius Regulus, (again)—a second time—

consul in Africâ, esset captus ex insidiis
consul in Africa, (were)—was— taken (from snares)—

Xantippo Lacædemonio duce,
through treachery— Xantippus a Lacædemonian *being* leader,

autem Hamilcare patre Annibalis
(but)—but— Hamilcar the father of Hannibal *being*

imperatore; est missus ad senatum
general; *he* (is)—was— sent to the senate *after*

juratus ut nisi quidam captivi nobiles essent
having sworn that unless certain captive nobles were

redditi Pœnis, ipse rediret Carthaginem.
returned to the Carthaginians, he would return to Carthage.

Is, cùm venisset Romam, videbat speciem
He, when *he* had come to Rome, saw an appearance

utilitatis; sed judicavit eam falsam, ut res
of utility; but *he* judged it false, as the (thing)—

declarat: quæ erat talis. Manere
event— declares: (which)—it— was (such)—thus.— To remain

in patriâ, esse suæ domi, cum
in *his* country;— to be (of)—at—his house; with *his*

uxore, cum liberis, judicantem calamitatem quam
wife, with *his* children, judging the calamity which

accepisset in bello, communem fortunæ
he had received in war, *to be* the common *of lot

bellicæ, tenere gradum consularis dignitatis,
(warlike)—of war,— to hold the rank of consular dignity;—

quis neget esse utilia? quid
who may deny *that* these *things* (to be)—are— useful? what

censes? magnitudo animi et fortitudo
²*thou* ¹dost ³think? greatness of mind and fortitude

negat. Num quæris locupletiores
(denies)—forbid it.— *Whether ²*thou* ¹dost ³seek (richer

auctores? Enim est proprium
authors)—better advisers? For *it* is (proper)—the part—

harum virtutem, extimescere nîl, despicere omnia
of these virtues, to fear nothing, to despise all

humana, putare nihil intolerandum, quod possit
human *things*, to think nothing intolerable, which may

accidere homini. Quid fecit itaque?
happen to man. What did *he* (therefore)—then?— He

Venit in senatum: exposuit mandata:
went (in)—into— the senate: explained *his* orders:

recusavit ne diceret sententiam:
refused *lest (should speak)—to pronounce— *his* opinion:

esse non senatorem quamdiù
(to be)—that *he* was— not a senator so long as *he*

teneretur jurejurando hostium Atque
(were)—was— held ²*his* ¹by ³oath (of)—to— the enemy. And *he*

etiam negavit esse utile
even (denied to be)— affirmed that *it* was not— (useful)—proper—

captivos reddi: enim illos esse
for the captives to be restored: for (them to be)—they were—

adolescentes, et bonos duces, se jam
youths, and good generals, *that* himself *was* already

confectum senectute. Quum cujus auctoritas
worn out by *old age. When (whose)—his— authority

valuisset, captivi sunt retenti: ipse
prevailed, the captives (are)—were— retained: *he* himself

rediit Carthaginem: enim neque caritas
returned *to* Carthage: for neither *did* the love [2]*his*

patriæ nec suorum retinuit eum.
[1]of [3]country nor of his *kindred* (retained)—retain— him.

Neque vero tum ignorabat, se
Nor *but [2]*he* [3]then [1]was [4]ignorant, *that* (himself)—he—

proficisci ad crudelissimum hostem, et ad
(to depart)— was going— to a most cruel enemy, and to

exquisita supplicia: sed putavit jusjurandum
exquisite punishment: but *he* thought *that* an oath

conservandum. Itaque tum cum
must *to be (preserved)—kept.— Therefore *then when *he*

necabatur vigilando, erat in meliore causâ, quam
was killed *by *watching, *he* was in a better cause, than

si remansisset domi captivus senex, perjurus
if *he* had remained at home a captive old man, *and* a perjured

consularis.
(consular)—consul.—

NARRATIO DECIMA-QUINTA.

NARRATION FIFTEENTH.

ALEXANDER.

Equidem si Alexander potuisset perseverare hâc
Truly if Alexander had been able to persevere in this

continentiâ animi ad ultimum vitæ,
temperance *of *mind to the (last)—end— of life, *I*

crederem fuisse feliciorem, quam
would believe *that* (to have been)—he was— more happy, than

est visus esse, cum imitaretur triumphum
he *is seemed to be, when *he* imitated the triumph

patris Liberi; emensus victoriâ
of father Bacchus, having (measured)—traversed— in victory

omnes gentes ab Hellesponto usque ad Oceanum:
all the nations from the Hellespont *as *far *as to the Ocean:

vicisset profectò invicta mala, superbiam
he would have conquered *truly the invincible evils, haughtiness

atque iram: si abstinuisset cædibus
and anger: if *he* would have abstained from (slaughters)—the

amicorum; veritusque occidere
slaughter— [2]*his* [1]of [3]friends; [2]had [3]feared [1]and to slay,

causâ indictâ, viros egregios bello, et
(the cause untold)—unheard,— the men distinguished in war, and

secum domitores tot gentium. Sed
with himself the conquerors of so many nations. But

fortuna nondum infuderat se ejus animo.
fortune [2]not [3]yet [1]had infused herself *into* his mind.

Itaque tulit eam orientem, moderatè et
So that *he* bore her *while* rising, moderately and

prudenter. Ad ultimum non cepit
prudently. At last *he* [2]not (took)—[1]could [3]contain—

ejus magnitudinem. Tum quidem ita gessit se
her greatness. Then indeed *he* so bore himself

ut omnes reges ante eum vincerentur continentiâ
that all kings before him were surpassed in temperance

et clementiâ. Enim habuit regias virgines
and clemency. For *he* treated the royal virgins

excellentis formæ, tam sanctè quam si
of excellent (form)—beauty,— (so)—as— piously as if

forent genitæ eodem parente
they (were)—had been— born from the same parent

quo ipse. Ipse adèo non
(from which)—as— himself. He *was* so far [2]not

violavit conjugem Darii, quam nulla
(abused)—from abusing— the wife of Darius, whom none

suæ ætatis vicit pulchritudine, ut adhibuerit
of her age excelled in beauty, that *he* took

summam curam, ne quis illuderet
the (highest)—greatest— care, lest any one should insult

captivæ. Jussit omnem cultum reddi
*to the captive. *He* ordered all respect to be (delivered)

feminis, nec quidquam ex
—paid— to the women, *nor (any thing)—and nothing— from

magnificentiâ pristinæ fortunæ defuit captivis,
the magnificence of ancient fortune was wanting to the captives

præter fiduciam. Itaque Sysigambis inquit:
except (reliance)—hopes.— Therefore Sysigambis said:

"Rex mereris, ut precemur ea
"O king *thou* deservest, that *we* should pray *for* those *things*

tibi, quæ quondam sumus precatæ
for thee, which *we* formerly *are (prayed)—desired—

nostro Dario: et ut video es dignus,
for our Darius: and as *I* see *thou* art worthy, *since*

qui superaveris tantum regem non solùm
*who *thou* hast surpassed so great a king not only

felicitate, sed etiam æquitate. Tu quidem
in happiness, but also in (equity)—uprightness.— Thou *indeed

vocas me matrem et reginam, sed ego confiteor
callest me mother and queen, but I confess

me esse tuam famulam. Et capio
(me to be)—that I am thy servant. *I* *and (take)—main-

fastigium præteritæ fortunæ, et possum pati
tain— the height of past fortune, and can *to suffer

jugum presentis. Interest tua
the yoke of the present. *It* concerns (thine)—thee— *to decide*

quantum licuerit in nos,
how much *it* would have been lawful *to do* (in)—towards— us,

si vis id esse testatum potiùs clementiâ quam
if *thou* wishest it to be testified rather by clemency than

sævitiâ." Rex jussit eas habere bonum
by severity." The king commanded them to have good

animum: deinde admovit suo
(mind)—courage:— then *he* (moved)—raised— to his

collo filium Darii. Atque ille nihil
neck the son of Darius. And he (nothing)—not—

conterritus conspectu visi a se
terrified by the presence of [2]seen [1]*one* [3]by himself

primùm, amplectitur ejus cervicem manibus.
for the first time, embraces his neck [2]*his* [1]with [3]hands.

Ergo rex motus constantiâ pueri intuens
Then the king moved by the constancy of the boy regarding

Hephæstionem inquit: "Quam vellem
Hephæstion said: "How I (would)—wish— that

Darius haussisset aliquid ex hâc
Darius had (drawn)—partaken— *something (from)—of— this

indole!"
disposition."

NARRATIO DECIMA-SEXTA.

NARRATION SIXTEENTH.

SIMONIDES.

Licet jam, remotâ
(Is lawful)—we may— now, (removed)—laying aside—

subtilitate disputandi, contemplari quodammodo
the subtilty of disputing, *to contemplate in some measure [2]our

oculis pulchritudinem eorum rerum, quas dicimus
[1]with [3]eyes the beauty of those things, which we say

constitutas divinâ providentiâ. Ac principio
were constituted dy divine providence. And in the first place

universa terra cernatur, locata in mediâ sede
the whole earth may be seen, located in the middle *seat

mundi, et ipsa undique conglobata in
of the world, and itself on every side formed into a globe *in

sese suis nutibus, vestita floribus, herbis,
*itself by its own (nods)—weight,— clothed with flowers, herbs,

arboribus, frugibus: quorum omnium incredibilis
trees, fruits: of which *all the incredible

multitudo distinguitur insatiabili varietate. Adde
multitude is distingushed by an insatiable variety. Add

huc gelidas perennitates
(hither)—to these— the cool (continuance)—and perennial—

fontium, perlucidos liquores amnium,
*of fountains, the transparent (liquors)—waters— of the rivers,

viridissimos vestitus riparum, concavas latitudines
the *very green clothing of the banks, the hollow widths

speluncarum, asperitates saxorum,
of the caverns, the (asperities)—roughness— of the rocks,

altitudines impendentium montium, immensitatesque
the heights of the impending mountains, (immensities) and—

camporum: adde etiam reconditas venas
immensity— of the fields: add also the hidden veins

auri argentique, infinitamque vim
of gold ²of ³silver ¹and, ²the ³endless ¹and (force)—abundance—

marmoris. Vero quæ, et quàm varia
of marble. (But)—moreover— what, and how various

genera bestiarum, vel cicurum vel ferarum?
the kinds of beasts, *or tame (or)—and— wild?

Qui lapsus atque cantus volucrum? Qui
What (fallings)—flights— and songs of birds? What

pastus pecudum? Quæ vita silvestrium?
(feedings)—pastures— (of)—for— flocks? what life of the wild

Quid jam dicam de genere
animals? What *now ²*I* ¹shall ³say concerning (the race

hominum? Qui constituti quasi cultores
of men)—mankind?— Who constituted as it were the cultivators

terræ, non patiuntur eam nec efferari
of the earth, ²not ¹do ³suffer it *neither to grow wild

immanitate belluarum, nec vastari
by the ferocity of the wild beasts, nor to be laid waste

asperitate stirpium: quorumque operibus
by the fierceness of (roots)—their race:— ³whose ¹and ²by ⁴works

agri, insulæ litoraque collucent distincta tectis
fields, islands ²shores ¹and shine distinguished by houses

et urbibus. Si possemus videre quæ, sic
and by cities. If *we* could see (which)—those— things, *so

oculis ut animis, nemo intuens cunctam
²*our* ¹with ³eyes as ²*our* ¹with ³minds, no one regarding the whole

terram, dubitaret de divinâ ratione.
earth, would doubt concerning the divine reason. ²*Thou*

Roges me, quid, aut quale Deus est?
¹dost ³ask me, what, or of what (kind)—nature— God is?

Utar auctore Simonide: cum tyrannus
I will use the (author)—words of— Simonides: when king

Hiero quæsivisset hoc idem de que,
Hiero had inquired *this the same *thing* (concerning whom)

postulavit sibi unum diem causâ
—of him— *he* asked for *himself one day for the sake

deliberandi. Cum quæreret idem ex eo
of deliberating. When *he* inquired the same from him

postridie, petivit biduum. Cum
the next day, *he* requested two days. When *he still*

duplicaret sæpius numerum dierum,
(doubled)—increased— *more *often the number of days,

Hieroque admirans requireret, cur faceret ita
[2]Hiero [1]and wondering again asked, why *he* did so:

"quòd," inquit, "quantò diutiùs considero,
"because," said *he*, "*how *much the longer *I* consider *it*,

tantò obscurior res videtur."
*so *much the more obscure the thing appears."

NARRATIO DECIMA-SEPTIMA.

NARRATION SEVENTEENTH.

SCIPIO.

Captiva virgo adulta adducitur ad
A captive virgin (grown up)—in full age— is brought to

Publium Cornelium Scipionem; adeo eximiâ formâ
Publius Cornelius Scipio; of so beautiful a form

ut quacumque incedebat, converteret
that wheresoever *she* (walked—went,— *she* (converted)—

oculos omnium. Scipio percunctatus
drew upon her— the eyes of all. Scipio having inquired

patriam parentesque; accepit inter
her country [2]parents [1]and; (received)—heard— among

cætera, eam desponsam adolescenti
other *things*, (her)—that she— was betrothed to the young

principi Celtiberorum: nomen erat Allucio.
prince of the Celtiberians: *his* name was *to Allucius.

Extemplo igitur parentibus sponsoque accitis
Immediately therefore the parents [2]suitor [1]and were summoned

ab domo, quum interim audiret eum
from home, when in the mean time *he* had heard (him

deperire amore sponsæ;
to perish)—that he was perishing— with love *of his* spouse;

ubi primum venit, alloquitur eum
when (first)—as soon as— *he* comes, *he* addresses *him*

accuratiore sermone quàm parentes.
(in a more careful speech)—more particularly— than *her* parents.

Juvenis, inquit, appello juvenem: quò
A youth *myself*, said *he*, *I* call upon a youth: in order that

sit minor verecundiâ inter nos. Quum
there may be less bashfulness between us. When

tuâ sponsa capta a nostris militibus esset
thy spouse being taken by our soldiers (were)—was—

ducta ad me, audiremque eam esse
led to me, [2]*I* [3]heard [1]and (her to be)—that she was—

cordi tibi, et forma
(for heart)—dear— to thee, and *her* (form)—beauty—

faceret fidem; si liceret frui
(made faith)—gave confirmation;— if *it* were lawful to enjoy

ludo ætatis, (præsertim recto et legitimô
the sport of age, (especially in (right)—just— and lawful

amore,) et respublica non occupâsset nostrum
love,) and *if* the republic [2]not [1]had [3]occupied (our)—my—

animum, ego ipse vellem veniam dari mihi
mind, I myself should wish pardon to be given to me

quia amanti sponsam impensiùs:
(because)—for— loving *my* spouse (more)—too—eagerly: *I*

faveo tuo amori cujus possum.
favour *to thy love *whose *because* I am able *to do so.* Thy

Tua sponsa fuit apud me eâdem verecundiâ
spouse (was)—remained— with me with the same modesty

quâ apud tuos soceros suos
(by which)—as— with thy parents—*in-*law— [2]her

parentesque: est servata tibi, ut posset
[3]parents [1]and: *she* is preserved for thee, that *she* (might)—may—

dari tibi donum inviolatum et dignum me
*to be given to thee a gift inviolate and worthy me

teque. Paciscor hanc mercedem unam pro
[2]thee [1]and. *I* stipulate this reward (one)—alone— for

eo munere; sis amicus Romano populo: et si
that gift; be a friend to the Roman people: and if *thou*

credis me esse bonum virum, quales jam ante
believest me to be a good man, as (now before)—

hæ gentes nôrant meum patrem patruumque,
formerly— these nations have known my father [2]uncle [1]and,

scias esse multos similes nostri
know (to be)—that there are— many like (of us)—me—

in Romanâ civitate: nec posse dici
in the Roman state: nor can *there* be (said)—mentioned—

hodie ullum populum in terris, quem
to day any people (in)—on— the (earth's)—earth,— which

populum velis minus hostem tibi
*people *thou* wouldst [2]wish [1]less *for* an enemy to thee

tuisque, aut malis amicum. Adolescens,
and thine, or wouldst rather choose *for* a friend. The youth,

perfusus simul pudore et gaudio,
overwhelmed at the same time with shame and with joy,

tenens dextram Scipionis, invocare deos
holding the right *hand* of Scipio, *began* to invoke the gods

ad referendam gratiam illi pro se:
to (returning)—return— thanks to him for himself;

quoniam sibi esset nequaquam satis
since (to himself)—he— (were)—had— by no means enough

facultatis, pro suo animo atque illius merito
*of power, for his (mind)—feelings— and his merit

erga se. Inde parentes cognatique virginis
towards himself. Then the parents [3]kindred [1]and of the virgin

appellati, qui, quoniam virgo, ad redimendam
were called, who, since the virgin, for redeeming

quam attulissent satis magnum
whom *they* had brought a sufficient *great

pondus auri, redderetur sibi gratis,
weight of gold, (were)—was— restored to themselves freely,

cœperunt orare Scipionem, ut acciperet id
began to entreat Scipio, that *he* would accept that

donum ab se: affirmantes futurum esse
gift from themselves: affirming *that* (future to be)

apud se, haud minorem
—there would be— among (themselves)—them,— not less

gratiam ejus rei quam virginis redditæ
gratitude *for* *of that thing than *for* *of the virgin's being restored

inviolatæ foret. Scipio, quando peterent
to them inviolate *would *be. Scipio, when *they* besought

tantoperè, pollicitus se
so earnestly, having promised (himself)—that he— *would*

accepturum, jussit poni ante pedes:
accept, commanded *it* to be placed before *his* feet:

Allucioque vocato ad se, inquit,
[2]Allucius [1]and being called to (himself)—him,— *he* said,

super dotem, quam es accepturus a
(above)—besides— the dowry, which thou art to receive from

socero, hæc dotalia dona accedunt
thy father-in-law, these (of dowry)—marriage— gifts come

tibi a me; jussitque tollere aurum ac habere
to thee from me; [2]he [3]bade [1]and [4]him [5]to take the gold and to keep

sibi. Dimissus domum lætus his donis
it for himself. Being sent *away home joyful with these gifts

honoribusque, implevit populares meritis
[2]honours [1]and, [3]he filled the (popular)—people— with (deserved)—

laudibus Scipionis: juvenem simillimum
just— praises of Scipio: that a youth most like

diis venisse, vincentem omnia
to the gods (to have)—had— come, conquering all *things

quùm armis, tùm benignitate ac
(when)—as well— by arms, (then)—as— by kindness and

beneficiis. Itaque delectu clientium
(benefits)—good deeds.— Therefore a levy [2]his [1]of [3]clients

habito intra paucos dies revertit ad
being (held)—made— within a few days he returned to

Scipionem, cum mille et quadringentis delectis
Scipio, with a thousand and four hundred chosen

equitibus.
horsemen.

NARRATIO DECIMA-OCTAVA.

NARRATION EIGHTEENTH.

SOCRATES.

Autem hæc est oratio Socratis, quâ Plato facit
*But this is the oration of Socrates, which Plato makes

eum, jam multatum morte, usum
him, (now)—whilst— (fined)—under sentence of— death, (used)—

apud judices. Magna spes tenet
to use— (at)—before— the judges. (Great hope holds

me, inquit, judices, evenire
me)—I have great hopes,— said he, judges, (to happen)

benè mihi, quòd mittar ad
—that it happens— well for me, that I shall be (sent)—put— to

mortem. Enim est necesse alterum
death. For it is necessary that (other)—one—

de duobus sit, ut mors
(from)—of— the two (may be)—should take place,— that death

aut auferat omnes sensus, aut migretur
either (may)—should take away all the senses, or (should depart)

ex his locis in quendam
—that we should go— from these places (in)—into— some

alium locum morte. Quamobrem, sive sensus
other place by death. Wherefore, whether the sense

extinguitur, morsque est similis ei somno, qui
is extinguished, [2]death [1]and is similar to that sleep, which

nonnunquam, etiam sine visis somniorum, affert
sometimes, even without visions of dreams, brings

placatissimam quietem: boni dii! quid lucri
a most gentle sleep: ye good gods! what *of a gain *it*

est emori? aut quàm multi dies possunt reperiri
is to die? or how many days can to be found

qui anteponantur tali nocti; si perpetuitas
which may be preferred to such a night; if the (perpetuity)—perpetual

omnis consequentis temporis est
duration— of all (following)—future— time is

futura similis cui, quis beatior
about to be similar to (which)—this,— who *will be* happier

me? Sin quæ dicuntur sunt vera,
(me)—than I? But if what (are)—is— told (are)—is— true,

mortem esse migrationem in eas oras,
that death (to be)—is— a departure (in)—for— those shores,

quas, qui excesserunt e vitâ, incolunt; id
which, *they* who have passed from *from life, inhabit; it

jam est multò beatius te, cum evaseris
*now is much more blessed *for* thee, when *thou* hast escaped

ab iis qui volunt se haberi numero
from those who wish *themselves to be held in the number

judicum, venire ad eos qui verè appellentur,
of judges, to come to those who [3]truly [1]may [2]be [4]called,

Minoëm, Rhadamanthum, Æacum, Triptolemum;
Minos, Rhadamanthus, Æacus, Triptolemus;

convenireque eos qui vixerint justè et cum fide.
*to [2]meet [1]and those who have lived justly and with faith.

Potest hæc videri vobis mediocris peregrinatio? verò
Can this *to seem to you an ordinary journey? but

quanti tandem æstimatis ut liceat
how much then [2]you [1]do [3]prize it (that may be lawful)—to be

colloqui cum Orpheo, Musæo, Homero, Hesiodo?
allowed— to converse with Orpheus, Museus, Homer, Hesiod?

equidem vellem mori sæpè, si posset fieri
indeed I should wish to die often, if it could be caused

ut liceret mihi, invenire ea quæ
that it might be lawful for me, to find those *things* which I

dico. Autem quantâ delectatione
(speak)—mention.— But with how great delight [2]I

afficerer, cum convenirem Palamedem, cum
[1]should [3]be affected when I should meet Palamedes, *when

Ajacem, cum alios circumventos judicio
Ajax, (*when)—and— others circumvented by the judgment

iniquorum: tentarem prudentiam summi
of the unjust: I would try the prudence of the (highest)—great—

regis, qui duxit maximas copias ad Trojam,
king, who led the (greatest)—immense— forces to Troy,

et Ulyssis, Sysiphique: nec ob eam rem
and of Ulysses, [2]of [3]Sysiphus [1]and: nor for that thing [2]I

damnarer capite cum exquirerem
[1]should [3]be condemned (with head)—to death— when I was searching out

hæc sicut faciebam hìc. Ne quidem
these *things*, as I did here. (Not even)—nor *will*—

vos, hi qui absolvistis me, timueritis mortem. Enim
you, *these who have freed me, *will fear death. For

nec potest quidquam mali evenire cuiquam bono,
neither can any *of evil *to happen to (any)—a— good

nec vivo nec mortuo: nec
man, (neither)—either— alive (nor)—or— dead: nor *will*

ejus res unquam negligentur a immortalibus diis.
his affairs ever *will be neglected by the immortal gods.

Nec hoc accidit mihi ipsi fortuito.
Nor [2]this [1]has [3]happened to (me self)—myself— by accident.

Nec verò habeo ego quòd succenseam
Nor *truly have I (that)—cause to— be angry

iis a quibus sum accusatus, aut a quibus
(to)—with— those by whom I am accused, or by whom

condemnatus, nisi quòd crediderunt se
I am condemned, unless because *they* believed (themselves

nocere mihi. Sed est
to hurt)—that they were injuring— *to me. But *it* is

tempus, inquit, me jam abire hinc, ut
time, said *he, for* me now to depart from hence, that *I*

moriar; vos ut agatis vitam. Autem
may die; *for* you that *ye* may (act life)—live.— But

utrum sit melius immortales dii sciunt: arbitror
which (be)—is— the better the immortal gods know: *I* think

quidem neminem hominem scire. Næ
indeed *that* no man (to know)—knows.— Truly

ego haud paulo malim hunc animum, quam
I [2]not [3]a [4]little [1]should [5]prefer this spirit, (than)—to—

fortunas omnium eorum, qui judicaverunt de hoc.
the fortunes of all those, who judged concerning him.

Etsi negat quenquam scire
Although *he* denies *that* any one (to know)—knows—

quod præter deos, ipse scit id utrum
(which)—this— except the gods, *he* himself knows *it which

sit melius: nam dixit ante. Sed
(be)—is— the better: for *he* said *it* before. But *he*

tenet ad extremum illud suum ut
holds to the last that (his)—peculiarity— *that

affirmet nihil. Autem nos teneamus,
(may)—to— affirm nothing. But *let* (we)—us— maintain,

ut censeamus nihil esse malum, quod sit
that *we* think nothing to be bad, which (be)—is—

datum a naturâ omnibus.
given by nature to all.

NARRATIO DECIMA-NONA.

NARRATION NINETEENTH.

MANLIUS.

Quum Romanis esset pugnandum
When *to to the Romans (were fighting)—were to fight—

adversus Latinos Tusculanosque, placuit
against the Latins [2]the [3]Tusculanians [1]and, it pleased

consulibus Tito Manlio Torquato, et Publio Decio,
*to the consuls Titus Manlius Torquatus, and Publius Decius,

ut bellum administraretur severo imperio, et
that the war should be administered with strict command, and

militaris disciplina redigeretur ad priscos
that the military discipline should be restored to the ancient

mores: edixeruntque ne quis
customs: [2]*they* [3]decreed [1]and (lest any)—that no one—

pugnaret in hostes extra ordinem.
should fight (in)—against— the enemy without (order)—the ranks.—

Fortè inter cæteros Præfectos turmarum, qui erant
By chance among other Prefects of the troops, who were

missi in diversas partes exploratum, Titus
sent in various (parts)—directions— to reconnoitre, Titus

Manlius filius consulis accessit, cum suis turmalibus,
Manlius son of the consul approached, with his troops,

propè stationem Tusculanorum equitum, quibus
near the station of the Tusculan horsemen, (to)—over— whom

Geminius Metius præerat, vir clarus tum
Geminius Metius presided, a man famous (then)—both—

genere tum factis. Is ubi cognovit
for rank (then)—and— achievements. He when *he* recognised

Romanos equites insignemque filium consulis
the Roman knights [2]the [3]distinguished [1]and son of the consu

præcedentem inter eos, provectus
going before *among them, (carried forward)—advancing—

equo paululum ab suis,
[2]*his* [1]with [3]horse a little (from)—before— his *troops, he*

inquit: Visne, dum illa dies venit, quâ
said: Dost [2]wish [1]*thou,* [3]while that day is coming, in which

consulares exercitus decertabunt cum Latinis,
the consular armies will fight with the Latins,

interea tu ipse congredi mecum, ut eventu
in the mean time *thou* thyself to engage [2]me [1]with, [3]that by the event

utriusque nostrum cernatur quantum Latinus eques
of each of us *it* may be seen how much a Latin knight

præstet Romano? Seu ira seu pudor detrectandi
excels a Roman? Either anger or the shame of declining

certaminis, seu insuperabilis vis fati, movit
the contest, or the irresistible force of fate, moved

ferocem animum juvenis. Itaque oblitus patris
the ferocious mind of the youth. Therefore forgetting his father's

imperii consulumque edicti, ruit in
command [*]of [2]the [3]consuls' [1]and [4]edict, *he* rushes (in)—to—

id certamen, in quo haud intererat
that the contest, in which *it* [2]not [1]did [3]differ

multum vinceretne an vincereter. Cæteris
much [2]*he* [3]conquered [1]whether or was conquered. The rest of

equitibus summotis utrimque velut ad spectaculum,
the knights being removed on both sides as for a spectacle,

Metius et Manlius concitārunt adversos
Metius and Manlius (excited)—spurred on— the opposing

equos, et concurrerunt cum infestis cuspidibus.
horses, and engaged with hostile weapons.

Romanus transfixit Tusculanum excussum
The Roman transfixed the Tusculanian (thrown off)— and threw

ex equo, spoliisque lectis,
him— from *his* horse, [2]the [3]spoils [1]and [4]being gathered,

revectus ad suam turmam venit
(carried back)—riding back— to his troop *he* came

in castra ad patrem. Tum inquit:
(in)—into— the camp to *his* father. Then *he* said:

Ut omnes prædicarent me verè ortum
That all might declare (me)—that I— *am* truly sprung

tuo sanguine, provocatus ab hoste,
from thy blood, having been challenged by the enemy, *I*

attuli hæc arma capta ex eo cæso. Ubi
have brought these arms taken from him slain. When

consul audivit quod, aversatus filium, et
the consul heard (which)—this— turning from *his* son, and

patrio amori præferens rempublicam, cujus intererat
to a father's love preferring the republic, (whose concerned)

exercitum, in gravissimo bello,
—which required— the army, in a very important war,

contineri metu animadversionis, jussit
to be restrained by the fear of punishment, *he* ordered

milites advocari classico.
the soldiers to be called together by the sound of the trumpet.

Postquam qui convenēre frequentes,
After (who)—they— assembled (frequent)—in great

inquit : Quandoquidem tu, Tite Manli,
numbers,— *he* said : Since thou, Titus Manlius,

neque veritus consulare imperium neque majestatem
neither fearing the consular power nor the majesty

patriam, pugnâsti in hostem ; et
of thy father, hast fought (in)—against— the enemy ; and

solvisti quantum fuit in te, militarem disciplinam,
hast relaxed as much as was in thee, the military discipline,

quâ Romana res stetit ad hanc diem :
by which the Roman (thing)—state— has stood to this day :

potiùs oportet nos plecti pro nostro
it rather behooves us to be punished for our

delicto, quam rempublicam luere nostra
fault, than *that* the republic (to)—should— atone for— our

peccata suo magno damno. I lictor, deliga ad
sins by her great loss. Go, lictor, bind *him* to

palum. Omnes exanimati imperio tam
the stake. All struck with astonishment *at* a command so

atroci, et quasi cernentes securim districtam in
atrocious, and as it were seeing the axe drawn against

se, quievêre metu magis quam
themselves, were quiet (with)—through— fear— rather than

modestiâ. Postquam cruor est fusus
(modesty)—moderation.— After the blood *is poured forth

cervice cæsâ, voces sunt coortæ
from the neck cut off, *their* voices *are (arisen)—arose—

libero conquestu, ita ut neque
in a free complaint, so that *they* (neither)—[2]not [3]even—

parceretur execrationibus. Deinde
(were spared)—[1]did [4]abstain— (to)—from—curses. Then

corpus juvenis contectum spoliis est
the body of the youth covered with spoils (is)—was—

crematum a militibus, rogo structo extra
burned by the soldiers, a funeral pile having been built without

vallum. Atrocitas pœnæ sumptæ
the entrenchment. the atrocity of the punishment (taken

de Manlio fecit militem
concerning)—inflicted on— Manlius made the soldiers

obedientiorem duci, et ea severitas profuit
more obedient to the general, and that severity (profited)—

ad felicem exitum belli. Cum Titus
conduced— to the successful close of the war. When Titus

Manlius consul rediit victor Romam, seniores
Manlius consul returned victorious to Rome, the elders

tantum exierunt obviam venienti : juventus
only went out to meet *him when* coming : the youth

et tunc et omni vitâ deinde est aversata
both then and all *his* life afterwards *is opposed

est execrataque eum.
*is [2]execrated [1]and him.

VOCABULARY.

Abbreviations and Characters explained.

The character (-) over a vowel denotes it to be long. (˘) over a vowel denotes it to be short. *m.* denotes the masculine. *f.* the feminine. *n.* the neuter. *c.* common gender. *ind.* or *indec.* indeclinable. *adj.* adjective. *num.* numeral. *comp.* comparative. *sup.* superlative. *pt.* participle. *a.* active verb. *pass.* passive. *n.* neuter. *dep.* or *d.* deponent. *n. p.* or *n. pass.* neuter passive. *freq.* frequentative. *inc.* or *incep.* inceptive. *imp.* impersonal. *irr.* irregular. *def.* defective. *def. pret.* defective preteritive. *ger.* gerund. *sup.* supine. *adv.* adverb. *conj.* conjunction. *prep.* preposition. *int.* interjection. *pro.* pronoun. The figures denote the number of the declension or conjugation.

A, ab, abs, prep. *from, by.*
Abdūco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to take away, to carry off, to withdraw.*
Abdūcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be taken away.*
Abel, ēlis, m. 3. *Abel, a proper name.*
Abeo, īre, īvi & ii, ĭtum, irreg. n. *to go away, to depart.*
Abjĭcio, (ab & jacio) jicĕre, jēci, jectum, a. 3. *to throw, to cast away.*
Ablātus, a, um, pt. (from aufĕro) *taken away, carried away.*
Abluo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to wash clean, to bathe, to purify.* [*bathed.*
Abluor, ui, ūtus sum, pass. *to be*
Abnuo, uĕre, ui, sup. car. a. 3. *to deny, to refuse.*
Abrahāmus, i, m. 2. *Abraham.*
Absălon, ōnis, m. 3. *Absalom.*
Abscondo, dĕre, di & dĭdi, dĭtum & sum, a. 3. *to hide.*
Absens, ntis, pt. *absent.*
Absolvo, vĕre, vi, lūtum, a. 3. *to acquit.* [*acquitted.*
Absolvor, vi, ūtus sum, pass. *to be*
Absque, prep. *without.*
Absterreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. *to deter, to frighten from.*
Abstĭneo, (abs & teneo) inēre, inui, entum, (sup. seldom used) a. 2. *to abstain.*
Absum, esse, fui, futūrus, n. *to be absent or distant, to be far from, to be wanting.*
Absūmo, mĕre, mpsi, mptum, a. 3. *to consume, to destroy.*

Absūmor, mi, mptus sum, pass. *to be destroyed.*
Absumptus, a, um, pt. *consumed.*
Abundans, tis, pt. *abounding.*
Abundantia, æ, f. 1. *abundance.*
Abundè, adv. *enough, sufficiently.*
Abundo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to abound.*
Abūtor, ti, sus sum, dep. 3. *to abuse.*
Ac, conj. *and, as, than.*
Accēdens, tis, pt. *coming, added.*
Accēdo, dĕre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. *to approach, to come to, to be added.*
Accendo, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3. *to inflame, to kindle.* [*inflamed.*
Accendor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be*
Accensus, a, um, pt. *inflamed, lighted.*
Accerso, sĕre, sīvi, sītum, a. 3. *to send for.*
Accĭdo, dĕre, di, sup. car. n. 3. *to happen, to take place,* (ad & cădo.)
Accīdo, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3, *to cut short.* (ad & cædo.) [*short.*
Accīdor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be cut*
Accingo, ngĕre, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to gird on, to prepare.*
Accipiens, tis, pt. *receiving.*
Accĭpio, cipĕre, cēpi, ceptum, a. 3. *to receive.* [*be received.*
Accipior, cĭpi, ceptus sum, pass. *to*
Accīsus, a um, pt. *cut off.*
Acclamo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to shout, to call out.*
Accommŏdo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lend, to put on, to suit.* [*orate.*
Accurātus, a, um, pt. *accurate, elab-*

ADI

Accurro, currĕre, curri *or* cucurri, cursum, n. 3. *to run to, to run together.*
Accūso, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to accuse.*
Acer *or* acris, acre, adj. (comp. acrior, sup. acerrĭmus) *bold, valiant, earnest, vehement.* [*severely.*
Acerbè, (iŭs, issĭmè) adv. *sharply,*
Acerbus, a um, adj. *bitter, sharp, severe.*
Acies, ēi, f. 5. *an army drawn up in line of battle, an edge.*
Acrior, us, adj. comp. *more earnest.*
Acriter, adv. (acriùs, acerrĭmè) *sharply, severely, valiantly.*
Actiacus, a, um, adj. *Actiacan, belonging to Actium.*
Actio, ōnis, f. 3. *action.*
Actus, ûs, m. 4. *an act, a deed.*
Actus, a um, pt. (from ago) *done, performed, past, spent.*
Ad, prep. *to, before, at, toward.*
Adămo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to love much, to love.*
Adāmus, i. m. 2. *Adam.*
Adapto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to adapt, to fit to.* [*water.*
Adăquo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to*
Adăquor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be watered.*
Addīco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to doom, to condemn, to give over.*
Addo, dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3, *to add to give.* [*added.*
Addor, di, dĭtus sum, pass. *to be*
Addūco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to bring, to carry, to persuade* [*brought.*
Addūcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be*
Adductus, a, um, pt. *brought, led.*
Adeò, adv. *so, so that, so much.*
Adeo, īre, īvi & ii, ĭtum, irr, n. *to go to, to approach.*
Adhæreo, hærēre, hæsi, hæsum, n. 2. *to adhere to, to be fastened to.*
Adhibendus, a, um, pt. *to be used, to be applied.*
Adhĭbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. *to call, to use;* Abhibēre fidem, *to give credit.* [*used.*
Adhĭbeor, ēri, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be*
Adhibĭtus, a. um, pt. *used.*
Adhuc, adv. *hitherto, yet.*
Adĭmo, imĕre, ēmi, emptum, a. 3. *to take away.*
Adĭmor, ĭmi, emptus sum, pass. *to be taken away.*

ADU

Adipiscor, adipisci, adeptus sum, dep. 3, *to obtain, to arrive at, to be obtained.*
Adĭtus, ûs, m. 4. *a way, entrance.*
Adjumentum, i, n. 2. *aid, help.*
Adjungo, gĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to join, to add.* [*joined.*
Adjungor, gi, ctus sum, pass. *to be*
Adjŭvo, uvāre, ūvi, ūtum, a. 1. *to assist, to help.* [*assisted.*
Adjuvor, uvāri, ūtus sum, pass. *to be*
Administratio, ōnis, f. 3. *administration.*
Administro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to govern, to serve.*
Admirabĭlis, e, adj. *admirable.*
Admirandus, a, um, pt. *to be admired.*
Admīrans, tis, pt. *admiring.*
Admiratio, onis, f. 3. *admiration.*
Admirātus, a, um, pt. *admired, admiring.*
Admīror, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to admire, to wonder at.*
Admissus, a, um, pt. *admitted.*
Admitto, mittĕre, mīsi, missum, a. 3. *to admit, to commit.*
Admittor, itti, issus sum, pass. *to be admitted.*
Admŏnens, tis, pt. *admonishing.*
Admŏneo, ēre, nui, ĭtum, a. 2. *to admonish, to put in mind.*
Admŏneor, ēri, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be admonished.*
Admonĭtus, a, um, pt. *admonished, advised.* [*grow up.*
Adŏleo, olēre, olēvi, ultum, n. 2. *to*
Adolescens, tis, c. 3. *a youth.*
Adolescentŭlus, i, m. 2. *a youth.*
Adolesco, lescĕre, lui & lēvi, sup. car. incep. 3. *to grow up, to increase.*
Adopto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to adopt.*
Adoro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to adore, to worship.*
Adsĕquor. See assĕquor.
Adsisto. See assisto.
Adspectus. See aspectus.
Adstans. See astans.
Adsto. See asto.
Adstrictus. See astrictus.
Adstringo. See astringo.
Adsum, es, esse, fui, futūrus, irreg. n. *to be present, to come, to favour.*
Adultĕro, āre, avi, ātum, a. 1. *to corrupt, to commit adultery.* [*strong.*
Adultus, a, um, pt. & adj. *grown up*

Adveniens, tis, pt. *coming*.
Advĕnio, venīre, vēni, ventum, n. 4. *to come to, to arrive, to happen*.
Adventus, ûs, m. 4. *coming, approach*.
Adversĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *adversity*.
Adversum, prep. } *against, toward*.
Adversus, prep. }
Adversus, a, um, adj. & pt. *adverse, opposite, unfortunate, hostile;* res adversæ, *adversity*.
Advŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to summon, to call, to invite*.
Advŏlans, tis, pt. *flying to*.
Advŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to fly to, to hasten*.
Æacus, i, m. 2. *Æacus*.
Ædes, or ædis, is, f. 3. *a temple:* plur. ædes, ium. *a house or private dwelling*.
Ædifĭco, āre, avi, ātum, a. 1. *to build;* (ædes facio)
Ædifĭcor, āri, ātus sum. pass. *to be built*.
Ægrè, adv. *hardly, with difficulty;* ægrè ferre, *to be displeased*.
Ægrōtans, tis, pt. *being sick*.
Ægrōto, āre, āvi, ātum. n. 1. *to be sick*.
Ægyptius, a, um, adj. *Egyptian*.
Ægyptus, i, f. 2. *Egypt*.
Æmulatio, ōnis, f. 3. *emulation*.
Æquālis, e, adj. *equal*.
Æquè, adv. *equally*.
Æquitas, ātis, f. 3. *equity*.
Æquo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to equal*.
Æquor, ŏris, n. 3. *the sea*.
Æquus, a, um, adj. *equal, just, honest:* æquo anĭmo, *contentedly;* plus æquo, *excessively*.
Aēr, ĕris, m. 3. *the air*.
Æreus, ā, um, adj. *made of brass*.
Æstas, ātis, f. 3. *summer*.
Æstĭmans, tis, pt. *esteeming*.
Æstĭmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to value, to esteem*.
Æstĭmor, āri, ātus sum. pass. *to be valued*.
Ætas, ātis, f. 3. *age, time*.
Æternùm, adv. *forever*.
Æternus, a, um, adj. *eternal*.
Ævum, i. n. 5. *life, age, time*.
Affecto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to aim at, to desire*.
Affectus, ûs, m. 4. *passion, affection*.
Affĕro, afferre, attŭli, allātum, irreg. a. *to bring, to cause, to lay*.
Affĭcio, icĕre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. *to affect, to influence;* afficĕre honore, *to honour;* afficĕre alĭquem malis, *to bring evil on one;* afficĕre cæde, *to kill*.
Affĭcior, ĭci, ectus sum, pass. *to be affected*.
Affĭgo, igĕre, ixi, ixum, a. 3. *to fasten, to confine*.
Affĭgor, igi, ixus sum, pass. *to be fastened*.
Affirmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to affirm*.
Affīnis, e, adj. *allied to*.
Affixus, a, um, pt. *fastened*.
Afflictus, a. um. pt. *afflicted*.
Affligo, igĕre, ixi, ictum, a. 3. *to afflict*.
Afflĭgor, gi, ctus sum, pass. *to be afflicted*.
Affluens, tis, pt. *abounding, rich*.
Affluo, uĕre, uxi, uxum, n. 3. *to flow upon, to abound*.
Afrĭca, æ, f. 1. *Africa, one of the four quarters of the world*.
Age, pl. agĭte, imperative of ago, *come, well*.
Ager, gri, m. 2. *a field, land*.
Aggrĕdior, ĕdi, essus sum, dep. 3. *to go to, to accost, to attack*.
Agĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to agitate, to shake*.
Agnosco, noscĕre, nōvi, nĭtum, a. 3. *to know, to acknowledge*.
Ago, agĕre, ēgi, actum, a. 3. *to act, to do, to drive;* agĕre dies festos, *to observe festal days;* sui ipsius præcōnem agĕre, *to be one's own herald*.
Agor, agi, actus sum, pass. *to be driven*.
Agricŏla, æ, c. 1. *a husbandman*.
Aio, ais, ait, pl. aiunt, def. *I say, I affirm*.
Ajax, acis, m. 3. *Ajax*.
Ala, æ, f. 1. *a wing*.
Alendus, a, um, pt. *to be nourished, to be brought up*.
Alexander, dri, m. 2. *a proper name, a king of Macedon*.
Alexis, is, m. 3. *Alexis*.
Alibi, adv. *elsewhere*.
Aliēnus, a, um, adj. *foreign, of another country, a stranger*.
Alíenigenus, a, um, adj. *foreign, strange*.
Alimentum, i. n. 2. *food*.
Aliquamdiu, adv. *a long time*.

Aliquando, adv. *at length, hereafter, sometimes.*

Alĭquis, qua, quod or quid, adj. pro. *some, some one, some thing.*

Alĭter, adv. *otherwise.*

Alius, a, ud, adj. gen. alīus, *another, other, one of many.*

Allatus, a, um, pt. *brought to.*

Allĭgo, ăre, ăvi, ătum, a. 1. *to bind, to tie together.*

Allĭgor, ări, ătus sum, pass. *to be* [*bound.*

Allŏquor, lŏqui, loquūtus & locūtus sum, dep. 3. *to speak to, to address, to salute.*

Allucius, i, m. 2. *Allucius.*

Alo, alĕre, alui, alĭtum & altum, a. 3. *to feed, to nourish, to bring up.*

Alor, ali, alĭtus & altus sum, pass. *to be nourished.*

Altăre, is, n. 3. *an altar.*

Alter, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. gen. alterĭus, *another, the one, the other.*

Altitudo, inis, f. 3. *altitude, height, depth.*

Altum, i, n. 2. *the deep, the sea.*

Altus, a, um, (ior, issĭmus) adj. *high, lofty.*

Alveus, i, m. 2. *a channel.*

Amalecĭte, ărum, pl. m. 1. *the Amalekites.*

Amans, tis, pt. & adj. *loving.*

Amărus, a, um, adj. *bitter.*

Ambio, ĭre, ĭvi & ii, ĭtum, a. 4. *to court, to solicit.*

Ambitio, ōnis, f. 3. *ambition.*

Ambo, æ, o, adj. pl. *both.*

Ambŭlo, ăre, ăvi, ătum, n. 1. *to walk.*

Amens, tis, adj. *foolish, mad.*

Amicè, adv. *friendly, in a friendly manner.*

Amicĭtia, æ, f. 1. *friendship.*

Amīcus, i, m. 2. *a friend.*

Amilcar, aris, m. 3. *Amilcar.*

Amissus, a, um. pt *lost.*

Amitto, ittĕre, ĭsi, issum, a. 3. *to lose, to send away.*

Amittor, itti, issus sum, pass. *to be* [*lost.*

Amnis, is, c. 3. *a river.*

Amo, ăre, ăvi, ătum, a. 1. *to love.*

Amor, ări, ătus sum, pass. *to be loved.*

Amor, ōris, m. 3. *love, affection.*

Amœnus, a, um (ior, issĭmus) adj. *pleasant.*

Amotus, a. um, pt. *removed, laid aside.*

Amŏveo, ovēre, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. *to remove.*

Amplector, i, xus, dep. *to surround, to* [*embrace.*

Amplexătus, a, um, pt. *embracing.*

Amplexor, ări, ătus sum, dep. 1. *to embrace.*

Amplius, adv. (comp. from amplè, sup. amplissĭme) *sooner, rather.*

Amplus, a, um, (ior, issĭmus) adj. *ample, large, spacious.*

Amputo, ăre, ăvi, ătum, a 1. *to cut off, to prune.*

An, adv. (of asking or doubting) *whether, if, or, either.*

Anaxagŏras, æ, m. 1. *a philosopher of Clazomene, a city in Asia.*

Anceps, ipĭtis, adj. *doubtful.*

Anchŏra, æ, f. 1. *an anchor.*

Angĕlus, i, m. 2. *an angel.*

Ango, gĕre, xi, sup. car. a. 3. *to vex, to displease, to strangle.*

Angor, ōris, m. 3. *pain, anguish.*

Angustè, adv. iùs, issĭmè) *narrowly, meanly.*

Augustia, æ, f. 1. *straitness, trouble, distress, perplexity.*

Angustus, a, um, adj. *narrow, mean.*

Anima, æ, f. 1. *soul, life.*

Animadversio, ōnis, f. 3. *an animadversion, a reproof.*

Animadvertens, tis, pt. *observing.*

Animadverto, tĕre, ti, sum, a. 3. *to observe, to perceive.*

Anĭmal, ălis, n. 3. *an animal.*

Anĭmans, tis, m. f. or n. 3. *any living thing.*

Anĭmus, i, m. 2. *the mind, disposition.*

Annĭbal, ălis, m. 3. *a Carthaginian general.*

Annōna, æ, f. 1. *corn, provisions.*

Annŭlus, i, m. 2. *a ring.*

Annuo, uĕre, ui, sup. car. a. & n. 3. *to nod, to assent, to yield, to grant.*

Annus, i, m. 2. *a year.*

Ante, prep. & adv. *before, first.*

Antea, adv. *before, formerly.*

Antecēdo, cedĕre, cessi, cessum, a. & n. 3. *to excel.*

Antecello, cellĕre, cellui, sup. car. a. & n. 3. *to excel, to surpass.*

Antefero, ferre, tŭli, lătum, irr. a. *to prefer.*

Antepōno, onĕre, osui, osĭtum, a. 3. *to prefer, to place in front.*

Antèquam, adv. *before that.*

Anterior, us, adj. comp. (positive & sup. not used) *former, in front.*
Antiquus, a, um. adj. *ancient.*
Antonius, i, m. 2. *Antonius, Anthony.*
Antrum, i, n. 2. *a cave, a den.*
Anxiè, adv. *anxiously.*
Anxius, a, um, adj. *anxious.*
Aper, pri, m. 2. *a wild boar.*
Apĕrio, rīre, rui, rtum, a. 4. *to open, to discover, to disclose.*
Aperior, rīri, rtus sum, pass. *to be opened.*
Apertè, adv. *openly plainly.*
Apertus, a, um, pt. & adj. *disclosed, open, accessible.*
Apes, *or* apis, is, f. 3. *a bee;* gen. pl. apûm, *or* apium.
Apollo, ĭnis, m. 3. *one of the heathen deities, who presided over music, poetry, &c.*
Apparātus, ûs, m. 4. *preparation, pomp, majesty.*
Appāreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, n. 2. *to appear.*
Appārens, tis, pt. *appearing.*
Appellatio, ōnis, f. 3. *a naming, calling; title.*
Appellātus, a, um, pt. *called.*
Appello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to call.*
Appellor, āri, ātus, sum, pass. *to be called.*
Appĕto, ĕre, ii, *or* īvi, ītum, a. 3. *to covet, to love, to seek, to attack.*
Appōno, onĕre, osui, osĭtum, a. 3. *to serve up, to place, or set before.*
Appōnor, ōni, osĭtus sum, pass. *to be served up, to be placed.*
Apprecātus, a, um, pt. *having prayed for.*
Apprecor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to pray to, to pray for, to entreat.*
Apprehendo, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3. *to seize, to take hold of.*
Appropinquans, tis, pt. *approaching.*
Appropinquo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to approach, to draw near.*
Apto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to fit, to adapt.*
Aptus, a, um, adj. *fit, adapted.*
Apud, prep. *near, with, at, to, in.*
Aqua, æ, f. 1. *water.*
Aquĭla, æ, f. 1. *an eagle.*
Ara, æ, f. 1. *an altar.*
Arbitrium, i, n. 2. *a judgment, a sentence, choice.*
Arbĭtror, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to think, to suppose.*
Arbor, & arbos, ŏris, f. 3. *a tree.*
Arca, æ, f. 1. *an ark, a chest.*

Arceo, cēre, cui, sup. cr. a. 2. *to drive away.*
Arcessītus, a, um, pt. *sent for.*
Arcesso, sĕre, sīvi, sītum, a. 3. *to send for.*
Arcessor, i, ītus sum, pass. *to be sent for.*
Architectus, i. m. 2. *an architect.*
Arctus, a, um, (ior, issĭmus) adj. *close, deep.*
Arcus, ûs & i, m. 4 & 2. *a bow;* arcus cælestis, *a rainbow.*
Ardens, tis, pt. *burning, inflamed.*
Ardeo, dēre, si, sum, n. & a. 2. *to be inflamed, to desire greatly.*
Arduus, a, um, adj. *lofty, difficult;* res arduæ, *difficulties, misfortunes.*
Arēna, æ, f. 1. *sand.*
Argenteus, a, um, adj. *made of silver.*
Argentum, i, n. 2. *silver.*
Arguo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to accuse, to charge.*
Arguor, ui, ūtus sum, pass. *to be accused, to be blamed.*
Aries, ĕtis, m. 3. *a ram.*
Aristides, is, m. 3. *Aristides.*
Arma, ōrum, pl. n. 2. *arms.*
Armātus, a, um, pt. *armed.*
Armĭger, ĕri, m. 2. *an armour-bearer.*
Armilla, æ, f. 1. *a bracelet.*
Armo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to arm.*
Armor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be armed.*
Aro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to plough.*
Arōma, ātis, pl. aromăta, n. 3. *spices of all kinds.*
Arrēpo. See adrēpo.
Arreptus, a, um, pt. *seized.*
Arrĭpio, ripĕre, ripui, reptum, a. 3, *to seize.*
Arripior, rĭpi, reptus sum, pass. *to be seized.*
Arrogantia, æ, f. 1. *arrogance.*
Arrŏgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to claim, to arrogate.*
Ars, tis, f. 3. *art, skill.*
Artĭfex, ĭcis, c. 3. *an artist.*
Arundo, ĭnis, f. 3. *a reed.*
Arvum, i. n. 2. *a field.*
Arx, cis, f. 3. *a tower, a citadel.*
Ascendens, tis, pt. *ascending.*
Ascendo, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3. (ad & scando) *to ascend.*
Asia, æ, f. 1. *one of the four quarters of the world.*
Asĭnus, i. m. 2. *an ass.*
Aspectus, ûs, m. 4. *the sight.*
Aspectus, a, um, pt. *beheld.*

Asperitas, atis, f. 3. *roughness.*
Aspernor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to despise, to slight, to condemn.*
Aspiciens, tis, pt. *beholding.*
Aspĭcio, icĕre, exi, ectum, a 3. (ad & specto) *to behold.*
Aspĭcior, ĭci, ectus sum, pass. *to be* [*beheld.*
Aspīro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to favour, to smile upon.*
Assentior, tīri, sus sum, dep. 4. *to comply, to yield to.*
Assĕquor, sĕqui, sequūtus & secūtus sum, dep. 3. *to attain.*
Assĭdeo, idēre, ēdi, essum, n. 2. *to sit by, to attend to.*
Assuesco, escĕre, ēvi, ētum, inc. 3. *to be accustomed, to use.*
Assuētus, a, um, pt. *accustomed.*
Assurgo, gĕre, rexi, rectum, n. 3. *to rise in token of respect.*
Assyria, æ, f. 1. *a country in Asia.*
Assyrius, a, um, adj. *Assyrian.*
Astans, tis, pt. *standing by.*
Asto, tāre, tĭti, tĭtum & tātum, n. 1. *to stand by.*
Astringo, ingĕre, inxi, ictum, a. 3. *to* [*bind.*
Astrum, i. n. 2. *a star, a constellation.*
At, conj. *but.*
Ater, tra, trum, adj. *black.*
Athēnæ, ārum, pl. f. 1. *the city Athens.*
Atheniensis, e, adj. *Athenian, an inhabitant of Athens.*
Atilius, i, m. 2. *Atilius.*
Atque, conj. *and;* perinde atque, *so much as.*
Atquĭ, conj. *but.*
Atrocitas, atis, f. 3. *atrocity.*
Attămen, adv. *yet, but yet.*
Attĕro, tĕrĕre, trīvi, trītum, a. 3. *to bruise, to crush.*
Atticus, a, um, adj. *Attic.*
Attingo, tingĕre, tigi, tactum, a. 3. *to reach, to arrive at.*
Attrăho, hĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to attract, to draw.*
Attrecto, āre, āvi, atum, a. 1. *to han-* [*dle.*
Avaritia, æ. f. 1. *avarice.*
Avārus, a, um, adj. *covetous, avaricious.*
Ave, def. *all hail, hail.*
Avello, vellĕre, velli & vulsi, vulsum, a. 3. *to pluck, to pull off.*
Aversatus, a, um, pt. *turned away, being removed.*
Averto, tĕre, ti, sum, a. 3. *to turn* [*away.*
Avĭdè, (iùs, issĭmè) adv. *eagerly.*
Avĭdus, a, um, adj. *eager, fond, covetous, greedy, enterprising.*
Avis, is, f. 3. *a bird.*
Avŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to fly away.*
Avuncŭlus, i, m. 2. *an uncle.*
Avus, i, m. 2. *a grandfather, an ancestor, a forefather.*
Auctor, ōris, c. 3. *an author.*
Auctoritas, ātis, f. 3. *authority.*
Audax, ācis, adj. *bold, adventurous.*
Audeo, dēre, sus sum, n. pass. 2. *to dare.*
Audiens, tis, pt. *hearing.*
Audio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to hear.*
Audior, īri, ītus sum, pass. *to be heard.*
Audītus, a, um, pt. *heard.*
Audītus, ûs, m. 4. *hearing.*
Aufĕro, auferre, abstŭli, ablātum, irreg. a. (abs & fero) *to take away.*
Aufĕror, auferri, ablātus sum, pass. *to be taken away.*
Augeo, gēre, xi, ctum, a. 2. *to in-* [*crease.*
Augeor, gēri, ctus sum, pass. *to be increased.*
Augur, ŭris, c. 3. *a soothsayer.*
Augustus, a, um, adj. *august, splendid, magnificent.*
Augustus, m. 2. *a Roman emperor.*
Aula, æ, f. 1. *a hall, a court.*
Aulĭcus, i, m. 2. *a courtier.*
Aura, æ, f. 1. *air, wind, a breeze.*
Aurora, æ, f. 1. *Aurora, the time just before sunrising.*
Aureus, a, um, adj. *golden.*
Auris, is, f. 3. *the ear.*
Aurum, i, n. 2. *gold.*
Ausim, sis, sit, def. *I dare.*
Auspicium, i, n. 2. *influence, conduct, government.*
Ausus, a, um, pt. *having dared.*
Aut, conj. *or, either.*
Autem, conj. *but.*
Autumnus, i, m. 2. *autumn.*
Auxilium, i, n. 1. *aid, help.*

B.

Babylon, ōnis, f. 3. *the city Babylon, now Bagdat.*
Bacca, æ, f. 1. *a berry, a fruit.*
Bactriani, ōrum, m. 2. *the Bactrians.*
Bacŭlum, i. n. 2. *a staff.*
Balteus, i, m. 2. *a belt.*
Barbarus, a, um, adj. *a barbarian.*
Bathnel, ēlis, m. 3. *a man's name.*

Beatè, adv. (iùs, issimè) *happily.*
Beātus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *happy.*
Bellicus, a, um, adj. *warlike.*
Bellua, æ, f. 1. *a brute animal.*
Bellum, i, n. 2. *war.*
Benè, adv. *well;* (comp. mělius, sup. optimè) bene precāri, *to bless;* bene se habēre, *to prosper.*
Benedīco, cěre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to bless.*
Benefăcio, facěre, fēci, factum, a. 3. *to benefit, to do good.*
Beneficium, i, n. 2. *a kindness, a blessing, a benefit.*
Beneficus, a, um, adj. (comp. beneficentior, sup. beneficentissimus) *kind, liberal.*
Benevolentia, æ, f. 1. *benevolence, good will, favour.*
Benevŏlus, a, um, adj. (comp. benevolentior, sup. benevolentissimus) *benevolent.*
Benignè, adv. *kindly.*
Benignitas, atis, f. 3. *benignity.*
Benignus, a, um, adj. *kind, propitious, favourable.*
Benjaminus, i, m. 2. *Benjamin.*
Bestia, æ, f. 1. *a beast.*
Betsăbe, es, f. 1. *Bathsheba.*
Bibo, běre, bi, bĭtum, a. 3. *to drink.*
Biduum, i, n. 2. *the space of two days.*
Biennium, i, n. 2. *two years.*
Bipennis, is, f. 3. *an axe.*
Bis, adv. *twice.*
Bitūmen, ĭnis, n. 3. *pitch, bitumen, a substance used for mortar.*
Bŏnum, i, n. 2. *good, an advantage, a blessing.*
Bonus, a, um, adj. (comp. mělior, sup. optĭmus) *good, excellent.*
Bos, bovis, c. 3. *an ox, a cow.*
Brevì, adv. *shortly.*
Brevis, e, (ior, issimus) adj. *short.*
Brutus, i, m. 2. *a noble Roman.*
Buccĭna, æ, f. 1. *a trumpet.*
Byssĭnus, a, um, adj. *made of cambric, or fine linen.*

C.

Cado, caděre, cecĭdi, cāsum, n. 3. *to fall.*
Cæcus, a, um, adj. *blind.*
Cædes, is, f. 3. *slaughter.*
Cædo, cæděre, cecīdi, cæsum, a. 3. *to slay, to beat.*
Cædor, cædi, cæsus sum, pass. *to be slain.*
Cælestis, e, adj. *heavenly.*
Cælum, i, n. pl. cæli, ōrum, m. 2. *heaven.*
Cæsar, ăris, m. 3. *a noble Roman, the surname of the Julian family.*
Cæsus, a, um, pt. *slain,* from cædo.
Cæter & cætěrus, a, um, adj. *the rest, the other.*
Cæterum, conj. *but.*
Caĭnus, i, m. 2. *Cain, a man's name.*
Calamĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *calamity.*
Calco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tread.*
Callĭdus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *cunning.*
Călor, ōris, m. 3. *heat.*
Calumnia, æ, f. 2. *calumny.*
Cămēlus, i, c. 2. *a camel.*
Camillus, i, m. 2. *Camillus.*
Campestris & campester, tris, tre, adj. *plain, growing on the plain.*
Candĭdus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *white, beautiful.*
Canis, is, c. 3. *a dog.*
Canistrum, i, n. 2. *a basket.*
Cano, caněre, cecĭni, cantum, a. 3. *to sing. to chaunt.*
Canto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. *to sing,*
Cantus, ûs, m. 5. *a song.*
Caper, pri, m. 2. *a goat, a he goat.*
Capillus, i, m. 2. *hair.*
Capio, capěre, cēpi, captum, a. 3. *to take, to seize.*
Capior, pi, ptus sum, pass. *to be taken.*
Capra, æ, f. 1. *a she goat.*
Captīvus, a, um, adj. *captive.*
Capto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to deceive, to take, to lie in wait.*
Captus, a, um, pt. *taken, deprived,* (and when used without a substantive) *a captive.*
Caput, ĭtis, n. 3. *a head.*
Carcer, ěris, m. 3. *a prison.*
Carduus, i, m. 2. *a thistle.*
Careo, carēre, carui, carĭtum, n. 2. *to want, to be destitute.*
Carĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *dearness, love, affection.*
Carmen, ĭnis, n. 3. *a song.*
Caro, carnis, f. 3. *flesh.*
Carpo, pěre, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to gather, to crop*
Carthāgo, ĭnis, f. 3. *Carthage.*
Carthaginiensis, e, adj. *an inhabitant of Carthage.*
Carthaginienses, ium, pl. m. 3. *the Carthaginians.*

Cārus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *dear.*
Caseus, i, m. 2. *cheese.*
Castīgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to chide, to correct, to punish.*
Castra, ōrum, plur. n. 2. *a camp.*
Castrum, i, n. 2. *a castle.*
Casus, ûs, m. 4. *accident.*
Cauda, æ, f. 1. *the tail of an animal.*
Causa, æ, f. 1. *a cause.*
Cautè, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *cautiously.*
Cautus, a, um, adj. & pt. (from caveo) *cautious, provident.*
Cavendus, a, um, pt. *to be avoided.*
Caveo, cavēre, cāvi, cautum, a. & n. 2. *to take care, to be cautious.*
Caverna, æ, f. 1. *a cavern or cave.*
Cavo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make* [*hollow.*
Cavus, a, um, adj. *hollow.*
Cedo, cedĕre, cessi, cessum, n. 3. *to depart, to yield.*
Celebro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cele-* [*brate.*
Celebror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be celebrated.*
Celerĭter, adv. (celeriùs, celerrĭmè) *quickly.*
Celo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to conceal.*
Celor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be concealed.*
Celtiber, eri. adj. *a Celtiberian.*
Censeo, ere, sui, um, a. 2. *to think.*
Census, ûs, m. 4. *a man's estate or wealth.*
Centum, num. adj. ind. pl. *a hun-* [*dred.*
Cera, æ, f. 1. *wax.*
Cerno, cernĕre, crēvi, crētum, a. 3. *to discern, to perceive, to see.*
Cernor, cerni, crētus sum, pass. *to be discerned.*
Certāmen, ĭnis, n. 3. *a contest, a* [*game.*
Certātur, pass. imp. (from certor) *there is a contest.*
Certè, } **Certò**, } adv. *certainly, truly.*
Certo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to fight, to contest.*
Certus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *certain, stated;* facĕre certiōrem, *to acquaint, to inform.*
Cervix, īcis, f. 3. *the neck.*
Cervus, i, m. 2. *a hart, or stag.*
Cesso, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to cease, to* [*delay.*
Ceu, adv. *as, as it were.*
Chæronēa, æ, f. 1. *a Grecian town.*
Chamus, i, m. 2. *Ham, a man's name.*
Charta, æ, f. 1. *paper.*
Chanaan, ind. *Canaan, the name of a country.*
Christianus, a, um, adj. *a Christian.*
Christus, i, m. 2. *Christ the Saviour.*
Cibarium, i, n. 2. *food, provisions.*
Cibus, i, m. 2. *meat, food.*
Cicĕro, ōnis, m. 3. *a Roman orator.*
Cicur, ŭris, adj. *tame.*
Cilicium, i, n. 2. *sackcloth.*
Cingo, ĕre, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to tie about, to gird.*
Cinis, ĕris, c. 3. *ashes.*
Circa, prep. & adv. *about, near.*
Circum, prep. & adv. *about, near.*
Circumdo, dăre, dĕdi, dătum, a. 1. *to put around, to enclose.*
Circumfusus, a, um, pt. *compassing about, surrounding.*
Circumlĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to* [*tie about.*
Circumspecto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to look about, to examine diligently.*
Circumspicio, icĕre, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to look around.*
Circumsto, stāre, stĭti, stĭtum & stātum, a. 1. *to stand around.*
Circumtĕgo, gĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to cover over.*
Circumvĕnio, venīre, vēni, ventum, a. 4. *to deceive, to impose upon.*
Circumvenior, īri, tus sum, pass. *to be deceived.*
Circumvolĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to fly around.*
Citò, adv. (comp. citiùs, sup. citissĭmè) *quickly, hastily.*
Citus, a, um, adj. *quick, swift.*
Civīlis, e, adj. (comp. ior, sup. car.) [*civil.*
Civis, is, c. 3. *a citizen.*
Civĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *a city, a state, the privileges of a citizen.*
Clades, is, f. 3. *a slaughter, defeat, overthrow, injury.*
Clamo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. *to cry out, to shout.*
Clamor, oris, m. 3. *a cry, a shout.*
Clango, gĕre, xi, sup. car. a. 3. *to sound as with a trumpet.*
Clangor, ōris, m. 3. *the sound of a trumpet, a loud shrill noise.*
Clarus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *clear, bright, illustrious.*
Classis, is, f. 3. *a fleet.*
Claudo, dĕre, si, sum, a. 3. *to shut.*
Clausus, a, um, pt. *shut, closed.*
Clementer, adv. *kindly.*

COL

Clementia, æ, f. 1. *clemency.*
Cliens, tis, c. 3. *a client, a dependent.*
Clodius, i, m. 2. *the name of a Roman.* [*ler.*
Clypeus, i, m. 2. *a shield, or buck-*
Coactus, a, um, pt. (from cōgo) *compelled.*
Codrus, i, m. 2. *a king of Athens.*
Cœcus. See cæcus.
Cœlestis. See cælestis.
Cœlum. See cælum.
Cœna, æ, f. 1. *supper or dinner.*
Cœnacŭlum, i, n. 2. *a parlour or supper chamber.*
Cœpi, isti, pret. def. *I have begun, or I begin.*
Cœptum, i, n. 2. *an enterprise.*
Coĕrceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. (arceo) *to restrain.*
Cogĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to think.*
Cognāta, æ, f. 1. *a kinswoman.*
Cognātus, i, m. 2. *a kinsman.*
Cognĭtus, a, um, pt. *known.*
Cognosco, noscĕre, nōvi, nĭtum, a. 3. *to know, to be acquainted with.*
Cognoscor, nosci, nĭtus sum, pass. *to be known.*
Cogo, ĕre, ēgi, coāctum, a. 3. (ago) *to compel, to collect.*
Cohĭbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. (habeo) *to restrain.*
Collachrymo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. 1. *to lament, or weep with others.*
Collatus, a, um, pt. *conferred.*
Collega, æ, m. 1. *a colleague, a fellow.* [*to strike.*
Collīdo, dĕre, si, sum, a. 3. (lædo)
Collĭgo, igĕre, ēgi, ectum, a. 3. (lego) *to collect.* [*collected.*
Collĭgor, ĭgi, ectus sum, pass. *to be*
Collineo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to level, to aim.*
Collŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to place.*
Collŏcor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be placed.*
Collŏquor, lŏqui, loquūtus & locūtus sum, dep. 3. *to discourse, to converse with.*
Collum, i, n. 2. *the neck.*
Colo, colĕre, colui, cultum, a. 3. *to cherish, to cultivate, to practise, to honour, to worship.*
Color, coli, cultus sum, pass. *to be cherished.*
Color *or* colos, ōris, m. 3. *colour.*

COM

Columba, æ, f. 1. *a dove.*
Columna, æ. f. 1. *a pillar.*
Coma, æ, f. 1. *hair, leaves of trees.*
Comĕdo, edĕre *or* esse, ēdi, ēsum *or* estum, irreg. a. 3. *to eat.*
Comes, ĭtis, c. 3. *a companion.*
Comĭter, adv. *pleasantly.*
Comĭtor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. (and rarely pass.) *to accompany, to follow.*
Commendo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to commend.*
Commigro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. 1. *to remove, to go from place to place.*
Commissus, a, um, pt. *committed.*
Committo, mittĕre, mīsi, missum, a. 3. *to commit;* committĕre pugnam, *to join battle.*
Committor, itti, issus sum, pass. *to be committed.* [*lend.*
Commŏdo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to*
Commŏdor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be lent.*
Commorandum, i, ger. (from commŏror) *tarrying.* [*ried.*
Commorātus, a, um, pt. *having tar-*
Commŏror, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to tarry, to sojourn.*
Commŏveo, ovēre, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. *to move, to stir.*
Commoveor, ovēri, ōtus sum, pass. *to be moved.*
Commūnis, e, adj. *common.*
Commuto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to change.*
Compăro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1, *to prepare, to procure, to compare.*
Compăror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be prepared,*
Compellans, tis, pt. *accosting.*
Compello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to speak to, to call by name.*
Compello, ellĕre, ŭli, ulsum, a. 3. *to compel.*
Comperio, rīre, ri, rtum, a. 4. (pario) *to find out, to discover.*
Complector, cti, xus sum, dep. 3. *to embrace, to twine round,*
Compleo, ēre, ēvi, etum, a. 2. *to fulfil.*
Complexus, a, um, pt. *embracing.*
Compōno, onĕre, sui, itum, a. 3, *to regulate, to govern, to soothe.*
Composĭtus, a, um, pt. *regulated, settled, formed.*

Comprehendo, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3. *to take, to seize, to get possession of, to comprehend.*
Comprehendor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be taken.*
Comprĭmo, imĕre, essi, essum, a. 3. (premo) *to compress.*
Comprōbo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to prove, to approve, to applaud.*
Conātus, a, um, pt. *having endeavoured.*
Concavus, a, um, adj. *hollow, concave.*
Concēdo, dĕre, ssi, ssum, a. 3. *to give, to grant.*
Concēdor, di, ssus sum, pass. *to be granted.*
Concha, æ, f. 1. *a shell fish, an oyster.*
Concilio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to procure.*
Concĭpio, ipĕre, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. (capio) *to conceive, to devise.*
Concitātus, a, um, pt. *stirred up.*
Concĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to excite, to stir up.*
Conclāve, is, n. 3. *an inner parlour, or chamber.*
Conclūdo, dĕre, si, sum, a. 3. (claudo) *to shut up, to enclose.*
Concors, dis, adj. *of one mind, united.*
Concupisco, iscĕre, īvi, ītum, a. 3. *to covet.*
Concurro, rĕre, ri, rsum, n. 3. *to run together, to gather together.*
Concūtio, tĕre, ssi, ssum, a. 3. *to smite, to shake.*
Condemno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to condemn.*
Condemnor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be condemned.*
Condio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to embalm.*
Condior, īri, ītus sum, pass. *to be embalmed.*
Condiscipulus, i, m. 2. *a school-fellow.*
Conditio, ōnis, f. 3. *condition.*
Conditor, ōris, m. 3. *a fountain, a builder.*
Condītus, a, um, pt. *embalmed.*
Condĭtus, a, um, pt. *built, buried.*
Condo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum, a. 3. *to build, to hide, to bury.*
Condor, i, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be built, to be hidden, or buried.*
Condōno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to pardon.*
Condūcit, impers. *it conduces, it tends.*

CON

Condūco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to conduct, to hire.*
Confectus, a, um, pt. *spent, worn out.*
Confĕro, conferre, contŭli, collātum, irreg. a. *to bring, to betake, to bestow, to join;* castra, castris hostium conferre; *to encamp exactly opposite the enemy.*
Confessus, a, um, pt. *having confessed.* (From confiteor.)
Confestim, adv. *immediately.*
Confĭcio, ficĕre, fēci, fectum, a. 3. (facio) *to make, to prepare, to grieve, to vex.*
Conficior, fĭci, fectus sum, pass. *to be made.*
Confīdo, fidĕre, fīdi & fīsus sum, n. & n. pass. 3. to *trust, to take courage.*
Confirmātus, a, um, pt. *confirmed.*
Confirmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to confirm.*
Confirmo, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be confirmed.*
Confiteor, ĭtēri, essus sum, dep. 2. (fateor) *to confess.*
Confŏdio, odĕre, seldom īre, ōdi, ossum, a. 3 & 4, *to stab, to pierce.*
Confossus, a, um, pt. *stabbed, pierced.*
Confugio, gĕre, fūgi, fugitum, n. 3. *to fly for help, or relief.*
Confundo, undĕre, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. *to confound.*
Congeries, ēi, f. 3. *a heap, a pile.*
Congēro, rĕre, ssi, stum, a. 3. *to collect, to heap up.*
Conglobatus, a, um, pt. *gathered round together.*
Congredior, di, gressus sum, dep. *to assemble, to meet.*
Congregātio, ōnis, f. 3. *a company, a society.*
Congregatus, a, um, pt. *gathered, or assembled together.*
Conjector, ōris, m. 3. *a soothsayer.*
Conjectus, a. um, pt. *cast, thrown.*
Conjĭcio, ĭcĕre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (jacio) *to cast.*
Conjĭcior, ĭci, ectus sum, pass. *to be cast.*
Conjungo, gĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to join.*
Conjungor, gi, ctus sum, pass. *to be joined.*
Conjux, ŭgis, c. 3. *a wife, a husband.*
Conor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to endeavour.*
Conquestus, ûs, m. 4. *a complaint.*

CON

Conscendo, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3. (scando) *to ascend.*
Conscientia, æ, f. 1. *conscience.*
Conscius, a, um, adj. *conscious.*
Consecro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to consecrate.*
Consecror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be consecrated.*
Consensus, ûs, m. 4. *consent.*
Consentiens, tis, pt. *agreeing, uniting.*
Consentio, tīre, si, sum, n. 4. *to agree, to unite.*
Consĕquor, qui, quūtus, & cūtus sum, dep. 3, *to follow.*
Consēro, rĕre, rui, rtum, a. 3. *to close, to join;* conserĕre manum, *to join battle.*
Conservandus, a, um, pt. *to be kept, or preserved.*
Consĭdeo, idēre, ēdi, essum, n. 2. (sedeo) *to sit down together.*
Considerandum, i, ger. *considering.*
Consideratus, a, um, pt. *considered.*
Considĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to consider.*
Considĕror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be considered.*
Consilium, i, n. 2. *counsel, design, purpose, plan.*
Consisto, sistĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, n. 3. *to sop, to consist.*
Consōlātio, ōnis, f. 3. *consolation.*
Consōlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to comfort.*
Conspectus, ûs, m. 4. *a sight, a view.*
Conspectus, a, um, pt. & adj. *discerned, conspicuous;* (ior, issĭmus.)
Conspersus, a, um, pt. *sprinkled.*
Conspergo, gĕre, si, sum, a. 3. (spargo) *to sprinkle.*
Conspergor, gi, sus sum, pass. *to be sprinkled.*
Conspicātus, a, um, pt. *beholding, having seen.*
Conspĭcio, icĕre, exi, ectum, a. *to behold.*
Conspicior, ĭci, ectus sum, pass. *to be seen.*
Constans, tis, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *constant.*
Constantia, æ, f. 1. *constancy.*
Consterno, sternĕre, strāvi, strātum, a. 3. *to cover-over.*
Constituo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. (statuo) *to appoint, to ordain.*
Constituor, ui, ūtus sum, pass. *to be appointed.*
Constitutio, ōnis, f. 3. *a constitution.*

CON

Constitūtus, a, um. pt. *placed, appointed.*
Consto, stāre, stĭti, stĭtum & stātum, n. 1. *to stop, to consist.*
Constrictus, a, um, pt. *bound.*
Constringo, ingĕre, inxi, ictum, a. 3. *to bind, to fasten, to tie up.*
Constringor, ingi, ictus sum, pass. *to be fastened, to be entangled.*
Construo, ĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to build.*
Consuesco, escĕre, ēvi, ētum, n. & a. 3. *to use, to be accustomed.*
Consuetūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. *custom, practice, habit.*
Consul, ŭlis, m. 3. *a consul, a chief officer of the Romans.*
Consularis, e. adj. *of or belonging to the consul, consular.*
Consūlo, lĕre, lui, itum, a. & n. 3. *to provide, to consult.*
Consulto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to deliberate.*
Consultum, i, n. 2. *counsel.*
Consūmo, mĕre, mpsi, mptum, a. 3. *to consume.*
Consūmor, mi, mptus sum, pass. *to be consumed.*
Consurgo, gĕre, rexi, rectum, n. 3. *to rise in token of respect.*
Contamĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to contaminate, to defile.*
Contectus, a, um, pt. *covered.*
Contēgo, gĕre xi, ctum, a. 3. *to cloak, to cover.*
Contemno, nĕre, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to despise.*
Contemplor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to contemplate.*
Contemptus, a, um, pt. *despised.*
Contendo, dĕre, di, sum & tum, a. 3. *to contend.*
Contentus, a, um, adj. *contented.*
Contĕro, terĕre, trīvi, trītum, a. 3. *to bruise.*
Conterreo, terrēre, tĕrrui, terrĭtum, m. 2. *to terrify, to affright.*
Contĭneo, inēre, inui, entum, 2. a. (teneo) *to contain, to keep, to stay, to restrain.*
Contingit, imp. verb. *it happens.*
Contingo, ingĕre, ĭgi, actum, n. 3. (tango) *to happen, to befall.*
Continuò, adv. *immediately.*
Continuus, a, um, adj. *continual.*
Contra, prep. & adv. *against, on the other hand.*

Contrăho, hĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to collect, to draw together.* [*posite.*
Contrarius, a, um, adj. *contrary, op-*
Contubernalis, e. adj. *a comrade.*
Contumelia, æ, f. 1. *contumely, scornful treatment.*
Convalesco, escĕre, ui, ĭtum, incep. 3. *to flourish, to grow strong.*
Convenītur, pass. impers. *they come together.*
Convĕnio, venīre, vēni, ventum, n. 4. *to assemble, to suit, to be adapted to, to agree with.*
Convēnit, imp. *it is suitable.*
Conventus, ûs, m. 4. *a contract, an agreement.*
Converto, tĕre, ti, sum. a. 3. *to turn.*
Convertor, ti, sus sum, pass. *to be turned.*
Conviciātor, ōris, m. 3. *a reviler.*
Convivium, i, n. 2. *a feast.*
Convŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to assemble, to call together.*
Cooperio, rīre, rui, pertum, a. 3. *to cover, to overwhelm.* [*arise.*
Coorior, orīri, ortus sum, dep. 4. *to*
Coortus, a, um, pt. *arising, having arisen.*
Copia, æ, f. 1. *plenty.* [*sions.*
Copiæ, ārum, pl. f. 1. *forces, provi-*
Coquus, i, m. 2. *a cook.*
Cor, dis, n. 3. *the heart.*
Coram, prep. *before.*
Corinthii, ōrum, pl. m. 2. *the inhabitants of Corinth.*
Corinthus, i, f. 2. *the city Corinth.*
Cornu, indec. sing. pl. cornua, n. 4. *a horn.*
Cornelius, i, m. 2. *Cornelius.*
Corona, æ, f. 1. *a crown.*
Corono, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to crown.*
Corpus, ŏris, n. 3. *the body.*
Correptus, a, um, pt. *seized.*
Corrigendum, i, ger. from
Corrĭgo, igĕre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (rego) *to correct.*
Corrĭgor, ĭgi, ectus sum, pass. *to be corrected.*
Corrĭpio, ipĕre, ipui, eptum, a. 3. (rapio) *to seize.* [*seized.*
Corripior, ĭpi, eptus sum, pass. *to be*
Corruo, uĕre, ui, sup. car. n. *to sink down, to fall down.*
Corrumpo, umpĕre, ūpi, uptum, a. 3. *to corrupt.*
Corrumpor, mpi, ptus sum, pass. *to be corrupted.*
Corruptus, a, um, pt. *corrupted.*
Cortīna, æ, f. 1. *a curtain, an oracle.*
Corvus, i, m. 2. *a raven.*
Corydon, onis, m. 3. *Corydon.*
Costa, æ, f. 1. *a rib.*
Cras, adv. *to-morrow.* [*dense.*
Crassus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus)
Crastĭnus, a, um, adj. *of to-morrow;* crastĭnus dies, *to-morrow.*
Creātor, ōris, m. 3. *a creator.*
Creātus, a, um, pt. *created.*
Creber, bra, brum, adj. *frequent.*
Credo, dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. *to believe, to trust.*
Credŭlus, a, um, adj. *credulous.*
Cremo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to burn.*
Creo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to create, to make.*
Creor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be created, to be made.* [*ing.*
Crescens, tis, pt. *growing, lengthen-*
Cresco, crescĕre, crēvi, crētum, n. 3. *to grow.*
Crimen, ĭnis, n. 3. *a crime, a charge, an accusation.*
Crinis, is, m. 3. *the hair.*
Crudelis, e, adj. *cruel.*
Crudus, a, um. adj. *unripe.*
Cruor, ōris, m. 3. *blood.*
Crus, uris, n. 3. *the leg.*
Cubĭtus, i, m. 2. *a cubit, a measure of one foot and a half.* [*down.*
Cubo, cubāre, cubĭtum, n. 1. *to lie*
Cui, dat. sing. of quis or qui.
Cuivis, dat. sing. of quivis.
Culmen, ĭnis, n. 3. *the top, a roof.*
Culmus, i. m. 2. *a stalk.*
Culpa, æ, f. 1. *fault, blame.*
Culpo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to blame.*
Cultor, ōris, m. 3. *a husbandman, a cultivator.*
Cultus, ûs, m. 4. *worship, dress, show, parade.*
Cum, prep. *with;* adv. *when, since.*
Cumŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to fill, to load, to crown.*
Cumŭlor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be filled.*
Cumulātus, a, um, pt. & adj. (ior, issimus) *filled full, crowned.*
Cunctātio, ōnis, f. 3. *a delay.*
Cunctus, a, um, adj. *all.*
Cupidè, adv. *desirously, gladly.*

Cupidĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *passion, ambition.*
Cupīdo, ĭnis, m. 3. *desire.*
Cupĭdus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *desirous, covetous.*
Cupio, ĕre, īvi, ītum, a. 3, *to desire.*
Cur, adv. *why.*
Cura, æ. f. 1. *care.*
Curiōsè, adv. *curiously.*
Curiōsus, a, um, adj. *curious.*
Curo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1, *to take care.*
Curiatii, orum, m. 2. *the Curiatii.*
Curricŭlus, i, m. 2. *a chariot.*
Currĭtur, pass. imp. *there is a running.* [*to run.*
Curro, currĕre, cucurri, cursum, n. 3.
Currus, ûs, m. 4. *a chariot.*
Cursus, ûs, m. 4. *a course.*
Cuspis, idis, f. 3. *a point of a weapon, a spear.*
Custodio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4, *to guard.*
Custos, ōdis, c. 3. *a keeper, a guardian.*
Cyrus, i, m. 2. *a king of Persia.*

D.

Damno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to condemn.* [*condemned.*
Damnor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be*
Damnum, i, n. 2. *loss, injury.*
Dædalus, i, m. 2. *Dædalus.*
Dari, dătus sum, pass. (from dor, not used) *to be given, to be enacted.* See Do.
Darius, i, m. 2. *Darius.*
Datūrus, a, um, pt. *about to give.*
Datŭs, a, um, pt. *given, enacted.*
David, ĭdis, m. 3. *David.*
De, prep. *of, from, concerning.*
Dea, æ, f. 1. *a goddess.*
Deambŭlans, tis, pt. *walking.*
Deambulātum, sup. from
Deambulo, āri, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to walk, to walk up and down.*
Debeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. *I ought, to owe.*
Debĭtum, i, n. 2. *a debt.*
Decēdo, dĕre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. *to depart, to withdraw.*
Decem, num. adj. pl. indec. *ten.*
Decens, tis, participial adj. *becoming, graceful.* [*become.*
Deceo, cēre, cui, sup. car. n. 2. *to*
Deceptus, a, um, pt. *deceived.*
Decerno, cernĕre, crēvi, crētum, a. 3. *to decree, to decide, to judge.*
Decerpo, pĕre, psi, ptum, a. 3. (carpo) *to pluck, to gather.*
Decerto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to fight, to contend.*
Decet, imp. *it becomes.*
Decĭdens, tis, pt. *falling off.*
Decĭdo, idĕre, ĭdi, sup, car. n. 3. (cado) *to fall, to fall off.*
Decido, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3. (cædo) *to cut off, to cut out.* [*off.*
Decidor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be cut*
Decimus, a, um, adj. *the tenth.*
Decius, i, m. 2. *Decius.*
Decĭpio, ipĕre, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. (capio) *to deceive.*
Decipior, ĭpi, eptus sum. pass. *to be deceived.*
Decīsus, a, um, pt. *cut off.*
Declaro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to declare.*
Declino, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. 1. *to shun, to avoid, to deviate.*
Decōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to adorn, to honour.*
Decōrus, a, um, adj. *beautiful.*
Decrescens, tis, pt. *decreasing.*
Decresco, crescĕre, crēvi, crētum, n. 3. *to decrease, to decay.*
Decumbo, umbĕre, ubui, ubĭtum, n. 3. (cubo) *to lie down, to sit at table.*
Decurro, currĕre, curri & cucurri, cursum, n. 3. *to run down, to run along.*
Decus, ŏris, n. 3. *grace, honour.*
Decusso, āre, āvi, atum, a. 1. *to divide crosswise.*
Dedignor, āri, ātus, sum, dep. 1. *to disdain, to scorn.*
Dedūco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to bring back, to bring, to carry away, to persuade.*
Defatigātus, a. um, pt. *wearied.*
Defatigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to weary.* [*wearied.*
Defatigor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be*
Defectio, ōnis, f. 3. *a defect, an eclipse.*
Defendo, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3. *to defend, to preserve.*
Defĕro, ferre, tūli, lātum, irreg. a. *to bring, to pay, to confer.*
Defĕror, ferri, lātus sum, pass. *to be conferred.*

Defervesco, fervescĕre, fervui, inc. 3. *to grow cool, to abate.*
Deficiens, tis, pt. *fainting, eclipsed.*
Defĭcio, icĕre, eci, ectum, n. 3. (facio) *to fail, to faint, to be eclipsed, to revolt.*
Defīgo, gĕre, xi, xum, a. 3. *to fix to plunge into.*
Defluo, ĕre, xi, xum, n. 3. *to flow down, to glide away.*
Deinceps, adv. *hereafter, henceforth.*
Deinde, adv. *then, afterward.*
Dejĭcio, icĕre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (jacio) *to cast down, to overthrow.*
Dejicior, ĭci, ectus sum, pass. *to be cast down.* [*to fall.*
Delābor, bi, psus sum, dep. 3. *to slip,*
Delapsus, a, um, pt. *fallen.*
Delātus. a, um, pt. *conferred.*
Delectatio, ōnis, f. 3. *delight.*
Delecto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1 *to delight.* [*delighted.*
Delector, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be*
Delectus, ûs, m. 4. *a choice, a levy.*
Deleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. *to blot out, to destroy.* [*stroyed.*
Deleor, ēri, ētus sum, pass. *to be de-*
Delētus, a, um, pt. *destroyed.*
Delibero, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to deliberate.*
Delicium, i. n. 2. *a delight.*
Deliciæ, ārum, pl. f. 1. *pleasures, delights.*
Delictum, i, n. 2. *a fault, sin.*
Delĭgo, igĕre, ēgi, ectum, a. 3. (lego) *to choose.*
Delinquo. linquĕre, līqui, lictum, n. 3. *to offend, to do wrong.*
Delphĭcus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Delphi.*
Delphin, īnis, m. 3. and delphīnus, i, m. 2. *a dolphin.*
Delūdo, dĕre, si, sum, a. 3. *to deceive.*
Demando, āre, āvi, atum, a. 1. *to demand.*
Dementia, æ. f. 1. *folly, madness.*
Demissus, a, um, pt. *let down.*
Demitto, ittĕre, īsi, issum, a. 3. *to send down, to lower, to let down;* demittĕre, &c. *to fall.*
Demo, mĕre, mpsi, mptum, a. 3. *to take away.*
Demonstro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to demonstrate.*
Demum, adv. *at length, indeed.*

Denīque, adv. *at last, finally.*
Dens, tis, m. 3. *a tooth.*
Densus, a. um, adj. *thick, dense.*
Denuncio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to foretell, to denounce, to threaten.*
Depasco, ascĕre, pāvi, pastum, a. & n. 3, *to feed, to feed upon.*
Depereo, īre, īvi, et, ii, ītum, *to perish, to die, to be desperately in love.*
Deplōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lament, to deplore.*
Depōno, onĕre, osui, osĭtum, a. 3. *to lay aside;* se deponĕre, *to humble one's self.* [*laid aside.*
Depōnor, ōni, osĭtus sum, pass. *to be*
Deporto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to carry, to convey, to carry away.*
Depositus, a, um, pt. *laid aside.*
Deprĕcor, āri, ātus, sum, dep, 1. *to beg, to entreat for.* [*discover.*
Deprehendo, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3. *to*
Deprehendor, di, sus, sum, pass. *to be discovered.*
Deprehensus, a, um, pt. *discovered.*
Deprimo, imĕre, essi, essum, a. 3. (premo) *to weigh down.*
Deprōmo, mĕre, mpsi, mptum, a. 3. *to draw out, to bring forth.*
Descendens, tis, pt. *descending.*
Descendo, dĕre, di, sum, n. 3. (scando.) *to descend, to go down.*
Descisco, iscĕre, īvi, ītum, n. 3. *to depart.* [*forsake.*
Desĕro, rĕre, rui, rtum, a. 3. *to*
Desĕror, ri, rtus sum, pass. *to be deserted.*
Desertum, i, n. 2. *a desert.*
Desertus, a. um, pt. *deserted.*
Desiderātus, a, um, pt. *desired.*
Desidĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1 *to desire.* [*desired.*
Desidĕror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be*
Desidia, æ, f. 1. *sloth, idleness.*
Designo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to mark out, to appoint.* [*cease.*
Desilio, īre, livi and lui, ultum, n. 4. *to leap down to alight.*
Desĭno, inĕre, ii and ivi, itum, n. 3. *to cease.*
Desipiens, ntis, pt. *foolish.*
Desipio, ĕre, ui, n. 3. *to dote, to rave.*
Despērans, tis, pt. *despairing.*
Despēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to despair.*
Despiciens, tis, pt. *despising.*

DIF

Despĭcio, icĕre, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to look down, to despise.*
Desponsus, a, um, pt. *solemnly betrothed*
Destinātus, a, um, pt. *appointed, destined, designed.*
Destĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to appoint, to destine.*
Destituo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. (statuo) *to forsake, to desert.*
Destrictus, a, um, pt. *cut off, drawn out.*
Desum, esse, fui, n. *to be wanting.*
Deterreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. *to deter, to affright, to dissuade.*
Detractus, a, um, pt. *drawn off.*
Detrăho, hĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to take away, to draw off.*
Detrăhor, hi, ctus sum, pass. *to be drawn off.*
Detrecto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to refuse, to disown.*
Detrimentum, i, n. 2. *damage, injury.*
Detrūdo, dĕre, si, sum, a. 3. *to thrust.*
Deus, i, m, & f, 2. *GOD, a god, or goddess, an oracle.*
Deucalion, ōnis, m. 3. *The son of Prometheus, king of Thessaly.*
Devictus, a, um, pt. *conquered.*
Devinco, vincĕre, vīci, victum, a. 3. *to conquer.*
Devincor, nci, ctus, sum, pass. *to be conquered.*
Devŏro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to devour.*
Devoveo, ēre, ovi, otum, a. 2. *to devote, to consecrate.*
Devotio, ōnis, f. 3. *devotion.*
Dextĕr, era, erum, *or* ter, tra, trum, adj. *right-handed, fit.*
Dextra, æ, f. 1. *the right hand.*
Dicens, tis, pt. *speaking, saying.*
Dico, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to say, to speak.*
Dicor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be said, to be spoken.*
Dictatus, a, um, pt. *dictated.*
Dictum, i, n. 2. *a word, a saying.*
Dictūrus, a, um, pt. *about to say.*
Dictus, a, um, pt. *said.*
Dies, diĕi, 5. m. or f. in the sing. in the pl. m. only, *a day.*
Difficĭlis, e, adj. (ior, lĭmus) *difficult.*
Difficilĭter (difficĭl-iùs, diffĭcillĭmè) adv. *with difficulty.*
Difficultas, ātis, f. 3. *difficulty.*
Diffīdo, dĕre, di & sus, sum, a. & n. pass. 3. *to distrust.*

DIS

Digĭtus, i, m. 2. *a finger.*
Dignĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *dignity.*
Dignosco, oscĕre, ōvi, ōtum, a. 3. *to discern, to distinguish.*
Dignus, a, um, adj. *worthy.*
Dilābor, bi, psus, sum, dep. 3. *to glide away, to flee away.*
Dilacĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tear in pieces, to destroy, to waste, to vex, to harass.*
Dilapsus, a, um, pt. *stealing away.*
Dilectus, a, um, pt. and adj. *beloved.*
Diligenter, adv. *diligently.*
Diligentia, æ, f. 1. *diligence.*
Diligo, igĕre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (lego) *to love.*
Dilĭgor, ĭgi, ectus sum pass. *to be loved.*
Diluvium, i, n. 2. *a flood.*
Dimĭco, āre, āvi, *rarely* ui, ātum, a. 1. *to fight, to contend.*
Dimidium, i, n. 2. *the half of any thing.*
Dimitto, ttĕre, si, ssum, a. 3. *to dismiss, to let down, to loose.*
Dimittor, itti, issus sum, pass. *to be dismissed.*
Dimoveo, ovēre, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. *to stir, to disturb, to plough.*
Dinumĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to number, to count, to compute.*
Dirĭgo, igĕre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (rego) *to direct.*
Dirumpo, umpĕre, ūpi, uptum, a. 3 *to break, to burst.*
Dirus, a, um, adj. *dire, dreadful.*
Discedendum, i, ger, from discēdo.
Discēdo, dĕre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. *to depart.*
Discepto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to dispute to debate.*
Disciplīna, æ, f. 1. *discipline.*
Disco, discĕre, didĭci, sup. car. a. 3. *to learn.*
Discordia, æ, f. 1. *discord.*
Disertus, a, um, adj. *copious, eloquent.*
Dispensātor, ōris, m. 3. *a steward.*
Dispertio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. (partio) *to divide, to distribute.*
Dispōno, onĕre, osui, osĭtum, a. 3. *to put in order, to spread, to distribute.*
Dispūto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to dispute.*
Dissimūlans, tis, pt. *dissembling.*
Dissimŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to dissemble, to conceal.*

Dissĭpo, āre, avi, ātum, a. 1. *to dissipate, to banish.* [*dissolve.*
Dissolvo, vĕre, vi, solūtum, a. 3. *to*
Dissuādo, dēre, di, si, sum, a. 2. *to dissuade.*
Distinguo, nguĕre, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to distinguish.*
Distrăho, hĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to separate, to distract, to draw asunder.*
Distribuo, uĕre, ui, ūtum. a. 3. *to distribute, to divide.* [not used.
Ditio, ōnis, f. 3. *rule, power;* nom.
Ditis, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *rich.*
Dito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to enrich.*
Diu, adv. (diutius, diutissĭme) *long, a long time.*
Diuturnus, a, um, adj. (comp. ior, sup. car.) *lasting.*
Diversus, a, um, adj. *diverse, various.*
Dives, ĭtis, adj. *rich, wealthy.*
Divĭdo, idĕre, īsi, īsum, a. 3. *to divide, to separate.* [*vided.*
Divĭdor, ĭdi, īsus sum. pass. *to be di-*
Divinĭtus, adv. *from heaven, divinely.*
Divisio, ōnis, f. 3. *a division, distribution.*
Divīnus, a, um, adj. *divine.*
Divīsus, a, um, pt. *divided.*
Divitiæ, ārum, pl. f. 1. *riches.*
Do, dăre, dĕdi, dătum, a. 1. *to give;* se dedērunt in viam, *went on their way;* dăre pœnas, *to suffer punishment.* See dări, pass.
Doceo, cēre, cui, ctum, a. 2. *to teach.*
Doceor, cēri, ctus sum, pass. *to be taught.*
Doctor, ōris, m. 3. *a teacher, a doctor.*
Doctrīna, æ, f. 1. *learning.*
Doleo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, n. 3. *to grieve, to be displeased, to suffer.*
Dolor, ōris, m. 3. *grief, pain.*
Domĭna, æ, f. 1. *a mistress.*
Domĭnus, i, m. 2. *a master, a lord.*
Domo, āre, ui, itum, a. 1. *to conquer, to subdue.*
Domitor, ōris, m. 3. *a conqueror.*
Domus, i & ûs, f. 2. & 4. *a house, home;* domi, (gen.) *at home.*
Donec, adv. *until.*
Dono, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to give, to present.*
Donum, i, n. 2. *a gift.* [*to Doris.*
Doriensis, e. adj. *Dorian, belonging*
Dormiens, tis, pt. *sleeping.*
Dormio, īre, īvi, itum, n. 4. *to sleep.*

Dos, ōtis, f. 3. *a dowry, a portion.*
Dotalis, e. adj. *of, or belonging to a dowry.*
Dubito, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to doubt, to hesitate.*
Dubius, a, um, adj. *doubtful,* [*dred.*
Ducenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *two hun-*
Duco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to lead, to carry, to bring, to marry.* [*ried.*
Ducor, ci, ctus. sum, pass. *to be car-*
Dulcis, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *sweet.*
Dum, adv. *while.*
Duo, æ, o, num. adj. pl. *two.*
Duodĕcim, num. adj. pl. ind. *twelve.*
Duodecimus, a, um, adj. *twelfth.*
Duplex, ĭcis, num. adj. *double. twofold* [*double.*
Duplĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to*
Duplĭcor, āri, ātus, sum, pass. *to be doubled.*
Duplus, a, um, adj. *double.*
Duritia, æ, f. 1. *hardness.*
Durus, a, um, adj. *hard.*
Dux, ducis, c. 3. *a leader, a general.*

E.

E, ex, prep. *of, from.*
Ecce, adv. *lo! behold!*
Edendus, a, um, pt. *to be eaten.*
Edīco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to declare, to decree.* [*nance.*
Edictum, i, n. 2. *a command, an ordi-*
Edĭtus, a, um, pt. (from ēdo) *published, uttered, born, descended.*
Edo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum, a 3. *to utter, to publish, to bring forth.* [*forth.*
Edor, i, ĭtus, sum, pass. *to be brought*
Edo, ĕdĕre or esse, ēdi, ēsum or estum, irr. a. 3. *to eat.*
Edoceo, ēre, ui, doctum, a. 2. *to teach, to instruct.*
Educātus, a, um, pt. *educated.*
Edūco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to bring forth, to lead out, to educate.*
Edŭco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to educate.*
Effectus, ûs, m. 4. *an effect.*
Effĕro, efferre, extŭli, elātum (ex & fero) irr. a. *to bring out, to raise, to extol.* [*wild.*
Effero, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make*
Effĕror, efferri, ēlatus sum, pass. *to be raised.*
Efficio, ficĕre, fēci, fectum, a. 3. (facio) *to effect, to accomplish to procure.*

Efficior, ici, ectus sum, pass, *to be effected.*
Effluo, ĕre, fluxi, fluctum n. 3. *to flow on.*
Effŏdio, odĕre & īre, ōdi, ossum, a. 3. rarely 4. *to dig out.*
Effŏdior, ŏdi & īri, ossus sum, pass. *to be dug out.*
Effŭgio, fugĕre, fūgi, fugĭtum, a. & n. 3. *to escape, to flee, to avoid.*
Effundo, fundĕre, fūdi, fūsum, a. 3 *to pour out.*
Egēnus, a, um, adj. *needy, destitute.*
Egeo, ēre, ui, sup. car. n. 2. *to want, to need, to be destitute.*
Egestas, ātis, f. 3. *poverty, indigence.*
Egit, perf. from ago.
Ego, mei, pron. *I, myself.*
Egrediens, tis, pt. *going out.*
Egrĕdior, ĕdi, essus sum, dep. 3. (gradior) *to go out.*
Egregius, a, um, adj. *choice, excellent.*
Egressus, a, um, pt. *having gone forth.*
Ejĭcio, icĕre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (jacio) *to throw out, to thrust out, to cast out.*
Elābor, bi, psus, sum, dep. 3. *to glide away, to pass away, to escape.*
Elāboro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to work, to labour,* [*away.*
Elapsus, a, um, pt. *escaped, passed*
Elatus, a, um. pt. & ādj. *carried out, puffed up, lofty.*
Elĕgans, tis, adj. (ior, issĭmŭs) *elegant.*
Elegantia, æ, f. 1. *elegance.*
Elementum, i, n. 2. *an element.*
Elĭcio, cĕre, cui, cĭtum, a. 3. *to draw out, to strike out.*
Elīdo, dĕre, si, sum, a. 3. *to strike out, to force out.* [*ed out.*
Elīdor, īdi, īsus, sum, pass. *to be forc-*
Eliēzer, ĕris, m. 3. *a man's name.*
Eligendus, a, um, pt. *to be chosen.*
Elĭgo, igĕre, ēgi, ectum, a. 3. *to choose,* [*chosen.*
Elĭgor, ĭgi, ectus sum, pass. *to be*
Elŏquor, qui, quūtus & cūtus sum, dep. 3. *to speak out, to declare.*
Eluo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to wash, to wash off, to cleanse.*
Emendo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to amend, to correct.* [*corrected.*
Emēndor, āri, ātus, sum, pass. *to be*
Emendus, a, um, pt. *to be bought.*

Emensus, a, um, pt. *having measured.*
Emergo, gĕre, si, sum, n. 3. *to emerge, to rise up.*
Emĭnens, tis, pt. & adj. *eminent, exalted, conspicuous.*
Emĭneo, ēre, ui, sup. car. n. 2. *to be distinguished.* [*forth.*
Emitto, ittere, īsi, issum, a. 3. *to send*
Emo, emĕre, ēmi, emptum, a. 3. *to buy, to purchase.* [*bought.*
Emor, ēmi, emptus sum, pass. *to be*
Emŏrior, mŏri, & morīri, mortuus sum, dep. 3 & 4. *to die, to decay.*
En, adv. *lo! behold!*
Enarro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to relate, to tell.*
Enascor, nasci, nātus sum, dep. 3. *to grow, to spring from.*
Enim, conj. *for, indeed.*
Enītor, ti, xus & sus sum, dep. 3. *to strive, to bring forth.*
Enixus, a, um, pt. *having brought forth.*
Eo, īre, īvi, ĭtum, irreg. n. *to go, to come, to proceed.*
Eo, adv. *to that place, thither, so far, as, therefore.*
Ephialtes. *The name of a man.*
Ephraimus, i, m. 2. *a man's name. Ephraim.*
Epistola, æ, f. 1. *an epistle, a letter.*
Epulæ, ārum, f. 1. *banquets.*
Epŭlor, āri, ātus, sum, dep. 1. *to feast.*
Epulum, i. n. 2. *a banquet.*
Equa, æ, f. 1. *a mare.*
Eques, ĭtis, c. 3. *a horseman, a knight.*
Equĭdem, conj. *truly, indeed,*
Equus, i, m. 2. *a horse.* [*erect.*
Erectus, a, um, pt. &. adj. *raised up,*
Ereptus, a, um, pt. *seized.*
Erga, prep. *towards.*
Ergo, conj. *therefore, then.*
Erĭgo, igĕre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (rego) *to raise up, to erect.*
Erĭgor, ĭgi, ectus sum. pass. *to be raised up.*
Erĭpio, ipĕre, ipui, eptum, a. 3. (rapio) *to seize, to snatch, to take away.*
Erro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to mistake, to stray, to wander.*
Error, ōris, m. 3. *error, mistake.*
Erubesco, ubescĕre, ubui, incep. 3. *to blush, to look red.*
Erŭdio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to instru-*

Erumpens, pt. *bursting forth.*
Erumpo, umpĕre, ūpi, uptum, n. & a. 3. *to break forth, to spring forth.*
Eruo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to root, to overthrow.*
Esăus, i, m. 2. *Esau.*
Esca, æ, f. 1. *food, meat.*
Et, conj. *and, also, both.*
Etiam, conj. *also, yea, farther, even.*
Etiamsi, conj. *although.*
Etsi, conj. *though, although.*
Eundum, i, ger. *going.*
Euntis, gen. from iens, pt.
Euphrates, is, m. 3. *a river of Mesopotamia.* [*gedian.*
Euripides, is, m. 3. *a Grecian tra-*
Eurōpa, æ, f. 1. *Europe, one of the four quarters of the world.*
Eva, æ, f. 1. *Eve.*
Evădo, dĕre, si, sum, n. and a. 3. *to come out, to escape.*
Evĕnio, enīre, ēni, entum, n. 4. *to occur, to happen.*
Eventus, ûs, m. 4. *an event, issue.*
Everto, tĕre, ti, sum, a. 3. *to overthrow, to overturn.*
Evītans, tis, pt. *shunning.*
Evito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to avoid, to shun.*
Ex, prep. *out of, from, by.*
Exanimātus, a, um, pt. *faint, lifeless.*
Exanĭmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to kill, to destroy.* [*killed.*
Exanĭmor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be*
Exasperatus, a, um, pt. *sharpened, vexed.* [*to regard.*
Exaudio, īre, īvi, itum, a. 4. *to hear,*
Excēdo, dĕre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. *to depart, to go out.*
Excellens, tis, pt. and adj. (ior, issĭmus) *excelling, excellent.*
Excello, lĕre, lui, sup, car. n. 3. *to excel.*
Excelsus, a, um, adj. *high, lofty.*
Exceptus, a, um, pt. *excepted, received.*
Excĭdo, dĕre, di, sup. car. n. 3. *to fall out, to fall, to depart, to fail.*
Excĭpio, ipĕre, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. (capio) *to except, to receive.*
Excitātus, a, um, pt. *excited, aroused, awakened.*
Excĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to excite, to arouse.* [*claim.*
Exclāmo, āre, āvi, atum, n. 1. *to ex-*

Exclūdo, dĕre, si, sum, a. 3. (claudo) *to exclude.*
Excusatio, ōnis, f. 3. *excuse.*
Excūso āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to excuse.*
Excŭtio, tĕre, ssi, ssum, a. 3. (quatio) *to shake off.*
Execrātus, a, um, pt. *accursed, execrated, cursing.*
Execror, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to execrate, to curse.*
Exemplum, i. n. 2. *example.*
Exeo, īre, īvi & ii, ĭtum, irreg. n. *to go out, to come out.*
Exerceo, ēre, ui. ĭtum, a. 2. (arceo) *to exercise.*
Exercitatio, ōnis, f. 3. *practice, exercise, use.*
Exercĭtus, ûs, m. 4. *an army.*
Exhaurio, rīre, si, stum, *rarely* sum, a. 4. *to exhaust, to empty.*
Exiens, euntis, pt. (from exeo) *going out.*
Exĭgo, igĕre, ēgi, actum, a. 3. (ago) *to exact, to require, to spend.*
Exiguus, a, um, adj. *small.*
Exīlis, e, adj. (comp, ior, sup. car.) *slender, thin, lean.*
Exilium, i, n. 2. *exile, banishment.*
Eximius, a, um, adj. *choice, distinguished, excellent.*
Exĭmo, imĕre, ēmi, emptum, a. 3. (emo) *to exempt, to take out.*
Exinde, adv. *thence.* [*esteem.*
Existimatio, ōnis, f. 3. *reputation.*
Existĭmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to think, to esteem.*
Existĭmor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be thought.*
Exitium, i, n. 2. *ruin, destruction.*
Exorior, oriri, ortus sum, dep. 4 *to arise.*
Exortus, a, um, pt. arisen.
Expectans, tis, pt. *waiting for.*
Expectātus, a, um, pt. *waited for.*
Expecto, āre, āvi. ātum, a. 1. *to expect, to wait or wish for.*
Expector, āri, ātus, sum, pass. *to be waited for.*
Expĕdio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to prepare, to procure, to utter.*
Expĕdit, imp. *it is expedient.*
Expello, pellĕre, pŭli, pulsum, a. 3. *to expel.*
Expergefacio, facĕre, fēci, factum, a. 3. *to awaken.*

Expergefactus, a, um, pt. *awakened.*
Expergefio, fiĕri, factus sum, irreg. *to be awakened.*
Expergiscor, gisci, rectus sum, dep. 3. *to awake.*
Experimentum, i, n, 2. *experiment, trial, proof.*
Experior, rīri, rtus sum, dep. 4. *to try, to prove.*
Experrectus, a, um, pt. *awakened.*
Expers, tis, adj. *void, destitute.*
Expĕto, ĕre, īvi & ii, ītum, a. 3. *to desire, to seek.* [*sought after.*
Expĕtor, i, ītus sum, pass. *to be*
Expīro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. 1. *to expire, to die, to breathe out.*
Explōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to explore.*
Expōno, onĕre, osui, osĭtum, a. 3. *to expose, to explain, to relate.*
Exprĭmo, imĕre, essi, essum, a. 3. (premo) *to express, to press, to squeeze.*
Exprĭmor, ĭmi, essus sum, pass. *to be pressed.*
Exprōbro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to upbraid, to reproach, to charge or accuse.*
Expugno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to conquer, to take, to destroy.*
Exquiro, rĕre, sivi, situm, a. 3. *to search into, to explore.*
Exquisitus, a, um, pt. *searched for, choice, exquisite.*
Exscindo, scindĕre, scīdi, scissum, a. 3. *to cut off, to cut down.*
Exsecror. See execror.
Exsiccātus, a, um, pt. *dried up.*
Exsicco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to dry up, to dry.*
Exsiccor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be dried up.*
Exsolvo, solvĕre, solvi, solūtum, a. 3. *to free, to fulfil, to pay.*
Exspecto. See expecto.
Exstruendus. See extruendus.
Exstruo. See extruo.
Exstruor. See extruor.
Extemplo, adv. *soon, quickly.*
Extendo, dĕre, di, sum & tum, a. 3. *to extend, to stretch out.* [*tenuate.*
Extenuo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to ex-*
Externus, a, um, adj. *external, foreign, strange.* [*affright.*
Exterreo, ēre, ui. ĭtum. a. 2. *a to*
Exterreor, ēri, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be terrified.*
Exterrĭtus, a. um, pt. *affrighted.*
Extĕrus, a, um, adj. (comp. exterior, sup. extrēmus) *foreign, outward.*
Extĭmeo, ēre, ui, sup. car. n. 2. *to dread.*
Extimesco, escĕre, ui, incep. 3. *to fear, to be greatly afraid.*
Extinctus, a, um, pt. & adj. *dead.*
Extinguo, nguĕre, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to extinguish, to put to death.*
Extra, prep. & adv. *without.*
Extrăho, hĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to extract, to draw out.*
Extrăhor, hi, ctus sum, pass. *to be drawn out.*
Extrēmus, a, um, adj. (sup. from extĕrus) *the last, extreme*
Extruendus, a, um, pt. *to be built.*
Extruo, ĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (struo) *to build, to erect.*
Extruor, i, ctus sum, pass. *to be built.*
Exubĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to abound.*
Exŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to be banished, to be in exile.*
Exuo, ĕre, ui, utum, a. 3. *to put off, to divest.*
Exūro, rĕre, ssi, stum, a. 3. *to burn, to consume.*
Exūror, ri, stus sum. *to be consumed.*

F.

Fabius, i, m. 2. *the name of a painter.*
Fabrĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make, to form.*
Fabŭla, æ, f. 1. *a fable.* [*be done.*
Faciendus, a, um, pt. *to be made, to*
Faciens, tis, pt. *making, doing.*
Facies, ĕi, f. 5. *a face, form, appearance.*
Facĭle, adv. (iùs, lĭmè) *easily.*
Facĭlis, e, adj. (ior lĭmus) *easy.*
Facilitas, atis, f. 3. *facility.*
Facio, facĕre, fēci, factum, a. 3. *to do, to make, to grant, to value.* For pass. see fio.
Factum, i, n. 2. *an action, a charge.*
Factūrus, a, um, pt. *about to do.*
Factus, a, um, pt. *made, become.*
Facultas, ātis, f. 3. *permission, power.*
Facundus, a, um, adj. *eloquent.*
Falerii, orum, m. 2. *name of a city.*
Falisci, orum, m. 2. *name of a people.*
Fallax, ācis, adj. *deceitful.*

Fallo, fallĕre, fefelli, falsum, a. 3. *to deceive, to disappoint.*
Fallor, li, sus sum, pass. *to be deceiv-*
Falsus, a, um, adj. *false* [*ed*
Falx, cis, f. 3. *a scythe, a sickle.*
Fama, æ, f. 1. *fame, report.*
Fames, is, f. 3. *hunger, famine.*
Familia, æ, f. 1. *a. family.*
Familiāris, is, m. 3. *a servant of a family, a friend.*
Familiāris, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *of the same family, familiar;* res familiāris, *property.*
Familiarĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *familiarity, intimacy.*
Famŭla, æ, f. 1. *a maid servant.*
Famŭlus, i, m. 2. *a man servant.*
Fastidium, i, n. *pride, haughtiness.*
Fastigium, i, n. 2. *a top, a height, a noble or splendid accomplishment.*
Fatālis, e, adj. *fatal, fixed by fate.*
Fateor, fatēri, fassus sum, dep. 2. *to confess.*
Fatigatio, ōnis, f. 3. *weariness.*
Fatiscor, fatisci, fessus sum, dep. 3. *to weary.*
Fatum, i, n. 2. *fate.*
Faucis, gen. f. 3. pl. fauces, faucium, *the jaws.*
Faustus, a, um, adj. *happy, propitious.*
Favens, tis, pt. *favouring.*
Faveo, favēre, fāvi, fautum, a. & n. 2. *to favour.*
Favor, ōris, m. 3. *favour.*
Fax, facis, f. 3. *a torch.*
Fecundus, a, um, adj. *fruitful.*
Felicĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *happiness.*
Felis, & feles, is, f. 3. *a cat.*
Felix. ĭcis, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *happy.*
Fenestra, æ, f. 1. *a window.*
Ferens, tis, pt. *bearing.*
Fera, æ, f. 1. *a wild beast.*
Ferax, ācis, adj. *fruitful.*
Feretrum, i, n. 2. *a bier, a tomb.*
Ferox, ōcis, adj. *ferocious, savage.*
Ferio, īre. pr. & sup. car. a. 4. *to smite.*
Fero, ferre, tŭli, lātum, irreg. a. *to bear, to produce, to carry, to take away, to relate, to destroy.*
Feror, ferri, latus sum, pass. *to be carried, to be related.*
Ferrum, i, n. 2. *iron, steel.*
Fertilĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *fertility.*
Fessus, a, um, pt. *wearied;* from fatiscor.
Festīnans, tis, pt. *hastening.*
Festīno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. *to make haste, to hasten.*
Festus, a, um, adj. *festal.*
Fictus, a, um, pt. & adj. *false, pretended;* (from fingo.)
Ficus, i, and ûs, f. 2 & 4. *a fig. a fig-tree.*
Fidēlis, e, adj. *faithful.* [*fig-tree.*
Fidenter, adv. *boldly, confidently.*
Fides, ĕi, f. 5. *faith, trust;* fidem habēre, *to give credit.*
Fiducia, æ, f. 1. *confidence.*
Filia, æ, f. 1. *a daughter.*
Filius, i, m. 2. *a son.*
Filum, i, n. 2. *a thread.*
Fingo, fingĕre, finxi, fictum, a. 3. *to make, to form, to fashion, to pretend.*
Fingor, fingi, fictus sum, pass. *to be formed.*
Finio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to finish.*
Finis, is, d. 3. *an end,* a *boundary, a border.*
Fio, fiĕri, factus sum, irreg. pass. *to be made, to become.*
Firmamentum, i, n. 2. *the firmament.*
Firmātus, a, um, pt. *strengthened, confirmed.*
Firmĭter, (iùs, issĭmè) adv. *firmly.*
Firmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to confirm.* [*firm.*
Firmus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *firm.*
Fiscella, æ, f. 1. *a basket.*
Flagitium, i, n. 2. *a crime, guilt, infamy.*
Flagĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to demand.*
Flagrum, i, n. 2. *a whip, a scourge.*
Flamma, æ, f. 1. *a flame.*
Flecto, flectĕre, flexi, flexum, a. 3. *to bend, to turn, to persuade.*
Flens, tis, pt. *weeping.*
Fleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. & n. 2. *to weep, to lament.*
Flo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to blow.*
Florens, tis, pt. *flourishing.*
Floreo, ēre, ui, sup. car. n. 2. *to flourish.*
Flos, ōris, m. 3. *a flower.*
Fluctus, ûs, m. 4. *a wave.*
Fluĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to flow, to float.*
Flumen, ĭnis, n. 3. *a river, a stream.*
Fluo, ĕre, xi, xum, n. 3. *to flow.*
Fluvius, i, m. 2. *a river.*
Fœdus, ĕris, n. 3. *a covenant.*
Fœnum, i, n. 2. *hay.*

Folium, i, n. 2. *a leaf.*
Fons, tis, m. 3. *a fountain.*
Foras, adv. *abroad.*
Fore, fut. inf. of sum, used for futūrus esse. *to be about to be.*
Forem, es, et, def. *I might be.*
Fores, ium, pl. f. 3. *a door.*
Forìs, adv. *without, from abroad.*
Forma, æ, f. 1. *form, figure, beauty.*
Formīdo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to fear, to dread.*
Formīdo, ĭnis, f. 3, *fear, dread.*
Formo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to form.*
Formōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *fair, beautiful.*
Forsan, adv. *perhaps.*
Forsĭtan, adv. *perhaps.*
Fortè, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *accidentally, by chance.*
Fortis, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *brave, valiant, strong.*
Fortĭter, adv. *bravely.*
Fortitūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. *fortitude, bravery, courage, strength.*
Fortuĭtò, adv. *accidentally.*
Fortūna, æ, f. 1. *fortune.*
Forum, i, n. 2. *a market-place.*
Fossa, æ, f. 1. *a ditch.*
Fovea, æ, f. 1. *a pit.*
Frænum, i, n. 2. pl. fræni, m. *or* fræna, ōrum, n. *a bridle, a bit.*
Fractus, a, um, pt. *broken.*
Frango, frangĕre, fregi, fractum, a. 3. *to break.*
Frangor, frangi, fractus sum, pass. *to be broken.*
Frater, tris, m. 3. *a brother.*
Fraudo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to defraud.*
Fraus, dis, f. 3. *fraud, deceit.*
Frequens, tis, adj. *frequent, in great numbers, in crowds.*
Frequenter, adv. *frequently.*
Fretus, a, um, adj. *relying upon.*
Frigidus, a, um. adj. *cold.*
Frigus, ŏris, n. 3. *cold.*
Frondeo, ēre, ui, sup. car. n. 2. *to put forth leaves, to bear leaves.*
Frons, dis. f. 3. *the leaf of a tree.*
Frons. tis, f. 3. *the forehead.*
Fructus, ûs, m. 4. *fruit.*
Fruges, um, pl. f. 3. (from frux) *fruits, corn, grain, a cake.*
Frumentum, i, n. 2. *corn, wheat, grain.*
Fruor, frui, fructus *or* fruĭtus sum, dep. 3. *to enjoy.*
Frustrà, adv. *in vain.*
Frustro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to disappoint, to deceive.*
Frux, ūgis, f. 3. (seldom used in nom. sing.) *fruit, corn.*
Fuga, æ, f. 1. *flight, escape.*
Fugax, ācis, adj. *fleeting.*
Fugiendum, i, ger. *shunning.*
Fugiendus, a, um. pt. *to be avoided.*
Fugiens, tis, pt. *fleeing.*
Fugio, ugĕre. ūgi, ugĭtum, n. & a. 3. *to flee, to shun, to avoid, to fly.*
Fugo, āre, āvi, ātum, act. 1. *to put to flight, to defeat.*
Fulgeo, lgēre, lsi, sup. car. n. 2. *to shine, to glitter.*
Fulgor, ōris, m. 3. *brightness.*
Fulgur, ŭris, n. 3. *lightning*
Fulmen, ĭnis, n. 3. *a thunderbolt.*
Fumo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to smoke.*
Funda, æ, f. 1. *a sling*
Fundamentum, i, n. 2. *a foundation.*
Fundo, āre, āvi, atum. a. 1. *to found.*
Fundo, fundĕre, fūdi, fūsum, a. 3. *to pour out, to yield, or produce.*
Fundor, fundi, fūsus sum, pass. *to be routed, or overthrown, to be poured out.*
Fungor, ngi, nctus sum, dep. 3. *to execute, to discharge.*
Funus, ĕris, n. 3. *a funeral.*
Fur, ris, c. 3. *a thief.*
Furiōsus, um, adj. *mad, furious*
Furor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to steal.*
Furor, ōris, m. 3. *fury, rage.*
Furtum, i, n, 2. *theft.*
Futūrus, a, um. pt. *future, about to be.*

G.

Galea, æ, f. 1. *a helmet.*
Galenus, i, m. 2. *a man's name.*
Galgala, indec. *Gilgal, a city.*
Gallia, æ, f. 1. *Gaul.*
Gallus, i, m. 2. *a man's name.*
Gaudens, tis, pt. *rejoicing.*
Gaudeo, gaudēre, gavīsus sum, n. pass. 2. *to rejoice.*
Gaudium, i, n, 2. *joy, pleasure.*
Gedeon, ōnis, m. 3. *a man's name.*
Gelbōe, indec. *Gilboa.*
Gelĭdus, a, um, adj. *cold.*
Gemens, tis, pt. *groaning, complaining.*
Geminus, i, m. 2. *a man's na-*

Gemĭtus, i, m. 2. *a groan.*
Gemma. æ, f. 1. *a jewel, a bud.*
Gemo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, n. 3. *to groan, to complain.*
Genĭtor, ōris, m. 3. *a father.*
Genĭtrix, icis, f. 3. *a mother.*
Gens, tis, f. 3. *a nation, a people.*
Gentīlis, e, adj. *gentile, of the same nation or tribe.*
Genu, n. 4. indec. in the sing. pl. genua, *the knee.*
Genus, ĕris, n. 3. *a race, a tribe, a family, a kind, gender.*
Gerens, tis, pt. *bearing, carrying, performing.*
Germĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. 1. *to bud, to produce.*
Gero, rĕre, ssi, stum, a. 3. *to bear, to perform to exhibit;* gerĕre curam, *to take care;* gerĕre morem alicui, *to comply with another's will.*
Geror, ri, stus sum, pass. *to be performed.*
Gesto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to bear, to wear, to carry, to sustain.*
Gestus, a, um, pt. *carried, performed;* res gestæ, *great actions, exploits.*
Gigno, gignĕre, genui, genĭtum, a. 3. *to beget.*
Glacialis, e, adj. *icy.*
Glacies, ei, f. 5. *ice.*
Gladius, i, m. 2. *a sword.*
Globosus, a, um, adj. *round, globular.*
Globus, i, m. 2. *a sphere.*
Gloria, æ, f. 1. *glory.*
Glorians, tis, pt. *boasting.*
Glorior, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to glory, to boast.*
Gloriōsè, adv. *gloriously, vainly.*
Gloriōsus, a um. adj. *glorious, proud, vain-glorious.*
Goliathus, i, m. 2. *Goliath, a man's name.*
Gradior, gradi, gressus sum, dep. 3. *to go, to advance.* [*rank.*
Gradus, ûs, m. 4. *a step, a degree,*
Græci, ōrum, pl. m. 2. *the inhabitants of Græcia, the Greeks.*
Græcia, æ, f. 1. *Greece.*
Græcus, a, um, adj. *Greek.*
Gramen, ĭnis, n, 3. *grass.*
Grammatĭca, æ. or
Grammatĭce, es, f. 1. *grammar.*
Grandis, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *great, large.*
Grando, ĭnis, f. 3. *hail.*
Gratia, æ, f. 1. *grace, favor, an acknowledgment.*
Gratiæ, ārum, pl. f. 1. *thanks;* agĕre gratias, *to give thanks.*
Gratĭs, adv. *freely, gratuitously.*
Gratŭlans, tis, pt. *congratulating.*
Gratŭlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to congratulate.*
Gratus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *grateful, pleasant, agreeable.*
Gravĭs, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *heavy, severe, aggravated.*
Gravĭter, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *greatly, severely.*
Gregarius, a um, adj. *common, of the ordinary kind.*
Grex, grĕgis, c. 3. *a flock, a herd.*
Grus, uis, c. 3. *a crane.*
Gustus, ûs, m. 4. *taste, relish.*

H.

Habens, tis, pt. *having, possessing.*
Habeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a, 2. *to have, to possess;* ita se res habet, *thus it is.*
Habeor, ēri, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be had, to be treated.*
Habĭtans, tis, pt. *dwelling.*
Habĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. 1. *to inhabit, to dwell.*
Habitūrus, a, um, pt. (from habeo) *about to have, or possess.*
Hædus, i, m. 2. *a kid.*
Hærens, tis, pt. *adhering, fastened.*
Hæreo, rēre, si, sum, n. 2. *to adhere.*
Hæres, ēdis, c. 3. *an heir.*
Hæsĭtans, tis, pt. *hesitating.*
Hæsĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to hesitate, to stop, to delay.*
Hannibal, ălis, m. 3. *Hannibal.*
Haran, indec. *the name of a city.*
Hasta, æ, f. 1. *a spear.*
Haud, adv. *not, in no wise.*
Haudquāquam, adv. *by no means.*
Hauriendum, i, ger. from haurio.
Hauriendus, a, um, pt. *to be drawn.*
Haurio, īre, si, stum, *rarely* sum, a. 4. *to draw.*
Haurior, rīri, stus & sus sum, pass. *to be drawn.*
Hebeto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to blunt, to make dull.*

Hebræus, a um, adj. *Hebrew;* m. 2. subs. *a Hebrew, or Jew.*
Helĕna, æ, f. 1. *the wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta.*
Heli, indec. *Eli, a man's name.*
Hellespontus, i, m. 2. *the Hellespont, the Dardanelles.*
Hephæstion, ōnis, m. 3. *Hephæstion.*
Herba, æ, f. 1. *an herb, grass.*
Hercŭles, is, m. 3. *the son of Jupiter and Alcmēna.*
Herus, i, m. 2. *a master.*
Hesiodus, i, m. 2. *Hesiod, the name of a poet.*
Heu & Heus, int. *O! alas!*
Hiātus, ûs, m. 4. *a gaping a yawning.*
Hic, hæc, hoc, pro. *this, he.*
Hic, adv. *here, in this place.*
Hiems, ĕmis, f. 3. *winter, a storm.*
Hiero, ōnis, m. 3. *a king of Sicily.*
Hierosolȳma, æ f. 1. *Jerusalem.*
Hinc. adv. *hence;* hinc et inde, *on each side.*
Hinnītus, ûs, m. 4. *a neighing.*
Hippomenes, m. 3. *Hippomenes.*
Hircus, i, m. 2. *a he goat.*
Hirundo, ĭnis, f. 3. *a swallow.*
Hispani, orum, m. 2, *the Spaniards, the people of Spain.*
Hispania, æ, f. 1. *Spain.*
Hoc, abl. from hic, *by so much.*
Hodie, adv. *to-day.*
Homicidium, i, n. 2. *man-slaughter, murder.*
Homo, ĭnis, c. 3. *a man, a mortal.*
Honōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to honor.*
Honos & honor, ōris, m. 3. *honor, respect.*
Hora, æ, f. 1. *an hour.*
Horātii, orum, m. 2. *the three Horatii.*
Horreum, i, n, 2. *a granary.*
Hortor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to advise, to exhort.*
Hortŭlus, i, m. 2. *a little garden.*
Hortus, i, m. 2. *a garden.*
Hospes, ĭtis, c. 3. *a guest, a host.*
Hospitium, i, n. 2. *entertainment.*
Hostia, æ, f. 1. *a victim, a sacrifice.*
Hostīlis, e, adj. *hostile.*
Hostis, is, c. 3. *an enemy.*
Huc, adv. *hither, to this place.*
Humānus, a, um, adj. *human.*
Humĕrus. i, m. 2. *the shoulder.*
Humĭlis, e. adj. (ilior, illĭmus) *humble, low, in a mean state of condition.*
Humanĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *humanity.*
Humo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bury.*
Humus, i, f. 2. *the ground.*
Hyems, ĕmis, f. 3. *winter, a storm.*

I.

Ibi, adv. *there, in that place.*
Icarus, i, m. 2. *the name of a man.*
Ico, cĕre, ci, ctum, a. 3. *to strike.*
Ictus, a, um, pt. *stricken, wounded.*
Ictus, ûs, m. 4. *a stroke, a blow.*
Idcirco, conj. *therefore, on that account.*
Idem, eădem, idem, pro. *the same.*
Identĭdem, adv. *now and then, often.*
Ideo, conj. *therefore, for that reason.*
Iens, euntis, pt. (from eo) *going.*
Igĭtur, conj, *therefore, then.*
Ignavia, æ, f. 1. *sloth, idleness.*
Ignāvus, a, um. adj. *slothful, idle.*
Igneus, a, um, adj. *fiery, flaming.*
Ignis, is, m. 3. *fire, flame.*
Ignobĭlis, e, adj. *ignoble.*
Ignominia, æ, f. 1. *ignominy, disgrace, reproach.*
Ignōro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. 1. *to be ignorant, not to know.*
Ignosco, noscĕre, nōvi, nōtum, a. & n. 3. *to pardon, to forgive.*
Ignōtus, a, um, adj. *unknown.*
Illæsus, a, um, pt. *uninjured.*
Ille, illa, illud, pro, *he, she, that, one, some one, the same.*
Illìc, adv. *there.*
Illinc, adv. *thence, on that side.*
Illiteratus, a um, adj. *illiterate.*
Illo, adv. *thither.*
Illuc, adv. *thither.*
Illuceo, cēre, xi, sup. car. n. 2. (luceo) *to shine upon, to dawn, to grow light.*
Illuceo, ēre, incep, 3. (idem.)
Illudo, ĕre, lūsi, lusum, a. 3. *to play upon, to mock.*
Illustris, e, adj. *illustrious.*
Imāgo, ĭnis, f. 3. *an image.*
Imber, bris, m. 3. *a shower, rain.*
Imĭtor, āri, ātus sum, dep, 1. *to imitate, to resemble.*
Immānis, e, adj. *huge, vast, cruel.*
Immanitas, ātis, f. 3. *hugeness, vastness.*
Immensĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *immensity.*
Immensus, a, um, adj. *immense, boundless, infinite.*

Immineo, ēre, ui, sup. n. 2. *to hang over, to wait, to threaten.*
Imminuo, uěre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to diminish, to impair.*
Imminūtus, a, um, pt. *diminished.*
Imminuor, ui, utus sum, pass. *to be diminished.*
Immitto, ittěre, īsi, issum, a. 3. *to send in, or upon, to send forth.*
Immittor, itti, issus sum, pass. *to be sent in.* [*cessively,*
Immoderātè, adv. *immoderately, ex-*
Immolandus, a, um, pt. *to be sacrificed.*
Immŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to sacrifice, to slay.*
Immŏlor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be sacrificed.*
Immortālis, e, adj. *immortal.*
Immortalĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *immortality.*
Imo or immo, conj. *yea, nay, even.*
Impar, ăris, adj. *unequal.*
Impědio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to hinder.* [*hindered.*
Impedior, īri, ītus sum, pass. *to be*
Impedītus, a, um, pt. *hindered, embarrassed.*
Impendeo, dēre, di, sum. n. 2. *to hang over, to threaten, to await.*
Impensa, æ, f. 1. *expense, charge.*
Impensè, adv. *greatly, eagerly, earnestly.*
Impĕrans, tis, pt. *reigning.* [*a ruler.*
Imperātor, ōris, m. 3. *a commander,*
Imperītus, a um, adj. *ignorant.*
Imperium, i, n. 2. *command, power, authority.*
Impĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to command, to order, to reign.*
Impertio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. (partio) *to impart, to bestow.*
Impěto, ěre, īvi & ii, ītum, a. 3, *to invade, to attack.* [*tain.*
Impětro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to ob-*
Impětus, ûs, m. 4. *attack, force, vio-*
Impius, a, um, adj. *wicked.* [*lence.*
Implacabĭlis, e, adj. *implacable.*
Impleo, ēre, ēvi, etum, a. 2. *to fill, to complete.* [*ed.*
Impleor, ēri, ētus sum, pass. *to be fill-*
Implĭco, cāre, cāvi & cui, cātum & cĭtum, a. 1. *to entangle.*
Implĭcor, āri, ātus & ĭtus sum, pass. *to be entangled.* [*plore.*
Implōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to im-*

Impōno, oněre, osui, osĭtum, a. 3. *to put on, to impose.*
Impōnor, ōni, osĭtus sum, pass. *to be put on, to be deceived.*
Impossibĭlis, e, adj. *impossible.*
Impressio, ōnis, f. 3. *impression.*
Imprŏbè, adv. *wickedly.*
Imprŏbus, a, um, adj. *dishonest, wicked.*
Improvīsus, a, um, adj. *unexpected;* de improviso, *unexpectedly.*
Impūnè, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *with impunity.*
In, prep. *in, into, upon, toward.*
Inambŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to walk about.*
Inānis, e, adj. *vain, unavailing.*
Inauris, is, f. 3. *an ear-ring.*
Incautè, adv. (iùs, issĭme) *unwarily.*
Incēdo, děre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. *to go, to walk, to come.*
Incendium, i, n. 2. *a fire, burning, conflagration.*
Incendo, děre, di, sum, a. 3. *to burn, to set on fire.*
Incertus, a, um, adj. *doubtful.*
Inchoo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to begin, to perform.*
Incĭdens. tis, pt. *falling upon.*
Incĭdo, iděre, ĭdi, āsum, n. 3. (cado) *to fall upon. to fall into, to happen, to arise.*
Incīdo, iděre, īdi, īsum, a. 3. (cædo) *to cut, to cut short, to lay aside.*
Incuso, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to blame or find fault with.*
Incipio, ipěre, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. (capio) *to begin.*
Incĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to incite, to stir up, to encourage.* [*out.*
Inclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to cry*
Inclūdo, děre, si, sum, a. 3. (claudo) *to include, to enclose.*
Inclūdor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be shut up.* [*ed.*
Inclūsus, a, um, pt. *shut up enclos-*
Inclytus, a, um, adj. (comp. car. sup. issĭmus) *celebrated, renowned.*
Incŏla, æ, c. 1. *an inhabitant.*
Incŏlo, colěre, colui, cultum, a. 3. *to inhabit.*
Incolŭmis, e, adj. *safe, unhurt.*
Incolumĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *safety.*
Incommŏdus, a, um, adj. *inconvenient.*

Incommŏdum, i, n. 2. *inconvenience, disadvantage.*
Incredibĭlis, e, adj. *incredible.*
Incrĕpans, tis, pt. *chiding.*
Incrĕpo, āre, ui, ĭtum, a. 1. *to chide.*
Incŭbo, āre, ui, ĭtum, n. 1. *to lie down.*
Incumbo, cumbĕre, cubui, cubĭtum, n. 3. (cubo) *to lie down, to apply, to devote.*
Incūsans, tis, pt. *accusing.*
Incūso, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to accuse.*
Incŭtio, tĕre, ssi, ssum, a 3. (quatio) *to strike, to recite, to inspire.*
Indago, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to seek, to search out.*
Inde, adv. *thence, from that time, from that cause.*
Indicium, i, n. 2. *a discovery, a sign, a token.*
Indĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to discover, to show, to declare, to betray.*
Indīco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to proclaim, to ordain.*
Indictus, a, um, pt. *proclaimed, ordained, prescribed.*
Indĭgeo, ēre, ui. sup. car., n. 2. *to want, to stand in need.*
Indignans, tis, pt. & adj. *indignant, angry.*
Indignatio, ōnis, f. 3. *indignation.*
Indignè, adv. *indignantly.*
Indignĭtas, ātis, f. 2. *baseness.*
Indignus, a, um, adj. *unworthy, base.*
Indo, dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. (do) *to put in, to give.*
Indocĭlis, e, adj. *intractable.*
Indŏles, is, f. 3. *growth, disposition.*
Indūco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to induce, to persuade, to prevail on.*
Inducor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be induced.*
Indulgens, tis, pt. *indulging.*
Indulgeo, gēre, si, tum, a. 2. *to grant, to indulge.*
Induo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to put on, to cover.*
Induor, ui, ūtus sum, pass. *to be clothed.*
Indus, i, m. 2. *the river Indus.*
Industria, æ, f. 1. *industry.*
Industrius, a, um, adj. *industrious.*
Indūtus, a, um. pt. *clothed.*
Ineo, īre, īvi & ii, ĭtum, irreg. n. *to go to, to enter upon.*
Ineptus, a, um, adj. (comp. ior, sup. issĭmus) *foolish.*
Inertia, æ, f. 1. *indolence, sloth.*
Inexpertus, a, um, pt. *inexperienced, untried.*
Inexsuperabilis, e, adj. *insurmountable.*
Infans, tis, c. 3. *an infant.*
Infantŭlus, i, m. 2. *a little infant.*
Infēlix, īcis, (ior, issĭmus) adj. *unhappy.*
Infĕro, inferre, intŭli, illātum, irreg. a, *to bring in, to apply;* inferre se, *to advance.*
Infĕrus, a, um, adj. (comp. inferior, sup infĭmus, or ĭmus) *low.*
Infestus, a, um, adj. *hostile, hated.*
Infinītus, a, um, adj. *infinite.*
Infirmitas, atis, f. 3. *infirmity, weakness.*
Infirmus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *infirm, feeble, weak.*
Infortunatus, a, um, adj. *unfortunate, unhappy.*
Inflo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to blow upon, to puff, to swell.*
Infra, prep. *beneath;* adv. *from below.*
Infringo, ĕre, fregi, fractum, a. 3. *to break.*
Ingenero, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to engender, to beget.*
Ingenium, i, n. 2. *genius, capacity, disposition.*
Ingens, tis, adj. (comp. ior, sup. car.) *great, huge.*
Ingero, rĕre, gessi, gestum, a. 3. *to throw in, to thrust.*
Ingrātus, a um, adj. *ungrateful.*
Ingravesco, ĕre, incep. 3. *to grow heavy, to increase.*
Ingredior, ĕdi, essus sum, dep. 3. *to go, to enter into.*
Ingressus, a, um, pt. *entering.*
Ingrŭens, tis, pt. *assailing.*
Ingruo, uĕre, ui. sup. car. n. 3. *to invade, to assail violently.*
Inimicitia, æ, f. 1. *enmity.*
Inimīcus, a, um, adj. *unfriendly, hostile.*
Inimīcus, i, m. 2. *an enemy.*
Inīquè, adv. *unjustly.*
Inīquus, a, um. adj. *unjust, disadvantageous.*
Initium, i, n. 2. *a beginning.*
Injuria, æ, f. 1. *injury, wrong.*
Injustitia, æ. f. 1. *injustice.*
Injustus, a, um, adj. *unjust.*
Innītor, ti, xus or sus sum, dep. 3. *to lean on, to rest on.*
Innŏcens, tis, adj. *innocent.*
Innoxius, a, um, adj. *guiltless, innocent.*
Innumerabĭlis, e, adj. *innumerable.*

INS

Inopia, æ, f. 1. *want, poverty.*
Inops, ŏpis, adj. *poor, destitute.*
Inquio, or inquam, is, it, def. *I say.*
Insania, æ, f. 1. *insanity.*
Insānus, a, um, adj. *insane, mad.*
Inscrībo, bĕre, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to inscribe, to write in, or on.*
Insatiabilis, e, adj. *insatiable.*
Insector, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to follow, to pursue, to reproach.*
Insĕquor, qui, quūtus & cūtus sum, d. 3. *to pursue, to persecute.*
Insĕro, rere, rui, rtum, a. 3. *to insert, to intermix.*
Inservio, īre, īvi, ītum, n. 4. *to serve, to comply with, to be subservient to.*
Insĭdens, tis, pt. *sitting upon.*
Insĭdeo, idēre, ēdi, essum, n. 2. (sedeo) *to sit upon, to rest on.*
Insidiæ, ārum, pl. f. 1. *a snare, snares, deceit, treachery, a lurking place.*
Insigne, is, n. 3. *a badge, a sign or token.*
Insignis, e, adj. *remarkable, noble, beautiful.*
Insilio, ilīre, ilui, ivi, & īlii, ultum, (salio) n. 4. *to leap in or upon.*
Insimŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to feign, to pretend, to accuse.*
Insisto, sistĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, (sup. seldom used) n. 3. *to insist on, to urge.*
Insolens, tis, pt. *unwonted, unaccustomed.*
Insolenter, adv. *seldom, proudly.*
Insolĭtus, a, um, adj. *unusual.*
Insŏno, āre, ui, ĭtum, n. 1. *to sound, to resound.*
Inspecto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to examine.*
Inspĭcio, icĕre, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to behold, to observe, to examine.*
Inspicior, ĭci, ectus sum, pass. *to be examined.*
Instar, adv. *like.*
Instituo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. (statuo) *to institute, to appoint, to educate.*
Institutum, i, n. 2. *an institute, a custom.*
Institūtus, a, um, pt. *instituted.*
Insto, stāre, stĭti, stĭtum and stātum, n. 1. *to urge, to pursue, to be at hand.*
Insula, æ, f. 1. *an island.*
Insulto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (salto) *to leap up, to insult.*
Insum, esse, pret. car. irr. n. *to be in.*

INT

Insŭper, conj. *moreover, above.*
Insurgĭtur, pass. impers. *there is a rising or insurrection, they rise.*
Insurgo, gĕre, rexi, rectum, n. 3. *to rise up, to rise.*
Intĕger, gra, grum, adj. *whole, entire, sound.*
Intellĭgo, igĕre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (lego) *to understand, to perceive.*
Intendo, dĕre, di, sum and tum, a. 3. *to bend, to intend, to apply.*
Intendor, di, tus & sus sum, pass. *to be bent.*
Intentus, a, um, pt. & adj. *intent, eager, bent, increased.*
Inter, prep. *between,* (with a pronoun) *mutually, reciprocally, together.*
Intercĭdo, ĕre, ĭdi, sup. car. n. 3. (cado) *to perish, to be lost, to decay.*
Interclūdo, dĕre, si, sum, a. 3. (claudo) *to shut in.*
Interclūsus, a, um, pt. *shut in.*
Interdico, cere, dixi, dictum, a. 3. *to forbid.*
Interdiu, adv. *in the day time.*
Interdum, adv. *sometimes.*
Interea, adv. *in the mean time.*
Intereo, īre, īvi & ii, ĭtum, irreg. n. *to die, to perish.*
Intĕrest, impers. *it concerns.*
Interfectus, a um, pt. *slain.*
Interfĭcio, icĕre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. *to kill.*
Interficior, ĭci, ectus sum, pass. *to be slain.*
Intĕrim, adv. *in the mean time.*
Interĭmo, imĕre, ēmi, emptum, a. 3. (emo) *to kill.*
Interior, us, adj. (comp. from intĕrus) *inner.*
Interĭtus, ûs, m. 4. *ruin, destruction.*
Interpōno, onere, osui, osĭtum, a. 3. *to place between or among.*
Intermissus, a, um, pt. *omitted.*
Interpres, ĕtis, c. 3. *an interpreter.*
Interpretātus, a, um, pt. *having interpreted.*
Interpretatio, ōnis, f. 3. *interpretation.*
Interprĕtor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to interpret.*
Interrŏgans, tis, pt. *asking.*
Interrogātus, a, um, pt. *being asked.*
Interrŏgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to ask, to question, to demand.*
Interrŏgor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be asked.*

Intersum, esse, fui, futūrus, irreg. n. *to be present, to interest, to be important.*
Intolerabilis, e, adj. *intolerable.*
Intolerandus, a, um, adj. *intolerable.*
Intonsus, a, um, adj. *uncut, unshorn, rough.*
Intra, prep. & adv. *within.*
Intrepĭdus, a, um, adj. *undaunted.*
Intro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to enter.*
Introdūco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to introduce, to bring in.*
Introdūcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be brought in.*
Intueor, ēri, ĭtus sum, dep. 2. *to look upon, to behold.*
Intumescens, tis, pt. *swelling.*
Intumesco, ĕre, ui, incep. 3. *to begin, to swell.*
Intus, adv. *within, inwardly.*
Inultus, a, um, pt. *unavenged.*
Invādo, dĕre, si, sum, a. 3. *to invade, to attack.*
Invalesco, alescĕre, alui, inc. 3. *to prevail, to increase.*
Invĕho, vehere, vexi, vectum, a. 3. *to import, to bring in, to inveigh against.*
Invĕnio, venīre, vēni, ventum, a. 4. *to find, to invent, to discover.*
Invenior, nīri, ntus sum, pass. *to be found.*
Invĭcem, adv. *mutually, one another.*
Invictus, a, um, pt. *invincible, unsubdued.*
Invĭdeo, idēre, īdi, īsum, a. & n. 2. *to envy, to hate.*
Invidia, æ, f. 1. *envy, hatred, ill-nature.*
Invĭdus, a, um, adj. *envious.*
Inviolātus, a, um, pt. *inviolate, unhurt.*
Invīsus, a, um, pt. *unseen, hated, hateful.*
Invīto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to invite, to allure.*
Invŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to invoke, to call on.*
Ipse, a, um, pro. *I, thou, he.*
Ira, æ, f. 1. *anger, wrath.*
Iracundia, æ, f. 1. *passion, anger.*
Iracundus, a, um, adj. *passionate, enraged, prone to anger.*
Irascor, pret. car. dep. 3. *to be angry.*
Irātus, a, um, adj. *angry, provoked.*
Irreparabilis, e, adj. *irreparable, irretrievable.*
Irrĕtio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to entangle.*
Irrīdeo, dēre, si, sum, a. 2. *to deride.*
Irrĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to water, to bedew.*
Irrīsus, ûs, m. 4. *derision, scorn.*
Irritamentum, i, n. 2. *an incitement.*
Irrĭtus, a, um, adj. *vain, unavailing.*
Irruens, tis, pt. *rushing in.*
Irruo, uĕre, ui sup. car. a. 3. (ruo) *to rush in, to run violently.*
Irruptio, ōnis, f. 3. *an irruption.*
Is, ea, id, gen. ejus, pro, *he, she, it.*
Isaăcus, i, m. 2. *Isaac.*
Israelitĭcus, a, um, adj. *Israelitish.*
Iste, ista, istud, gen. ĭus, pro. *this, that, he.*
Ita, adv. *so, therefore, thus.*
Italia, æ, f. 1. *Italy.*
Ităque, adv. *therefore.*
Item, adv. *also.*
Iter, itinĕris, n. 3. *a journey.*
Itĕrum, adv. *again.*
Ithăca, æ, f. 1. *the country where Ulysses reigned.*
Itur, itum est, pass. imp. *they go;* (from eo.)

J.

Jabes, indec. *the city Jabesh.*
Jacens, tis, pt. *lying, lying down.*
Jaceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, n. 2. *to lie.*
Jacōbus, i, m. 2. *Jacob.*
Jactĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to boast repeatedly.*
Jacto, āre, āvi, ātum, a, 1. *to throw, to toss, to boast.*
Jam, adv. *now, already,*
Jamdūdum, adv. *long ago, already.*
Japhĕtus, i, m. 2. *Japhet.*
Jejūnus, a, um, adj. *fasting, lean, empty.*
Jeroboāmus, i, m, 2. *Jeroboam.*
Joabus, i, m. 2. *Joab.*
Jonāthas, æ, m. 1. *Jonathan.*
Jordānes, is, m. 3. *Jordan, a river of Palestine.*
Josēphus, i, m. 2. *Joseph.*
Josue, es, m. 1. *Joshua.*
Jovis, gen. from Jupĭter.
Jubens, tis, pt. *ordering.*
Jubeo, bēre, ssi, ssum, a. 2. *to order, to command, to direct.*
Jubeor, bēri, ssus sum, pass. *to be ordered.*
Jucundè, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *pleasantly.*
Jucundĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *pleasure.*

Jucundus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *pleasant.*
Judas, æ, m. 1, *Judah, the name of a man, also of a kingdom.*
Judex, ĭcis, c. 3. *a judge.*
Judĭcans, tis, pt. *judging.*
Judicium, i, n. 2. *judgment.*
Judĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to judge, to think.*
Jugum, i, n. 2. *a yoke.*
Julius, i, m. 2. *a Roman name.*
Junctus, a, um, pt. *joined.*
Jungo, ngĕre, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to join.*
Jungor, ngi, nctus sum, pass. *to be joined.*
Juno, ōnis. f. 3. *the daughter of Saturn, and wife of Jupiter.*
Jupĭter, gen. Jovis, dat. Jovi, acc. Jovem, voc. Jupĭter, ab. Jove, m. 3. *the king of the gods.*
Juro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. 1. *to swear.*
Jus, juris, n. 3. *justice, equity, right;* jus dicĕre *to administer justice.*
Jusjurandum, jurisjurandi, n. *an oath.*
Jussum, i, n. 2. *a command.*
Jussus, a, um, pt. *commanded.*
Justè, adv. *justly.*
Justitia, æ, f. 1. *justice.*
Justus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *just.*
Juvenīlis, e, adj. (comp. ior, sup. car.) *youthful.*
Juvĕnis, e, adj. *young:* sup. car.
Juvĕnis, is, c. 3. *a young man, or woman.*
Juventus, ūtis, f. 3. *youth.*
Juvo, juvāre, jūvi, jūtum, a. 1. *to help.*
Juxtà, adv. *even, as, as well.*
Juxta, prep. *nigh, or near to.*

L.

Labānus, i, m. 2. *Laban.*
Labor, bi, psus sum. dep. 3. *to slide, to glide, to cast away.*
Labor *and* labos, ōris, m. 3. *labor, hardship, trouble.*
Labōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. 1. *to labor, to be oppressed.*
Lacedæmon, ŏnis, f. 3. *Lacedæmon, the capital of Laconia.*
Lacedemonius, a, um, adj. *Lacedemonian.*
Lacedæmonii, ōrum, pl. m. 2. *the Lacedæmonians.*
Lacĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tear in pieces, to rend.*
Lacĕror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be torn in pieces.*
Lacessītus, a, um, pt. *provoked.*
Lacesso, ĕre, īvi, ītum, a. 3. *to provoke, to attack, to disturbe.*
Lachrȳma, *or* lacrȳma, æ, f. 1. *a tear.*
Lachrȳmo, *or* lacrȳmo, āre, avi, ātum, n. 1. *to weep.*
Lædo, ĕre, si, sum, a. 3. *to hurt, to injure.*
Lætans, tis, pt. *rejoicing.*
Lætātus, a. um, pt. *rejoiced.*
Lætor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to rejoice.*
Lætus, a, um, adj. *joyful, rejoicing.*
Læva, æ, f. 1. *the left hand.*
Lævus, a, um, adj. *left, unlucky.*
Lagēna, æ, f. 1. *a flagon, a bottle.*
Lamentum, i, n. 2. *a lamentation.*
Lampas, ădis & ădos, f. 3. *a lamp, a torch.*
Lancea, æ, f. 1. *a spear.*
Lanio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to rend, to tear in pieces.*
Lapis, ĭdis, m. 3. *a stone.*
Lapsus, ûs, m. 4. *a gliding, a sliding.*
Laqueus, i, m. 2. *a snare.*
Largior, īri, ītus sum, dep. 4. *to bestow, to grant.*
Lassitūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. *weariness.*
Latè, adv. *widely, far and wide.*
Latebra, æ, f. 1. *a lurking place, a shelter, concealment.*
Latens, tis, pt. *concealed.*
Lateo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, n. 2. *to be concealed, to lie hid.*
Latīnè, adv. *in Latin.*
Latinus, a, um, adj. *Latin.*
Latitūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. *latitude, breadth.*
Latro, onis, m. 3. *a robber.*
Latro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. 1. *to bark, to bark at.*
Latus, ĕris, n. 3. *the side, the waist.*
Lavo, lavĕre & lavāre, lavi, lotum, lautum, & lavātum, a. 1. & 3. *to wash.*
Laudabĭlis, e, adj. *commendable, worthy of praise.*
Laudo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to praise, to commend.*
Laudor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be praised.*
Laurus, i, & us, f. 2 & 4. *a laurel tree.*
Laus, dis, f. 3. *praise, commendation.*

Lautus, a, um. adj. *elegant*, *sumptuous*.
Laxo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to loosen*.
Lectŭlus, i, m. 2. *a little bed*, *a couch*.
Lectus, a, um. pt. *read*, *chosen*.
Leæna, æ, f. 1. *a lioness*.
Legātus, i, m. 2. *an ambassador*, *a lieutenant*, *a deputy*.
Legendus, a, um, pt. *to be read*, *to be gathered*, *to be chosen*.
Legens, tis, pt. *reading*.
Legio, ōnis, f. 3. *a legion*, *consisting of ten cohorts*.
Legitimus, a, um, adj. *lawful*, *legitimate*.
Lego, gĕre, gi, ctum, a. 3. *to read*, *to gather*, *to choose*.
Legor, gi, ctus sum, pass. *to be read*, *to be gathered*.
Lenio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to assuage*, *to pacify*.
Lenis, e, adj. *soft*, *smooth*, *gentle*.
Lens, tis, f. 3. *a lentil*.
Leo, ōnis, m. 3. *a lion*.
Lepus, ŏris, m. 3, *a hare*.
Lethum, i. n. 2. *death*.
Levamentum, i. n. 2. *an alleviation*.
Levis, e, adj. *light*, *smooth*.
Levĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *levity*, *lightness*.
Levo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lighten*, *to raise up*, *to assuage*, *to allay*.
Lex, legis, f. 3. *a law*, *a rule*.
Libenter, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *willingly*.
Liber, bri, m. 2. *a book*.
Liber, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *free*.
Liber, eri, m. 2. *Bacchus*.
Liberālis, e, adj. *liberal*.
Liberalĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *liberality*.
Liberātor, ōris, m. 3. *a deliverer*.
Liberātus, a, um. pt. *freed*, *delivered*.
Libĕrè, adv. (eriùs, errĭmè) *freely*.
Libĕri, ōrum. pl. m. 2. *children*
Libĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to deliver*, *to free*, *to acquit*.
Libĕror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be delivered*, *to be freed*.
Libertas, ātis, f. 3. *liberty*.
Libet, uit, & ĭtum est, imp. *it pleases*.
Libīdo, ĭnis, f. 3. *lust*, *desire*, *passion*, *will*.
Libo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to taste*, *to pour out*, *to offer libations*.
Libra, æ, f. 1. *a balance*.
Liceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, n. 2. *to be lawful*.
Licet, licēbat, licuit, & licĭtum est, imp. *it is lawful*, *you may*.
Licèt, conj. *although*.
Licĭtus, a, um. adj. *lawful*.
Lictor, ōris, m. 3. *a lictor*, *an executioner*.
Lignum, i, n. 2. *wood*, *a log*, *a piece of wood*.
Ligo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bind*.
Lilium, i, n. 2. *a lily*.
Limen, ĭnis, n. 3. *a threshold*.
Limus, i, m. 2. *mud*, *clay*.
Linio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to anoint*, *to paint*, *to smear*.
Liquĭdus, a, um, adj. *liquid*.
Liquor, ōris, m. 3. *liquor*, *moisture*.
Lis, litis, f. 3. *strife*, *contention*.
Litĕra, æ, f. 1. *a letter*, *an epistle*.
Litĕræ, ārum, pl. f. 1. *an epistle*, *learning*.
Litus, (in the poets) littus, ŏris, n. 3. *the shore*, *the sea-shore*.
Loco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to place*.
Locŭples, ētis, adj. *rich*, *abounding*.
Locus, i. m. 2. *a place*; pl. loci & loca, ōrum, m. & n. usquam loci, *any where*.
Locūtus, a, um. pt. *spoken*.
Longè. adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *far*, *at a distance*.
Longus, a. um, adj. (ior. issĭmus) *long*.
Loquens, tis, pt. *speaking*.
Loquor, qui, cūtus, *or* quūtus sum, dep. 3. *to speak*.
Lorīca, æ, f. 1. *a breast-plate*.
Lorum, i, n. 2. *a strap of leather*, *a whip*.
Lotus, a, um, pl. (from lavo) *washed*,
Luceo, ēre, xi, sup. car. n. 2. *to shine*, *to give light*, *to glitter*.
Lucrum, i, n. 2. *gain*.
Luctus, ûs, m. 4. *grief*, *sorrow*.
Ludibrium, i, n. 2. *scorn*, *derision*.
Ludo, dĕre, si, sum, a. 3. *to play*, *to sport*.
Ludus, i, m. 2. *play*, *sport*.
Lugeo, gēre, xi, sup, car. a. 2. *to mourn*, *to lament*.
Lumen, ĭnis, n. 3. *light*, *brightness*, *a luminary*.
Luna, æ, f. 1. *the moon*.
Luo, uĕre, ui, ulĭtum, a. & n. 3. *to suffer*, *to atone for*, *to expiate*.
Lupus, i, m. 2. *a wolf*, *a pike*.
Lusus, ûs, m. 4. *play*, *sport*.
Lutum, i, n. 2. *clay*, *mud*.
Lux, lucis, f. 3. *light*, *day*; primâ luce, *at daybreak*.

Lydia, æ, f. 1. *Lydia.*
Lyra, æ, f. 1. *a lyre, a harp.*

M.

Macedŏnes, um, pl. m. 3. *the inhabitants of Macedonia.*
Macedonicus, a, um, adj. *Macedonian.*
Macilentus, a, um, adj. *lean.*
Mactātus, a, um, pt. *killed, slain.*
Macte, voc. for nom. *an exhortation a commendation;* macte anĭmo, *go on with resolution;* also used in the nom. sing. mactus, a contraction of magis auctus, *more increased;* and in the voc. pl. macti.
Macto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to slay.*
Madianitæ, ārum, pl. m. 1. *the Midianites.*
Magìs, adv. (sup. maxĭmè, positive wanting) *more, rather.*
Magister, tri, m. 2. *a master.*
Magnificentia, æ, f. 1. *magnificence.*
Magnifĭcus, a, um, adj. (entior, entissĭmus) *magnificent, splendid.*
Magnitūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. *magnitude, greatness, importance.*
Magnopĕre, adv. *with great care, greatly.*
Magnus, a, um, adj. (major, maximus) *great, difficult.*
Majestas, ātis, f. 3 *majesty, dignity.*
Major, us, adj. (comp. from magnus) *greater, elder.* [*elders.*
Majōres, um, pl. m. 3. *ancestors,*
Malè, adv. (comp. pejus, sup. pessĭmè) *ill, badly, wickedly.*
Maledīco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (malè & dico) *to reproach, to rail at, to curse.*
Maledictum, i, n. 2. *railing.*
Maledĭcus, a, um, adj. (entior, entissĭmus) *railing.*
Malevŏlus, a, um, adj. (entior, entissĭmus) *malicious, envious.*
Malo, malle, malui, irreg. n. *I had rather, I prefer.*
Malum, i, n. 2. *evil, wickedness.*
Malus, a, um, adj. (pejor, pessĭmus) *evil, wicked.*
Manasses, is, m. 3. *Manasseh.*
Mandātum, i, n. 2. *a command.*
Mando, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to command, to commit.*
Manè, adv. *early, in the morning.*
Manens, tis, pt. *remaining.*
Maneo, ēre, si, sum, n. 2. *to remain.*
Manifestus a, um, adj. *manifest, clear.*
Manipŭlus, i, m. 2. *a handful, a bundle.*
Manlius, i, m. 2. *a Roman name.*
Manna, n. sub. indec. *manna.*
Mansūrus, a, um, pt. *that will abide.*
Manus, ûs, f. 4. *the hand, a band;* manum conserĕre, *to engage in battle.*
Marcus, i. m. 2. *a Roman name.*
Mare, is, n. 3. *the sea.*
Marītus, i, m. 2. *a husband.*
Marius, i, m. 2. *an eminent Roman.*
Marmor, ŏris, n. 3. *a marble stone, a statue.*
Mars, tis, m. 3. *the son of Jupiter and Juno, the god of war.*
Mater, tris, f. 3. *a mother.*
Matrimonium, i, n. 2. *marriage.*
Maturĕ, adv. (ius, rĭmè *or* issĭmè) *early, quickly, in due time.*
Maturesco, ĕre, ui, incep. 3. *to ripen.*
Matūrus, a, um, (ior, rĭmus *or* issĭmus) *ripe, complete, quick.*
Maxilla, æ, f. 1. *the jaw bone.*
Maxĭmè, adv. (sup. of magìs) *most of all, especially.*
Maxĭmus, a, um, adj. (sup. from magnus) *greatest;* maxĭmus natu, *eldest.*
Mecum, for cum me, *with me.*
Medicina, æ, f. 1. *medicine.*
Medĭcus, i, m. 2. *a physician.*
Mediocris, e, adj. *moderate, ordinary, middling.*
Medĭtor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to meditate, to think upon.*
Medius, a, um, adj. *middle.*
Mel, mellis, n. 3. *honey.*
Melior, us, adj. (comp. from bonus) *better, more excellent.*
Meliùs, adv. (comp. from bene) *better.*
Membrum, i, n. 2. *a member, or limb of the body.*
Memĭni, ĕram, defect, pret. *to remember.*
Memorabilis, e. adj. *memorable.*
Memoria, æ, f. 1. *memory, remembrance.*
Memŏro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to remember, to mention, to relate.*
Mendacium, i, n. 2. *a falsehood, a lie.*
Mendax, ācis, adj. *false, lying.*

Mens, tis. f, 3. *mind, disposition.*
Mensis, is, m. 3. *a month.*
Mentio, ōnis, f. 3. *mention.*
Mercātor, ōris, m. 3. *a merchant.*
Mentior, īri, ītus sum, dep. 4. *to lie, to deceive.*
Merces, ēdis, f. 3. *wages, reward.*
Mercor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to buy, to purchase.*
Merens, tis, pt. *deserving.*
Mereo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, n. 2. *to deserve, to gain or earn.*
Mereor, ēri, ĭtus sum, dep. 2. See mereŏ.
Mergo, gĕre, si, sum, a. 3. *to immerse, to sink, to overwhelm.*
Mergor, gi, sus sum, pass. *to be immersed, to be overwhelmed.*
Mĕrĭtò, adv. (sup. issĭmò; comp. not used) *deservedly.*
Merĭtum, i, n. 2. *merit, desert.*
Merĭtus, a, um, adj. (sup. issĭmus; comp. car.) *deserved, deserving, worthy.*
Mersus, a, um, pt. *immersed.*
Merum, i, n. 2. *pure wine.*
Merx, rcis, f. 3. *merchandise, goods.*
Mesopotamia, æ, f. 1. *a country of Asia, between the Tigris aad Euphrates.*
Messis, is, f. 3. *harvest.*
Metior, tīri, nsus, dep. 4. *to measure.*
Metius, i, m. 2. *a man's name.*
Metuo, uĕre, ui, sup. car. a. 3. *to fear.*
Metus, ûs, m. 4. *fear.*
Meus, a, um, pro. *my, mine.*
Mi *or* meus, mea, meum, voc. sing. from meus.
Mico, āre, ui, sup. car. n. 1. *to shine, to glitter.*
Migratio, ōnis, f. 3. *a departure, a change of place.*
Migro, āre, āvi, ātum, *to depart, to migrate.*
Miles, ĭtis, c. 3. *a soldier.*
Milētus, i, m. 2. *Miletus.*
Milĭtans, tis, pt. *serving in war, fighting.*
Militia, æ. f. 2. *warfare.*
Milĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. 1. *to fight, to serve in war.*
Mille & millia, ium. pl. *a thousand.*
Milo, onis, m. 3. (T. Annius,) *a native of Lanuvium, a friend of Cicero, and defended by him, when charged with the murder of Clodius.*
Miltīades, is, m. 3. *an eminent Athenian general.*
Minans, tis, pt. *threatening.*
Minĭmè, adv. (sup. of parum) *least, least of all, by no means.*
Minĭmùm, adv. (sup. of parum) *very little, or at least.*
Minĭmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of parvus) *the least, very small;* minĭmus natu, *the youngest.*
Minister, tri, m. 2. *a servant.*
Ministra, æ, f. 1. *a maid servant, a handmaid.*
Ministro, āre, āvi, ātum, a, 1. *to serve, to furnish or supply with.*
Minor, us, adj. (comp. from parvus) *less, inferior, younger.*
Minor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to threaten.*
Minuo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to diminish, to abate.*
Minuor, ui, ūtus sum, pass. *to be diminished.*
Minùs, adv. (comp. of parum) *less, not at all.*
Miracŭlum, i, n. 2. *a miracle.*
Mirans, tis, pt. *wondering.*
Mirè, adv. *wonderfully*
Miror, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to wonder, to admire.*
Mirus, a, um, adj. *wonderful.*
Miscellaneus, a, um, adj. *miscellaneous, mixed.*
Miscĕo, scēre, scui, stum & xtum, a. 2. *to mix, to mingle.*
Misceor, scēri, stus & xtus sum, pass. *to be mixed.*
Miser, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (ior, rĭmus) *miserable, wretched.*
Miserabĭlis, e, adj. *unhappy, lamentable.*
Misĕre, adv. *miserably.*
Misereor, rēri, rtus sum, d. 2. *to pity.*
Misĕret, miseruit & misertum est, imp. *it pitieth, I am sorry.*
Missus, a, um, pt. *sent, thrown.*
Mithridātes, is, m. 3. *a king of Pontus.*
Mitigātus, a, um, pt. *mitigated, appeased.*
Mitĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to mitigate, to appease.*
Mitĭgor, āri ātus sum, pass. *to be appeased.*
Mitis, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *mild, meek.*

Mitto, ittĕre, īsi, issum, a. 3. *to send.*
Mittor, itti, issus sum, pass. *to be sent.*
Mixtūra, æ, f. 1. *mixture.*
Mixtus, a, um, pt. *mingled.*
Minos, ois, m. 3. *a lawgiver in Crete.*
Modestia, æ. f. 1. *modesty.*
Modestus, a, um, adj. *modest, moderate.*
Modò, adv. *now, only.*
Modus, i, m. 2. *method, manner, moderation.*
Mœnia, um & ōrum, n. 3. & 2. pl. *walls.*
Mœrens, tis, pt. *grieving.*
Mœreo mœrēre, mœstus sum, n. pass. 2. *to grieve, to lament.*
Mœror, ōris, m. 3. *grief, sorrow.*
Mœstitia, æ, f. 1. *sadness, sorrow.*
Molestia, æ, f. 1. *trouble, disquiet.*
Molior, īri, ītus sum, dep. 4. *to undertake, to attempt, to labour.*
Mollis, e, adj. *soft, smooth.*
Monens, tis, pt. *admonishing.*
Moneo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. *to admonish, to advise.*
Moneor, ēri, ĭtus sum pass. *to be admonished.*
Monĭtum, i, n. 2. *admonition.*
Monĭtus, a, um, pt. *admonished.*
Mons, tis, m. 3. *a mountain.*
Monumentum, i, n. 2. *a monument, a memorial.*
Mora, æ, f. 1. *delay.*
Morans, tis, pt. *delaying.*
Morātus, a, um, pt. *delayed.*
Morbus, i, m. 2. *disease.*
Mordeo, ēre, momordi, morsum, a. 2. *to bite, to gnaw.*
Moriens, tis, pt. *dying, expiring.*
Morior, mori & morīri, mortuus sum, dep. 3 & 4. *to die.*
Moritūrus, a, um, pt. *about to die.*
Moror, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to delay.*
Mors, tis, f. 3. *death.*
Mortālis, e, adj. *mortal.*
Mortālis, is, m. 3. *a mortal, a man.*
Mortuus, a, um, pt. *having died.*
Morus, i, f. 2. *a mulberry tree.*
Mos, moris, m. 3. *a manner, a custom, morals;* morem gerĕre, *to comply with, to yield to.*
Moses, is, m. 3. *Moses.*
Moveo, ovēre, ovi, otum, a. 2. *to move, to stir, to shake, to raise.*
Mox, adv. *shortly, soon after.*
Mulcto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to fine, to punish.*
Mulier, ĕris, f. 3. *a woman, a wife.*
Multitūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. *a multitude.*
Multò, adv. *much, long.*
Multo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to fine, to punish.*
Multùm, adv. (comp. plùs, sup. plurĭmùm) *much, exceedingly.*
Multus, a, um, adj. (comp. car. sup. plurĭmus, fem. multa, comp. car. sup. plurĭma, neut. multum, plus, plurĭmum) *much, more, most.*
Mulus, i, m. 2. *a mule.*
Mundus, i, m. 2. *the world.*
Munimentum, i, n. 2. *a fortification, a defence.*
Munio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to fortify, to secure, to strengthen.*
Munior, īri, ītus sum, pass. *to be fortified, to be secured.*
Munītus, a, um, pt. *fortified.*
Munus, ĕris, n. 3. *a gift, an office, an employment.*
Musa, æ, f. 1. *a muse, a song.*
Musæus, i, m. 2. *an Athenian poet.*
Mussĭtans, tis, pt. *muttering, whispering.*
Mussĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. *to mutter, to murmur.*
Mutatio, ōnis, f. 3. *change.*
Muto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to change.*
Mutuo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to borrow.*
Mutuus, a. um, ad. *mutual, reciprocal.*

N

Næ, adv. *truly, really.*
Nam, conj. *for, seeing that.*
Namque, conj. *for, as for.*
Nanciscor, nancisci, nactus sum, d. 3. *to find, to get, to obtain, to acquire.*
Narratio, ōnis, f. 3. *a narration.*
Narro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tell, to relate.*
Narror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be related.*
Nascens, tis, pt. *rising, springing up.*
Nascitūrus, a, um, pt. *about to be born.*
Nascor, nasci, natus sum, d. 3. *to be born.*

Natalis, e, adj. *of one's birth.*
Natandum, i, ger. from nato.
Natans, tis, pt. *swimming.*
Natio, ōnis, f. 1. *a nation.*
Nato, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to swim.*
Natu, abl. m. 4. *by birth;* natu major, *elder;* natu mĭnor, *younger.*
Natūra, æ, f. 1. *nature.*
Natus, a, um, pt. (from născor) *born.*
Natus, i, m. 2. *a son.*
Navālis, e, adj. *naval.*
Navĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n, 1. *to sail.*
Navis, is, f. 3. a *ship.*
Navita, & Nauta } æ, m. 1. *a sailor, a mariner,*
Navo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to perform diligently, to exert.*
Navus, a, um, adj. *diligent.*
Naufragium, i, n. 2. *shipwreck, ruin.*
Ne, adv. & conj. *not, that—not, so as not.*
Ne, interrog. *whether.*
Nebŭla, æ, f. 1. *a mist, a cloud.*
Nec, conj. *nor, neither.*
Necdum, adv. *nor as yet.*
Necesse, adj. n. indec. *necessary.*
Necessĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *necessity.*
Necne, adv. *or not.*
Necnon, adv. *also.*
Neco, āre, uī or āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to kill, to destroy,*
Necto, ctĕre, xui, & xi, xum, a. 3. *to knit, to tie, to bind.*
Nefas, n. indec. *wickedness, a crime.*
Neglĭgo, igĕre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (lego) *to neglect.*
Neglĭgor, ĭgi, ectus sum, pass. *to be neglected.*
Nego, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to deny, to refuse.*
Negotium, i. n. 2. *business, employment.*
Nemo, ĭnis, c. 3. (pl. car.) *no one, nobody.*
Nempe, adv. *indeed, truly, that is.*
Nemus, ŏris, n. 3. *a word, a grove.*
Nepos, ōtis, m. 3. *a grandson.*
Neptunus, i. m. 2. *Neptune.*
Nequam, adj. indec. (comp. nequior, sup. nequissĭmus) *vile, wicked, worthless.*
Nequāquam, adv. *by no means.*
Neque, conj. *neither, nor.*
Nequeo, īre, ĭvi, ĭtum, irr. n. *I cannot, I am not able.*
Nequicquam, adv. *in vain.*
Nequis, qua, quod or quid, pro. *lest any one, or thing.*
Nervus, i, m. 2. *a nerve.*
Nescio, īre, īvi, ītum, n, 4. *to be ignorant, not to know.*
Neve, conj. *nor, neither.*
Neu, conj. *nor, neither.*
Neuter, tra, trum, adj. gen. ius, *neither, neither of the two.*
Nex, necis, f. 3. (the nom. is seldom used) *death, destruction.*
Ni, conj. *unless, except.*
Nidus, i, m. 2. *a nest.*
Niger, gra, grum, adj. *black.*
Nihil, n. indec. *nothing, not at all.*
Nihilomĭnùs, adv. *notwithstanding.*
Nihĭlum, i, n. 2. *nothing.*
Nil, contr. for nihil, n. indec. *nothing.*
Nilus, i, m. 2. *the river Nile.*
Nimbus, i, m. 2. *a cloud.*
Nimirum, adv. *truly, certainly.*
Nimis, adv. *too much, too little.*
Nimium & Nimiò, adv. *too much, exceedingly.*
Nimius, a, um, adj. *too great, excessive.*
Ninus, i, m. 2. *Ninus the founder of the Assyrian monarchy.*
Nisi, conj. *unless, except.*
Nisus, i, m. 2. *a man's name.*
Niteo, ēre, ui, sup. car. n. 2. *to shine, to glitter.*
Nitĭdus, a, um, adj. *neat, clean.*
Nitor, niti, nixus & nisus sum, d. 3. *to endeavour, to labour.*
Nix, nivis, f. 3. *snow.*
No, nāre, nāvi, nātum, n. 1. *to swim.*
Nobĭlis, e, adj. *noble, generous.*
Nobilĭtas, atis, f. 3. *nobility.*
Nobilĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to ennoble, to dignify.*
Nobis, dat, & abl. pl. of ego.
Noceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. *to hurt.*
Nocitūrus, a, um, pt. *that will injure.*
Noctu, monopt. abl. f. *in the night.*
Nodus, i, m. 2. *a knot.*
Noemus, i. m. 2. *Noah.*
Nolo, nonvis, nonvult, nolui, nolle, irreg. *to be unwilling.*
Nomen, ĭnis, n. 3. *a name, reputation.*
Nomĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to name. to call.*
Nomĭnor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be called.*
Non, adv. *not.*

Nonaginta num, adj. pl. indec. *ninety.*
Nondum, adv. *not yet.*
Nonne, adv. *not? whether or not?*
Nonnĭhil, n. indec. *some, somewhat, something.*
Nonnullus, a, um, adj. gen. ĭus, *some.*
Nonnunquam, adv. *sometimes.*
Nonus, a, um, adj. *ninth.*
Nôrunt, contr. by syncope for novĕrunt, (from nosco.)
Nos, nom. & acc. pl. from ego.
Nosco, noscĕre, novi, notum, a. 3. *to know.*
Noscor, nosci, notus, sum, pass. *to be known.*
Noster, tra, trum, pro. *our, my.*
Notus, a, um, pt. & adj. *known, remarkable.*
Novem, num. adj. pl. indec. *nine.*
Novissĭmè, adv. (sup. of novè *or* novĭter) *lastly, last of all.*
Novĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *newness, strangeness, novelty.*
Novĭter, & novè, (sup. issĭmè) adv. *lately, newly.*
Novus, a, um, adj. (sup. issĭmus, comp. car.) *new, recent.*
Nox, ctis, f. 3. *night.*
Noxa, æ, f. 1. *hurt, injury.*
Nubes, is, f. 3. *a cloud, a mist.*
Nubo, bĕre, psi, & pta sum, ptum, a. n. & n. pass. 3. *to marry, to be married.*
Nudo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make naked, to strip.*
Nudor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be stripped.*
Nudus, a, um, adj. *naked.*
Nullus, a, um, adj. gen. ĭus, *no one, nobody, no.*
Num, adv. interrog. *whether or no?*
Numa, æ, m. 1. *a king of Rome.*
Numen, ĭnis, n. 3. *will, power.*
Numĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a, 1. *to number.*
Numerōsus, a, um, adj. *numerous.*
Numerus, i, m. 2. *a number.*
Nummus, i, m. 2. *money, a piece of money.*
Numquid, adv. *whether?*
Nunc, adv. *now, at present.*
Nuncia *or* nuntia, æ, f. 1. *a female messenger.*
Nunciātum est, imp. *news was brought, it was told.*
Nuncio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tell, to relate.*
Nuncior, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be told, to be related.*
Nuncius *or* nuntius, i. m. 2. *a messenger.*
Nunquam, adv. *never.*
Nuper, adv. (sup. nuperrĭmè) lately.
Nupĕrus, a, um, adj. (comp. car. sup. errĭmus) *late.*
Nuptiæ, ārum, pl. f. 1. *a marriage.*
Nuptiālis, e, adj. *nuptial, bridal.*
Nurus, ûs, f. 4. *a daughter-in-law.*
Nusquam, adv. *no where.*
Nutans, tis, pt. *nodding, tottering.*
Nuto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to nod, to totter.*
Nutrio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to nourish, to nurse.*
Nutrix, īcis, f. 3. *a nurse.*
Nutus, ûs, m. 4. *a nod, will, pleasure.*

O.

O, int. *O.*
Ob, prep. *for, on account of.*
Obambŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to walk about, to walk up and down.*
Obdormio, īre, īvi, ītum, n. 4. *to sleep.*
Obdūco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a, 3. *to draw, to bring over, to cover.*
Obĕdio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to obey.*
Obedientia, æ, f. 1. *obedience.*
Obeo, īre, īvi *or* ii, ĭtum, irreg. n. *to go to, to die;* obiit suprēmum diem, *he died.*
Obitus, ûs, m. 4. *death, decease.*
Objĭcio, icĕre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (jacio) *to throw, to expose, to set before.*
Objicior, ĭci, ectus sum, pass. *to be exposed.*
Oblītus, a, um, pt. *having forgotten, forgetful, forgetting.*
Oblivio, ōnis, f. 3. *oblivion, forgetfulness.*
Obliviscor, ivisci, ĭtus sum, dep. 3. *to forget.*
Obrēpo, pĕre, psi, ptum, n. 3. *to creep upon, to steal on.*
Obruo, uĕre, ui, ŭtum, a. 3. *to overwhelm.*
Obruor, ui, ŭtus sum, pass. *to be overwhelmed.*
Obscūrus, a, um, adj. *obscure.*
Obsĕcro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to beseech.*

Obsĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lock, to bar, to bolt.*
Obsĕror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be barred or fastened.*
Observo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to observe.*
Obses, ĭdis, c. 3. *a hostage, a pledge.*
Obsĭdeo, ĭdēre, ēdi, essum, n. & a. 2. (sedeo) *to sit near, to besiege.*
Obsideor, idēri, essus sum, pass. *to be besieged.*
Obsisto, sistĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, n. 3. *to oppose, to resist, to hinder.*
Obsto, stāre, stĭti, stĭtum & stătum, n. & a. 1. *to oppose.*
Obstupesco, escĕre, ui, inc. 3. *to be amazed.*
Obsum, esse, fui, *to hurt, to hinder.*
Obtestor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to implore, to call, to witness.*
Obtĭneo, inēre, inui, entum, a. 2, (teneo) *to obtain.*
Obvĕnio, venīre, vēni, ventum, n. 4. *to come, to come to, to happen.*
Obviàm, adv. *in the way, to meet.*
Obvius, a, um, adj. *meeting, opposite.*
Occasio, ōnis, f. 3. *occasion, opportunity.*
Occĭdens, tis, m. 3. *the west.*
Occĭdo, cidĕre, cĭdi, cāsum, n. 3. (cado) *to fall, to set, to go down, to droop, to die.*
Occīdo, idĕre, īdi, īsum, a. 3. (cædo) *to kill, to slay, to put to death.*
Occīdor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be slain.*
Occīsus, a, um, pt. *slain.*
Occŭlo, lĕre, lui, ltum, a. 3. *to conceal.*
Occultè, adv. (iùs, issimè) *secretly, privately.*
Occulto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to hide, to conceal.*
Occumbo, umbĕre, ubui, ubĭtum, n. 3. (cubo) *to fall, to fall upon, to fall down.*
Occupātus, a, um. pt. & adj. *busied, employed.*
Occŭpo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to seize, to take possession of.*
Occurrens, tis, pt. *meeting, appearing to.*
Occurro, currĕre, curri and cucurri, cursum, n. 3. *to occur, to meet.*
Oceănus, i, m. 2. *Oceanus, the ocean.*
Ocrea, æ, f. 1. *a greave, a boot.*
Octāvus, a, um, adj. *eighth.*
Octoginta, num. adj. indec. pl. *eighty.*
Octōni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *eight.*
Ocŭlus, i, m. 2. *an eye.*
Odi, isti, it, def. pret. *I hate, or have hated.*
Odiōsus, a, um, adj. *hateful, hated.*
Odium, i, n. 2. *hatred.*
Offendo, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3. *to offend, to displease, to find.*
Offensio, ōnis, f. 3. *offence, dislike.*
Offensus, a, um, pt. *offended.*
Offero, offerre, obtŭli, oblātum, irreg. a. *to offer.*
Officiosus, a, um, adj. *officious.*
Officium, i, n. 2. *office, duty.*
Olea, æ, f. 1. *an olive tree, an olive.*
Olim, adv. *formerly, hereafter.*
Olīva, æ, f. 1. *an olive tree, an olive.*
Omitto, ittĕre, īsi, issum, a. 3. *to omit.*
Omnīno, adv. *in all, wholly.*
Omnis, e, adj, *all, the whole.*
Onus, ĕris, n. 3. *a burden.*
Onĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to load.*
Opĕra, æ, f. 1. *work, labor.*
Opĕrio, rīre, rui, rtum, a. 4. (pario) *to cover, to hide, to conceal.*
Operior, rīri, rtus sum, pass. *to be covered.*
Opertus, a um, pt. *covered.*
Opifex, icis, c. 3. *a workman, a mechanic.*
Opīmus, a. um, adj. (comp. ior, sup. car.) *rich, fertile.*
Opinio, ōnis, f. 3. *opinion.*
Opis, gen. opem, acc. ope, abl. f. 3. *help, power;* opes, um, pl. *wealth.*
Oportet, ēbat, uit, imp. *it ought, he ought, it is proper, it must be.*
Oppĕrior, īri, tus & ītus sum, d. 4. *to wait, to tarry for.*
Oppĭdum, ĭ, n. 2. *a town, a city.*
Oppōno, onĕre, osui, osĭtum, a. 3. *to oppose, to place in the way.*
Opportŭnus, a, um, adj. *seasonable, convenient.*
Opposĭtus, a um, pt. & adj. *opposite, opposed.*
Opprĭmo, imĕre, essi, essum, a. 3. (premo) *to oppress.*
Oppugno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to assault, to take by storm.*
Optĭmè, adv. *best, very well.*
Optĭmus, a, um, adj. (sup. from bonus) *best, most excellent.*
Optio, ōnis, f. 3. *option, choice.*
Opto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to wish, to choose.*

Opus, ĕris, n. 3. *a work, employment.*
Opus, n. indec. *need, occasion.*
Opus, adj. indec. *necessary.*
Ora, æ, f. 1. *a coast, a border.*
Oracŭlum i, n. 2. *an oracle.*
Orans, tis. pt. *begging, praying.*
Orates, is, m. 3. *the name of a man.*
Oratio, ōnis, f. 3. *a speech a discourse, eloquence.*
Orātor, ōris, m. 3. *an orator.*
Orbis, is, m. 3. *a globe, a circle ;* orbis terrārum, *the earth.*
Orbus, a, um, adj. *bereaved, destitute.*
Ordĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to set in order, to regulate, to appoint.*
Ordo, ĭnis, m. 3. *order, method, condition, rank, quality.*
Oriens, tis, m. 3. *the east.*
Oriens, tis, pt. *rising.*
Orior, orĕris and oriris, oriri, ortus sum, dep. 3. and 4. *to arise.*
Ornamentum, i, n. 2. *an ornament.*
Orno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to adorn, to embellish, to decorate.*
Oro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to beg, to entreat, to pray.*
Os, oris, n. 3. *the mouth, the face.*
Os, ossis, n. 3. *a bone.*
Osculatus, a, um, pt. *kissing, having kissed.*
Oscŭlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to kiss.*
Ostendo, dĕre, di, sum and tum, a. 3. *to show, to display.*
Ostium, i, n. 2. *a door, an entrance.*
Otium, i, n. 2. *idleness, leisure.*
Otos, i, *the name of a giant.*
Ovicŭla, æ, f. 1. *a little sheep.*
Ovis, is, f. 3. *a sheep.*

P.

Pabulans, pt. *foraging.*
Paciscor, ci, pactus sum, *to bargain, to agree.*
Pactum i, n. 2. *a bargain, a covenant.*
Palam, adv. & prep. *openly, in the presence of.*
Palamēdes, is, m. 3. *a man's name.*
Palātum, i, n. 2. *the palate, the taste.*
Palea, æ, f. 1. *chaff, straw.*
Palleo, ēre, ui, sup. car. n. 2. *to be pale.*
Pallĭdus, a, um, adj. *pale.*
Pallium, i, n. 2. *a cloak, a mantle.*
Palma, æ, f. 1. *the palm, the hand, a palm-tree.*
Palmes, ĭtis, m. 3. *the shoot of a palm-tree, a bough, or branch.*
Palpĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to palpitate, to beat.*
Pālus, i, m. 2. *a pole or prop, a post, or gallows.*
Palus, ūdis, f. 3. *a fen, a marsh.*
Pando, ndĕre, ndi, nsum & ssum. a, 3. *to open, to unfold, to display.*
Pandor, ndi. nsus & ssus sum, pass. *to be opened, to be displayed.*
Panis, is, m. 3. *bread.*
Par & paris, e, adj. (sup. parissĭmus, comp. car.) *equal.*
Par, paris, n. 3. *a pair.*
Paradīsus, i, d. 2. *paradise.*
Parcè, adv. (iùs. issimè) *sparingly.*
Parco, parcĕre, peperci & parsi, parsum & parsĭtum, n. 3. *to spare.*
Parcus, a, um, adj. *sparing, frugal.*
Parens, tis, c. 3. *a parent.*
Parens, tis. adj. & pt. *obedient, appearing.*
Pareo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, n. 2. *to obey, to be subject to, to appear.*
Pario, parĕre, pepĕri, parĭtum & partum, a. 3. *to bring forth, to beget, to produce.*
Parĭter, adv. *equally.*
Parō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to prepare, to produce.*
Pars, tis, f. 3. *a part, a place, a party.*
Parsimonia, æ, f. 1. *parsimony, frugality.*
Partio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to divide.*
Partus, a, um, pt. (fr. pario) *begotten, produced, procured, prepared.*
Parvŭlùm, adv. *very little.*
Parvŭlus, a, um, adj. *very small ;* usèd substantively, *an infant, a little boy, a child.*
Parvùm, adv. *little.*
Parvus, a, um, adj. (comp. minor, sup. minĭmus) *little, small.*
Parum, adv. (comp. minùs, sup. minĭmè or ùm) *little, too little.*
Parumper, adv. *a little while.*
Pasco, pascĕre, pavi, pastum, a, 3. *to feed.*
Pascor, ci, tus sum, pass. *to be fed.*
Passim, adv. *every where, from all quarters.*
Pastor, ōris, m. 3. *a shepherd.*
Pastorālis, e, adj. *of shepherds, rural.*
Pastus, ûs, m. 4. *a feeding, a pasture.*
Pateo, ēre, ui, sup. car. n. *to lie open, to be open.*

Pater, patris, m. 3. *a father, a senator.*
Patĕra, æ, f. 1. *a goblet.*
Paternus, a, um, adj. *of a father, paternal.*
Patiens, tis, pt. & adj. *suffering, patient.*
Patienter, adv. *patiently.*
Patientia, æ. f. 1. *patience.*
Patior, pati, passus sum, dep. 3. *to suffer.*
Patria, æ, f. 1. *one's country.*
Patrius, a, um, adj. *belonging to a father, paternal.*
Patrōnus, i, m. 2. *a patron.*
Patruus, i, m. 2. *a father's brother, an uncle.*
Pauci, æ, a, (ciōres, cissĭmi) pl. adj. *few.*
Paulātim, adv. *by little and little, by degrees.*
Paulisper, adv. *a little while.*
Paulò, adv. *a little.*
Paulŭlum, adv. *a little, very little.*
Pauper, ĕris, adj. (ior, rĭmus) *poor, needy.*
Pauperies, ēi, f. 5. *poverty.*
Paupertas, ātis, f. 3. *poverty.*
Pavesco, ĕre, inc. 3. *to fear, to dread.*
Pavor, ōris, m. 3. *fear, dread.*
Pax, pacis, f. 3. *peace.*
Peccāns, tis, pt. *sinning, offending.*
Peccātum, i, n. 2. *sin, fault, offence.*
Peccatūrus, a, um, pt. *about to sin.*
Pecco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. 1. *to sin, to transgress, to offend.*
Peccor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be offended.*
Pectus, ŏris, n. 3. *the breast.*
Pecunia, æ, f. 1. *money.*
Pecus, ŏris, n. 3. *sheep, a flock of sheep.*
Pedum, i, n. 2. *a staff, a shepherd's crook.*
Pejor, us, adj. (comp. from malus) *worse.*
Pejùs, adv. (comp. from malè) *worse.*
Pellicio, licere, lexi, lectum, a. 3. *to entice, to allure.*
Pellis, is, f. 3. *the skin.*
Pello, pellĕre, pepŭli, pulsum, a. 3. *to drive away, to banish.*
Pendeo, pendēre, pependi, pensum, n. 2. *to hang, to be suspended, to be in suspense.*
Pendo, pendĕre, pependi, pensum, a. 3. *to weigh, to value, to pay.*

Pene, adv. *almost.*
Penes, prep. *in one's power, with.*
Penĭtus, adv. (comp. iùs, sup. issĭmè) *within, wholly, perfectly.*
Penso, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to weigh, to supply, to make amends for.*
Per, prep. *by, in, through, during.*
Pera, æ, f. 4. *a bag, a pouch.*
Perago, agĕre, ēgi, actum, a. 3. *to perform, to finish.*
Perăgro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to wander over, to travel through.*
Percello, cellĕre, cŭli, culsum, a. 3. *to strike, to smite.*
Percellor, celli, culsus sum, pass. *to be struck.*
Percĭpio, cipĕre, cēpi, ceptum, a. 3. (capio) *to perceive, to learn, to receive.*
Percĭtus, a, um, pt. (from percieo) *stirred up, irritated.*
Percontor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to ask.*
Percoquo, ĕre, coxi, coctum, a. 3. *to boil, to ripen.*
Percrebesco, ĕre, crebui, incep. 3. *to be divulged.*
Perculsus, a, um, pt. (from percello) *struck, smitten.*
Percunctor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *to question.*
Percurro, currĕre, curri & cucurri, cursum, a. & n. 3. *to run over.*
Percussus, a, um, pt. *smitten.*
Percŭtio, cutĕre, cussi, cussum, a. 3. (quatio) *to smite, to strike.*
Perdendum, i, ger. from perdo.
Perdĭtus, a, um, pt. *lost, abandoned, corrupt.*
Perdo, dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. *to lose, to destroy.*
Perdor, i, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be lost, to be destroyed.*
Perdūco, cĕre, duxi, ductum, a. 3. *to bring through, to persuade.*
Peregrinatio, ōnis, f. 3. *a journeying, a wandering.*
Peregrīnus, a, um, adj. *a stranger, a foreigner.*
Perennis, e, adj. *continuing through the year, perpetual, lasting.*
Perennitas, ātis, f. 3. *lastingness, continuance.*
Pereo, īre, īvi & ii, ĭtum, irreg. n. *to perish, to die.*

Perfectus, a, um, pt. *perfected, finished.*
Perfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, irreg. a. *to bear, to carry.*
Perferor, ferri, lātus sum, pass. *to be borne, to be carried.*
Perfĭcio, ficĕre, fēci, fectum, a. 3. (facio) *to perfect, to execute, to accomplish.*
Perfusus, a, um, pt. *poured over, washed.*
Pergo, pergĕre, perrexi, perrectum, n. 3. *to go, to go forward, to persist.*
Perhĭbeo, bēre, bui, bĭtum, a. 2. (habeo) *to say, to report.*
Perhumaniter, adv. *very humanely.*
Pericŭlum, i, n. 2. *danger.*
Periens, euntis, pt. *perishing.*
Perĭmo, imĕre, ēmi, emptum, a. 3. (emo) *to kill.*
Perinde, adv. *as, so as, equally.*
Perītus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *skilful, skilled.*
Peritūrus, a, um, pt. *ready to perish.*
Perlūcidus, a, um, adj. *transparent, clear.*
Perlustro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to survey, to examine,*
Permitto, ittĕre, īsi, issum, a. 3. *to permit, to suffer.*
Permūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to change.*
Pernicies, ēi, f. 5. *destruction, ruin.*
Perniciōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *destructive, ruinous.*
Pernoctatūrus, a, um, pt. *about to pass the night.*
Pernocto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to pass the night, to lodge.*
Perpetuitas, ātis, f. 3. *perpetuity, duration.*
Perpetuò, adv. *always, perpetually.*
Perpetuus, a, um, adj. *perpetual.*
Perquam, adv. *very, very gladly.*
Perrexĕro, subj. fut. of *pergo.*
Persæ, ārum, pl. m. 1. *the Persians.*
Persecūtus, a, um, pt. *pursuing, having pursued.*
Persequor, qui, quūtus & cūtus sum, dep. 3. *to pursue.*
Perseverans, tis, pt. *persevering.*
Persĭcus, a, um, adj. *Persian, belonging to Persia.*
Persis, idis, f. 3. *Persia.*
Persisto, sistĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, n. 3. *to persist.*
Persolvo, solvĕre, solvi, solūtum, a. 3. *to pay fully, to perform, to discharge.*
Perspectus, a, um, pt. *plainly seen.*
Perspĭcio, icĕre, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to discern plainly, to distinguish.*
Perspicior, ĭci, ectus sum, pass. *to be seen plainly.*
Persto, stāre, stĭti, stĭtum & stātum, n. 1. *to persist, to persevere.*
Perstrĕpo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, n. 3. *to resound.*
Persuādeo, dēre, si, sum, a. 2. *to persuade.*
Pertæsus, a, um, pt. *weary.*
Pertinacia, æ, f. 1. *obstinacy, constancy, perseverance.*
Pertĭneo, ēre, ui, sup. not used; n. 2. (teneo) *to pertain, to extend, to reach.*
Pertrăho, hĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to draw, to draw away.*
Pertrăhor, hi, ctus sum, pass. *to be drawn away.*
Perturbātus, a, um, pt. *disturbed.*
Perturbo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to disturb.*
Perturbor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be disturbed.*
Pervādo, dĕre, si, sum, n. 3. *to pervade, to go through.*
Pervĕnio, enīre, ēni, entum, n. 4. *to come to, to arrive at.*
Pervenītur, pass. impers, *they come.*
Perventum est, *they came.*
Pervĭgil, ĭlis, adj. *very vigilant.*
Pes, pĕdis, m. 3. *the foot.*
Pessĭmè, adv. (sup. of malè) *very ill, very badly.*
Pessĭmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of malus) *very bad, the worst.*
Peto, ĕre, īvi & ii, ītum, a. 3. *to ask, to seek, to implore, to go to.*
Pharao, ōnis, m. 3. *Pharaoh.*
Pharetra, æ, f. 1. *a quiver.*
Philippus, i, m. 2. *Philip.*
Philistæus, i. m. 2. *a Philistine.*
Philomēla, æ, f. 1. *Philomela, a nightingale.*
Phœbus, i, m. 2. *a name of Apollo.*
Pica, æ, f. 1. *a magpie.*
Piĕtas, ātis, f. 3. *piety.*
Pigeo, ēre, ui, sup. car. n. 2. *to grieve, to be unwilling.*
Piget, piguit, & pigĭtum est, imp. *it grieveth, it repenteth.*

Pilōsus, a. um, adj. *hairy.*
Pincerna, æ, c. 1. *a butler, a cup-bearer.*
Pingo, ngĕre, nxi, ctum, a. 3. *to paint.*
Pinguis, e, adj. *fat, fruitful.*
Piscis, is, m. 3. *a fish.*
Pistor, ōris, m. 3. *a baker, a miller.*
Pius, a, um, adj. *pious, devout.*
Pix, picis, f. 3. *pitch.*
Placātus, a, um, pt. *appeased.*
Placeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, n. 2. *to please.*
Placet, ēbat, imp. *it pleaseth.*
Placĭdè, adv. *mildly, kindly.*
Placĭdus, a, um, adj *mild, gentle.*
Placo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to appease, to conciliate.*
Plaga, æ, f. 1. *a blow, a plague.*
Planctus, ûs, m. 4. *lamentation.*
Planè, adv *plainly, truly.*
Planta, æ, f. 1. *a plant, a shoot.*
Plato, ōnis, m. 3. *an Athenian philosopher.*
Plaustrum, i, n. 2. *a wagon, a cart.*
Plebes & plebs, ebis, f. 3. *the common people.*
Plector, i, xus sum, pass. 3. *to be punished.*
Plenus, a, um, adj. *full;* pleno cursu, *at full speed.*
Plerīque, æque, ăque, adj. pl. *the most, or greatest part, most men.*
Plerumque, adv. *for the most part.*
Plinius, i, m. 2. *a man's name.*
Ploro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to wail, to lament.*
Plurĭmùm, adv. (sup. of multùm) *very much;* plurĭmum posse, *to possess great power or influence.*
Plurĭmus, a, um. adj. (sup. of multus) *very much, very many.*
Plus, adv. comp. *more, better.*
Plus, uris, comp. adj. *more.*
Pluvia, æ, f. 1. *rain.*
Pocŭlum, i, n. 2. *a cup.*
Pœna, æ, f. 1. *punishment;* dare pœnas, *to suffer punishment;* sumĕre pœnas, *to inflict punishment.*
Pœnitendum, i, ger. *repenting.*
Pœnĭteo, ēre, ui, sup. car. n. 2. *to repent.*
Pœnĭtet, uit, imp. *it repents.*
Pœnus, a, um, adj. *Carthagenian.*
Poēta, æ, m. 1. *a poet.*
Pollĭcens, tis, pt. *promising.*
Polliceor, ēri, ĭtus sum, d. 2. *to promise.*
Pollicĭtus, a, um, pt. *having promised, promising.*
Polluo, ĕre, ui, lūtum, a. 3. *to pollute, to corrupt.*
Pompa, æ, f. 1. *pomp, a solemn show.*
Pomum, i, n. 2. *an apple.*
Pondus, ĕris, n. 3. *weight.*
Pono, onĕre, osui, osĭtum, a. 3. *to put, to place, to lay aside;* castra ponĕre, *to pitch a camp.*
Ponor, ōni, osĭtus sum, pass. *to be placed.*
Pontifex, fĭcis, m. 3. *a high priest.*
Pontus, i, m. 2. *a country of Asia Minor.*
Pontus, i, m. 2. *the sea.*
Popularis, e, adj. *popular.*
Pŏpŭlus, i, m. 2. *the people.*
Pōpŭlus, i, f. 2. *a poplar tree.*
Porrĭgens, tis, pt. *extending.*
Porrĭgo, ĭgĕre, ĕxi, ectum, a. 3. *to reach out, to reach to.*
Porrĭgor ĭgi, ectus sum, pass. *to be extended.*
Porro, adv. *further, moreover.*
Porta, æ, f. 1. *a gate.*
Portans, tis, pt. *carrying, bearing.*
Portendo, dĕre, di, tum, a. 3. *to forebode, to portend.*
Portendor, di, tus sum, pass. *to be portended.*
Porto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to carry*
Posco, poscĕre, poposci, sup. car. a 3. *to ask, to beg, to demand.*
Possĭdeo, sidēre, sēdi, sessum, a. 2. *to possess.*
Possum, potui, posse, irreg. *I can, I am able.*
Post, prep. *after, since, behind.*
Pòst, adv. *after that, afterwards.*
Postea, adv. *afterwards.*
Postĕri, ōrum, pl. m. 2. *posterity.*
Posterĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *posterity.*
Postĕrus, a, um, adj. *the next;* comp. ior, *latter, worse;* sup. postrēmus, *the last, the worst.*
Posthac, adv. *hereafter.*
Postis, is, m. 3. *a door post, a door.*
Postpōno, onĕre, osui, osĭtum, a. 3. *to postpone, to esteem less, to lay aside.*
Postpōnor, ōni, osĭtus sum, pass. *to be postponed.*
Postquàm, adv. *after that, after.*
Postrēmò, adv. *lastly.*

Postridie, adv. *the next day, the day after.*
Postulatio, ōnis, f. 3. *a demand, a request.*
Postŭlo. āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to demand, to request, to require.*
Potens, tis, pt. & adj. (ior, issĭmus) *to able, powerful.*
Potentia, æ, f. 1. *power.*
Potestas, ātis, f. 3. *power, authority.*
Potior, ĕris & īris, īri, ītus sum, dep. 3 & 4. *to possess, to enjoy, to gain.*
Potior, us, adj. (comp. from potis) *more powerful, better, preferable.*
Potis, e, adj. *able;* (used only in nom.)
Potissĭmum. adv. sup. *chiefly.*
Potiùs, adv. comp. *rather.*
Potus, ûs, m. 4. *drink.*
Præ, prep. *above, more than, in comparison with, through, or by reason of.*
Præbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. *to afford, to give, to yield.*
Præbitūrus, a, um, pt. *about to bestow.*
Præcēdo, dĕre, ssi, ssum, a. 3. *to go before, to preceed.*
Præcello, ĕre, ui, celsum, n. 3. *to excel.*
Præceps, cipĭtis, adj. *headlong, swift;* in præceps, *headlong.*
Præceptum, i, n. 2. *a precept.*
Præcīdo, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3. (cædo) *to cut off.*
Præcĭpio, cipĕre, cēpi, ceptum, a. 3. (capio) *to command, to direct.*
Præclārus, a, um, adj. *very bright, excellent, illustrious.*
Præco, ōnis, m. 3. *a crier, a herald.*
Præcludo, dĕre, si, sum, a. 3. (claudo) *to preclude, to close, to shut up.*
Præcurro, currĕre, curri & cucurri, cursum, n. 3. *to run before, to precede.*
Præda, æ, f. 1. *a prey, plunder.*
Prædĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to proclaim.*
Prædīco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to predict, to foretell.*
Prædĭtus, a, um, adj. *endued.*
Præeo, īre, īvi & ii, ĭtum, irreg. n. *to go before.*
Præfātus, a, um, pt. *having spoken, having promised.*
Præfectus, i, m. 2. *a chief, an officer.*
Præfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, irreg. a. *to prefer, to carry before, to carry.*
Præfĭcio, ficĕre, fēci, fectum, a. 3. (facio) *to set over.*
Prælium, i, n. 2. *a battle.*
Præmitto, ittĕre, īsi, issum, a. 3. *to send before.*
Præmium, i, n. 2. *a reward.*
Præmŏneo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. *to forewarn.*
Præmonĭtus, a, um, pt. *forewarned.*
Prænosco, noscĕre, nōvi, nōtum, a. 3. *to foreknow.*
Præpāro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to preface, to prepare.*
Præpōno, onĕre, osui, osĭtum, a. 3. *to set over, to prefer.*
Præscio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to foreknow*
Præsens, tis, pt. & adj. *present.*
Præsertim, adv. *especially.*
Præsidium, i, n. 2. *defence, protection.*
Præstans, tis, pt. & adj. (ior, issĭmus) *excellent, excelling.*
Præsto, stāre, stĭti, stĭtum & stātum, n. & a. 1. *to excel, to perform, to afford.*
Præsum, esse, fui, irreg. n. *to be before, to govern, to set over.*
Præter, prep. *besides, except.*
Prætĕreo, īre, īvi & ii, ĭtum, irr. n. *&* a. *to go on, to pass by, or be gone.*
Prævenio, īre, veni, ventum, n. & a. 4. *to come before, to prevent.*
Pratum, i, n. 2. *a meadow.*
Pravus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *wicked, corrupt.*
Preci, cem, ce, plur. preces, cum, cĭbus, f. 3. *a prayer, an entreaty* (from prex, not used.)
Precor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to pray, to entreat, to bless.*
Prehendo, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3. *to take, to seize.*
Premo, mĕre, ssi, ssum, a. 3. *to press, to express, to pursue, or follow closely.*
Pretiōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *precious.*
Pretium, i, n. 3. *a price, a bribe.*
Primogenĭtus, a, um, adj. *first born.*
Primùm & primò, adv. (sup. of priùs) *first, in the first place.*

Primus, a, um, adj. (sup. of prior) *first, best;* prima lux, *the dawn of day, day-break.*
Princeps, ĭpis, adj. *first, chief.*
Princeps, ĭpis, c. 3. *a prince, a chief.*
Principium, i, n. 2. *a beginning.*
Prior, us, adj. (sup. primus; positive car.) *former.*
Priscus, a, um, adj. *old, ancient.*
Pristĭnus, a, um, adj. *ancient, former.*
Priùs, adv. comp. (primò and primùm sup.) *before, sooner.*
Priusquàm, adv. *before that, before.*
Privatus, a, um, adj. *private.*
Pro, prep. *for, instead of, on account of.*
Pro, proh, inter. *O, oh.*
Probè, adv. *well.*
Probo, āre āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to prove, to try, to approve.*
Probrum, i, n. 2. *reproach, wrong, wickedness, disgrace.*
Probus, a, um, adj. *honest, virtuous.*
Procēdo, dĕre, ssi, sum, n. 3. *to go out.*
Procul, adv. *far, far off.*
Procumbo, umbĕre, ubui, ubĭtum, n. 3. (cubo) *to lie down, to recline.*
Prodeo, īre, īvi *or* ii, ĭtum, irreg. n. *to go forth.*
Prodigium, i, n. 2. *a prodigy.*
Prodo, dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. *to betray.*
Prodūco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to produce, to bring forth.*
Prodūcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be produced.*
Profānus, a, um, adj. *profane, impious.*
Profectò, adv. *indeed, truly.*
Profectus, a, um, pt. (from proficiscor) *gone, departed.*
Profĕro, ferre, tūli, lātum, irreg. a. *to produce, to bring out, to utter.*
Profĭcio, icĕre, ēci, ectum, n. 3. (facio) *to profit, to avail.*
Proficiscor, icisci, ectus sum, dep. 3. *to go, to proceed.*
Profiteor, fitēri, fessus sum, dep. 2. (fateor) *to profess.*
Profligātus, a, um, pt. *overthrown.*
Profligo, āre, āvi, ātum, a 1. *to defeat, to overthrow.*
Profundo, undĕre, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. *to pour out, to shed abundantly.*
Profundor, fundi, fusus sum, pass. *to be poured out.*

Profutūrus, a, um, pt. *about to profit.*
Progenies, ēi, f. 5. *progeny.*
Progrĕdior, di, ssus sum, dep. 3. (gradior) *to go out, to advance.*
Progressus, a, um, pt. *going out.*
Prohĭbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. (habeo) *to forbid, to hinder.*
Prohibeor, ĕri, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be forbidden,*
Projĭcio, icĕre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (jacio) *to throw away, to throw, to cast.*
Projicior, ĭci, ectus sum, pass. *to be thrown away.*
Proles, is, f. 3. *a race, offspring.*
Promiscuus, a, um, adj. *promiscuous.*
Promissum, i, n. 2. *a promise.*
Promissus, a, um, adj. and pt. *promised, long, hanging down.*
Promittens, tis, pt. *promising.*
Promitto, ittĕre, ĭsi, issum, a. 3. *to promise.*
Promittor, itti, issus sum, pass. *to be promised.*
Promŏveo, ovēre, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. *to promote.*
Promptus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *ready, active.*
Promptu, monopt, abl. m. 4. *in readiness, at hand.*
Pronuntio, *or* pronuncio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to pronounce, to declare, to speak.*
Pronus,, a, um, adj. (comp. ior, sup. car.) *inclined, bowing down.*
Propāgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to propagate, to increase.*
Propāgor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be propagated.*
Prope, prep. *near, beside, almost.*
Propè, adv. (propiùs, proxĭme) *near.*
Propensus, a, um, adj. *inclined.*
Propĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to hasten.*
Prophēta & prophētes, æ, m. 1. *a prophet.*
Propinquus, a, um, adj. (comp. ior, sup. car.) *near, neighbouring.*
Propior, us, adj. comp. (proxĭmus, sup.) *nearer.*
Propitius, a, um, adj. *kind, propitious.*
Propōno, onĕre, osui, osĭtum, a. 3. *to propose.*
Propōnor, oni, osĭtus sum, pass. *to be proposed.*

Propositum, i, n. 2. *purpose, design.*
Proprius, a, um, adj. *proper, peculiar, one's own.*
Propter, prep. *for, by reason of.*
Propterea, adv. *therefore;* propterea quòd, *because.*
Prorsus, adv. *wholly, entirely.*
Prorumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, *to break forth.*
Prosequor, sequi, secutus sum. dep. 3. *to pursue.*
Prosper *or* prospĕrus, a, um, adj. *prosperous, successful.*
Prospĕrè, adv. *prosperously.*
Prospĭcio, icĕre, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to see, to behold.*
Prosterno, sternĕre, strāvi, strātum, a. 3. *to overthrow.*
Prosum, des, desse, fui, irr. n. *to profit.*
Protendo, dĕre, di, sum & tum, a. 3. *to stretch, to stretch out, to extend.*
Protĭnus, adv. *immediately.*
Proveho, hĕre, vexi, vectum, a. 3. *to carry on, to advance.*
Provĕnio, enīre, ēni, entum, n. 4. *to proceed or come from.*
Providentia, æ, f. 1. *providence.*
Provĭdeo, idēre, īdi, īsum, a. 2. *to foresee, to provide.*
Provŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to challenge, to provoke.*
Proxĭmè, adv. (sup. of propè) *next, very near, at last.*
Proxĭmus, i, m. 2. *a neighbour.*
Proxĭmus, a, um, adj. (sup. from proprior) *nearest, last.*
Prudens, tis, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *prudent, wise;* used substantively, *a wise man;* used adverbially, *discreetly, purposely.*
Prudentia, æ, f. 1. *prudence, wisdom.*
Prudenter, adv. *prudently.*
Psittacus, i, m. 2. *a parrot.*
Publĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to publish, to blazon.*
Publĭcus, a, um, adj. *public.*
Publius, i, 2. *a Roman name.*
Pudo, ēre, ui, sup. car. n. 2. *to be ashamed.*
Pudet, puduit, *or* puditum est, imp. *I am ashamed.*
Pudor, ōris, m. 3. *modesty, shame.*
Puella, æ, f. 1. *a girl, a maiden.*
Puer, ĕri, m. 2. *a boy, a child.*
Pueritia, æ, f. 1. *childhood.*
Puerŭlus, i, m. 2. *a little boy.*
Pugna, æ, f. 1. *a fight, a battle.*
Pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to fight.*
Pulcher, ra, um, adj. (chrior, cherrĭmus) *fair, beautiful, splendid, honourable.*
Pulchrè, adv. (riùs, errĭmè) *handsomely, gracefully, well.*
Pulchritūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. *beauty.*
Pulmentum, i, n, 2. *pottage, stewed meat.*
Pulvis, ĕris, d. 3. *dust.*
Pungo, pungĕre, pupŭgi, punxi, & pĕpŭgi punctum, a. 3. *to prick, to sting.*
Punio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to punish*
Punior, īri, ītus sum, pass. *to be punished.*
Punītus, a, um, pt. *punished.*
Purgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cleanse, to clear from blame, to excuse.*
Purgor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be excused.*
Purus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *pure, clear.*
Puteus, i, m. 2. *a well.*
Putĭphar, āris, m. 3. *Potiphar.*
Puto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to think, to consider, to repute, to esteem.*
Putor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be thought.*

Q.

Quà, adv. *where, which way.*
Quacunque, adv. *which way soever.*
Quadraginta, num. adj. pl. indec. *forty.*
Quadrĭngenti, æ, a, adj. *four hundred.*
Quærens, tis, pt. *seeking.*
Quæro, rĕre, sīvi, sītum, a. 3. *to seek, to inquire, to acquire, to obtain.*
Quæror, ri, sītus sum, pass. *to be sought.*
Quæsītum, supine, from quæro.
Quæsītus, a, um, pt. *sought, obtained.*
Qualis, e, adj. *of what kind, such as, as.*
Quàm, conj. and adv. *how? than.*
Quamdĭu *or* quandĭu, adv. *how long, as long as.*
Quamŏbrem, adv. *why, wherefore?*
Quamvis, conj. *although, however.*
Quando, adv. *when? at any time.*
Quandoquĭdem, conj. *for as much as, because, whereas.*

Quàntò, adv. *by how much.*
Quantum, adv. *as far as, as much as.*
Quantum, i, n. 2. *how great, how much.*
Quantus, a, um, adj. *how great, how much.*
Quapropter, adv. and conj. *wherefore.*
Quare, adv. *why, wherefore?*
Quartus, a, um, num. adj. *the fourth.*
Quasi, adv. and conj. *as, if, as though.*
Quassus, a, um, pt. *shaken, tossed.*
Quatuor, num. adj. pl. indec. *four.*
Que, conj. *and, also.*
Quemadmŏdum, adv. *as how.*
Quercus, ûs, f. 4. *an oak.*
Queror, queri, questus sum, dep. 3. *to complain.*
Qui, quæ, quod, pro. *who, which.*
Quî, adv. *how, by what means.*
Quia, conj. *bceause.*
Quicquam, (*or* quidquam) adv. *at all, any thing.*
Qquicquid, pro. n. *whatever, whatsoever.*
Quicunque, quæcunque, quodcunque, (*or* quicumque, &c.) pro. *whoever, each, every one.*
Quidam, quædam, quoddam & quiddam, pro. *one, some, certain.*
Quidem, adv, *indeed, truly.*
Quies, ētis, f. 3. *rest, sleep, ease.*
Quiesco, escĕre, ēvi, ētum, n. 3. *to rest, to sleep.*
Quilĭbet, quælĭbet, quodlĭbet & quidlĭbet, pro. *any one, any, whatever, or whoever.*
Quin, adv. & conj. *but, rather, yet.*
Quinam, (*or* quisnam) quænam, quodnam *or* quidnam, pro. *who, which, what.*
Quindĕcim, num. adj. pl. indec. *fifteen.*
Quingenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *five hundred.*
Quinque, num. adj. pl. ind. *five.*
Quintŭplò, adv. *five-fold.*
Quintŭplum, i, n. 2. *five-fold.*
Quintus, a, um, num. adj. *the fifth.*
Quippe, adv. *for, because.*
Quique, (*or* quisque) quæque, quodque *or* quidque, pro. *each, every one, whoever.*
Quis, quæ, quod *or* quid, pro. *who, what, which.*
Quisquam, quæquam, quidquam, quodquam *or* quicquam, pro. *any person, any thing, whoever.*
Quisquis, quidquid *or* quicquid, pro. *whoever, any one, any thing.*
Quivis, quævis, quidvis *or* quodvis, pro. *any one, whoever.*
Quò, adv. *whither, by how much.*
Quò, conj. *that, to the end that.*
Quocunque, adv. *whithersoever.*
Quòd, conj. *that, as, because.*
Quomŏdo, adv. *how, as.*
Quondam, adv. *formerly.*
Quoniam, conj. *since.*
Quōque, conj. *also, even.*
Quorsum, adv. *whither, to what end.*
Quot, adj. pl. indec. *how many, as many.*
Quotquot & quotcunque, adjectives pl. indec. *how many soever.*
Quotidiānus, a um, adj. *daily;* (used substantively) quotidiāna, *daily occurrences.*
Quotidie, adv. *daily, every day.*
Quoties, adv. *as often as.*
Quum, conj. *when;* adv. *since, although.*

R.

Rachel, ēlis, f. 3. *Rachel.*
Radix, īcis, f. 3. *a root, the lower part.*
Ramus, i, m. 2. *a bough, a branch.*
Rapio, pĕre, pui, ptum, a 3. *to seize, to take by force, to plunder.*
Raró, adv. *rarely, seldom.*
Rarus, a. um, adj. *rare, scarce, thin.*
Ratio, ōnis, f. 3. *reason.*
Ratŭs, a, um, adj. & pt. (from reor) *thinking, firm.*
Rebecca, æ, f. 1. *Rebecca.*
Rebello, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to rebel.*
Recēdo, dĕre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. *to depart, to retire, to retreat.*
Recens, adj. *recent, new;* adv. *lately, newly.*
Receptus, a, um, pt. *received.*
Recessus, ûs, m. 4. *a retreat, recess.*
Recīdo, idĕre, īdi, īsum, a. 3. (cædo) *to cut off, to retrench.*
Recĭdo, cidĕre, cĭdi, cāsum, n. 3. (cado) *to fall, to fall upon, to recoil.*
Recĭpĭo, cipĕre, cēpi, ceptum, a. 3. (capio) *to receive, to recover.*

Recipior, cĭpi, ceptus sum, pass. *to be received.*
Recito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to call over, to summon up, to recite.*
Recondo, dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. *to hide, to lay up.*
Recordor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to remember.*
Rectà, adv. *directly, in a straight line.*
Rectè, adv. (iùs, issĭme) *rightly.*
Rector, ōris, m. 3. *a ruler, director.*
Rectum, i, n. 2. *right, integrity.*
Rectus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *right, honest, straight, erect.*
Recūso, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to refuse, to decline, to deny.*
Reddo, dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. *to make, to render, to give, to restore, to repay.*
Redeo, īre, īvī & ii, ĭtum, irreg. n. *to return*
Redĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, a. 3. *to bring back, to constrain.*
Rediens, euntis, pt. *returning.*
Redimendus, a, um, pt. *to be redeemed-*
Redūco, cĕre, xi, citum, a. 3. *to bring back, to restore.*
Redūcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be brought back.*
Refectio, ōnis, f. 3. *recreation.*
Refĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, irreg. a. *to bring back, to show, to explain, to repay.*
Refert, impers. *it concerns.*
Reficio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, a. 3. *to repair, to renew.*
Refluens, tis, pt. *flowing back, ebbing.*
Refluo, uĕre, uxi, uxum, n. 3. *to flow back, to ebb.*
Reformīdo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to dread.*
Refŭgio, ugĕre, ūgi, ugĭtum, a. 3. *to flee from, to shun.*
Regālis, e, adj. (comp. ior, sup. car.) *regal, kingly.*
Regīna, æ, f. 1. *a queen.*
Regio, ōnis, f. 3. *a region, a country.*
Regius, a, um, adj. *royal.*
Regnans, tis, pt. *reigning.*
Regno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to reign.*
Regnum, i, n. 2. *a kingdom.*
Rego, gĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to rule.*
Regor, gi, ctus sum, pass. *to be ruled.*
Regrĕdior, di, ssus sum, dep. (gradior) *to go back, to retreat, to return.*
Regressus, a, um, pt. *returning.*
Regŭlus, i, m. 2. *a Roman general.*
Reipsâ, adv. *in reality.*
Rejĭcio, icĕre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (jacio) *to reject.*
Rejicior, ĭci, ectus sum, pass. *to be rejected.*
Relaxo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to relax, to amuse, to divert.*
Relictus, a, um, pt. *left, forsaken.*
Religio, ōnis, f. 3. *religion.*
Relinquo, inquĕre, īqui, ictum, a. 3. *to leave, to forsake.*
Relinquor, inqui, ictus sum, pass. *to be left.*
Relĭquus, a, um, adj. *the rest, remaining, left.*
Reluctor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to strive against.*
Remāneo, nēre, nsi, nsum, n. 2. *to remain.*
Remedium, i, n. 2. *a remedy, a cure.*
Reminiscor, i, pr. car. dep. 3. *to remember.*
Remitto, ittĕre, isi, issum, a. 3. *to send back, to send again, to relax.*
Remittor, itti, issus sum, pass. *to be sent back, to be relaxed.*
Removeo, vēre, mōvi, motum, a. 2. *to remove.*
Remunĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to reward, to requite.*
Renuo, uĕre, ui, sup. car. a. 3. *to refuse.*
Reor, reri, ratus sum, dep. 2. *to think, to suppose.*
Repello, pellĕre, pŭli, pulsum, a. 3. *to repel.*
Rependo, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3. *to weigh, to repay, to requite.*
Repentè, adv. *suddenly.*
Repentinus, a, um, adj. *sudden.*
Repĕrio, erīre, ĕri, ertum, a. 4. (pario) *to find.*
Reperior, erīri, ertus sum, pass. *to be found.*
Repetītus, a, um, pt. *repeated.*
Repĕto, ĕre, īvi, ītum, a. 3. *to repeat. to ask, to seek, to revisit, to reflect upon.*
Repōno, onĕre, osui, osĭtum, a. 3. *to replace, to lay up.*

Reporto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bring back, to report, to obtain.*
Reprehendo, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3. *to seize upon, to blame.*
Reprehendor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be blamed.*
Repto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to creep.*
Repugno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to resist, to oppose.*
Repulsus, a, um, pt. *repelled.*
Requiro, rĕre, sīvi, sītum, a. 3. (quæro) *to seek, to search, to require.*
Res, rei, f. 5. *a thing, an estate, wealth.*
Rescio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to know.*
Rescribo, bĕre, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to write back.*
Reservo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to reserve.*
Reservor, āri, ātus, sum, pass. *to be reserved.*
Resīdo, idĕre, ēdi, essum, n. 3. (sido) *to abide, to continue.*
Resĭdeo, idēre, ēdi, essum, (sup. scarcely used) n. 2. (sedeo) *to remain, to cleave to.*
Resisto, sistĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, a. & n. 3. *to resist, to oppose.*
Respergo, gĕre, si, sum, a. 3. (spargo) *to stain, to sprinkle, to scatter.*
Respĭcio, icĕre, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to see, to look upon, to regard.*
Respondens, tis, pt. *answering.*
Respondeo, dēre, di, sum, a. & n. 2. *to answer.*
Responsio, onis, f. 3. *an answer.*
Respublĭca, reipublĭcæ, f. 1. &. 5. *a state, a commonwealth..*
Restĭtuo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. (statuo) *to restore.*
Rete, is, n. 3. *a net.*
Retĭneo, inēre, inui, entum, a. 2. (teneo) *to retain, to keep, to keep back.*
Retundo, dĕre, tūdi, tusum, a. 2. *to blunt, to quell.*
Reveho, ĕre, xi, ectum, a. 3. *to carry back, to restore.*
Revēra, adv. *truly, in reality.*
Revereor, ēri, itus sum, dep. *to fear, to revere.*
Reversus, a, um, pt. *returned, having returned.*
Revertor, ti, sus sum, d. 3. *to return.*
Revŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to recall.*
Reus, i, m. 2. *a person accused.*
Rex, regis, m. 3. *a king.*
Rhetor, ŏris, m. 3. *a rhetorician.*
Rhadamanthus, i, m. 2. *a judge in Hades.*
Ridens, tis, pt. *laughing.*
Rideo, dēre, īsi, īsum, n. & a. 2. *to laugh.*
Rigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to water.*
Ripa, æ, f. 1. *a bank.*
Risus, ûs, m. 4. *laughter.*
Ritus, ûs, m. 4. *a rite, a ceremony.*
Rivus, i, m. 2. *a river.*
Roboāmus, i, m. 2. *Rehoboam.*
Robustus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *robust, strong, steady.*
Rogo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to ask, to beseech.*
Rogus, i, m. 2. *a funeral pile.*
Roma, æ, f. 1. *the city of Rome.*
Romānus, a, um, adj. *Roman, a Roman;* Romāni, ōrum, *the Romans.*
Romŭlus, i, m. 2. *the founder and the first king of Rome.*
Ros, rōris, m. 3. *the dew.*
Rosa, æ, f. 1. *a rose.*
Ruben, ēnis, m. 3. *Reuben.*
Ruber, bra, brum, adj. *red;* Mare Rubrum, *the Red Sea.*
Rubesco, ĕre, incep. 3. *to grow red, to look red, to blush.*
Rubīgo, īnis, f. 3. *rust.*
Rubor, ōris, m. 3. *redness, a blush.*
Rudis, e, adj. *inexperienced, rude, unlearned.*
Rumpo, rumpĕre, rūpi, ruptum, a. 3. *to break.*
Rumpor, rumpi, ruptus sum, pass. *to be broken.*
Ruīna, æ, f. 1. *ruin, destruction.*
Ruo, ruĕre, rui, ruĭtum, n. & a. 3. *to rush, to fall to ruin, to be destroyed, to precipitate, to be ruined.*
Rupes, is, f. 3. *a rock, a hill.*
Rursum, } adv. *again.*
Rursus, }
Rus, ruris, n. 3. *the country.*

S.

Saba, æ, f. 1. *Sheba.*
Sabbătum, i, n. 2. *the Sabbath.*
Saccŭlus, i, m. 2. *a little sack.*

Saccus, i, m. 2. *a sack, a bag.*
Sacer, cra, crum, adj. (comp. car. sup. errĭmus) *sacred.*
Sacerdos, ōtis, c. 3. *a priest, a priestess.*
Sacra, ōrum, pl. n. 2. *sacred rites, solemnities.*
Sacrificium, i, n. 2. *a sacrifice.*
Sæcŭlum, i, n. 2. *an age.*
Sæpe, adv. (ius, issĭme) *often.*
Sævitia, æ, f. 1. *fierceness, cruelty.*
Sævus, a, um, adj. *cruel.*
Sagitta, æ, f. 1. *an arrow.*
Sal, salis, m. & sometimes n. 3. *salt.*
Salŏmon, ōnis, m. 3. *Solomon.*
Saltem, conj. *at least.*
Salubrĭter, adv. *healthfully, well.*
Salus, ūtis, f. 3. *health.*
Salutatio, ōnis, f. 3. *a salutation.*
Salutator, ōris, m. 3. *a saluter.*
Salutātus, a, um, pt. *saluted.*
Salūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1, *to salute.*
Salūtor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be saluted.*
Salve, def. *hail! adieu.*
Salvus, a, um, adj. *safe.*
Samson, ōnis, m. 3. *Samson.*
Samuel, ēlis, m. 3. *Samuel.*
Sanctè, adv. *devoutly, religiously.*
Sanctus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *holy, sacred.*
Sanè, adv. *truly, indeed.*
Sanguis, ĭnis, m. 3. *blood.*
Sanus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *sound, in health.*
Sapiens, tis, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *wise.*
Sapienter, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *wisely.*
Sapientia, æ, f. 1. *wisdom.*
Sapio, pĕre, pui, sup. car. n. 3. *to be wise, to savour.*
Sara, æ, f. 1. *Sarah.*
Sarcĭna, æ, f. 1. *a burden, baggage, a load.*
Sat, adv. *enough.*
Satăgo, agĕre, ēgi, sup. car. n. 3. (ago) *to be busy.*
Satior, us, adj. comp. (pos. & sup. not used) *better.*
Satis, adv. (comp. satiùs) *enough, sufficient.*
Satisfăcio, facĕre, fēci, factum, a. 3. *to satisfy.*
Satiùs, adv. comp. *better.*
Satur, ra, rum, adj. (comp, ior, sup. car.) *full, fruitful.*
Satus, a, um, pt. (from sero) *sown, planted.*
Saūl, lis, m. 3. *a man's name, Saul.*
Saucius, a, um, adj. *wounded.*
Saxum, i, n. 2. *a rock, a stone.*
Scala, æ, f. 1. *a ladder.*
Scelerātus, a, um, pt. & adj. *wicked, polluted.*
Scelestus, a, um, adj. *wicked, abandoned.*
Scelus, ĕris, n. 3. *wickedness, guilt, crime.*
Scientia, æ, f. 1. *knowledge.*
Scilĭcet, adv. *truly, to wit.*
Scindo, scindĕre, scĭdi, scissum, a. 3. *to cut, to rend, to divide.*
Scintilla, æ, f. 1. *a spark of fire.*
Scio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to know.*
Scipiădæ, ārum, pl. m. 1. *the Scipios.*
Scipio, ōnis, m. 3. *a Roman name.*
Scirpeus, a, um, adj. *of bulrushes.*
Sciscitātus, a, um, pt. *having inquired.*
Sciscĭtor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to inquire.*
Scribo, bĕre, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to write.*
Scriptus, a, um, pt. *written.*
Scriptum, i, n. 2. *a writing.*
Scrutor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to examine, to search diligently.*
Scyphus, i, m. 2. *a cup.*
Scythæ, ārum, pl. m. 1. *the Scythians.*
Se, acc. of sui, *himself, herself, itself.*
Secerno, ĕre, crevi, cretum, a. 3. *to separate, to sever.*
Seco, căre, cui, ctum, a. 1. *to cut.*
Sector, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to pursue.*
Secūlum, i, n. 2. *an age.*
Secum, pron. (cum se) *with himself, with themselves.*
Secundò, adv. *a second time.*
Secundum, prep. *by, near, according to.*
Secundus, a, um, num. adj. *second, next, propitious;* res secundæ, *prosperity.*
Secūris, is, f. 3. *a hatchet, an axe.*
Securĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *security.*
Secūrus, a, um, adj. *secure.*
Secūtus, a, um, pt. *having followed.*
Sed, conj. *but.*
Sedeo, sedĕre, sedi, sessum, n. 2. *to sit.*
Sedes, is, f. 3. *a seat.*

Seditio, ōnis, f. 3. *sedition.*
Sedŭlò, adv. *diligently, continually.*
Seges, ĕtis, f. 3. *standing corn, a crop.*
Seipsum, pro. acc. of suiipsius, *himself,* &c.
Sejungo, ngĕre, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to separate.*
Selectus, a, um, pt. *select, chosen.*
Sella, æ, f. 1. *a seat, a chair.*
Semei, subs. indec. *Shimei.*
Semel, num. adv. *once, once only.*
Semiramis, ĭdis, f. 3. *an Assyrian queen.*
Semper, adv. *always, continually.*
Sempiternus, a, um, adj. *endless, everlasting, perpetual.*
Semus, i, m. 2. *Shem.*
Senator, ōris, m. 3. *a senator.*
Senatus, ûs, m. 4. *the senate.*
Seneca, æ, m. 1. *a Roman philosopher.*
Senectus, ūtis, f. 3. *old age.*
Senesco, senescĕre, senui, incep. 3. *to grow old.*
Senex, is, adj. (comp. senior, sup. not used) *old, aged.*
Senex, is & ĭcis, c. 3. *an old man or woman.*
Sensim, adj. *by degrees.*
Sensus, ûs, m. 4. *sense.*
Sententia, æ, f. 1. *opinion, purpose, a sentence, a maxim.*
Sentinus, i, m. 2. *a man's name.*
Sentio, tīre, si, sum, a. 4. *to perceive, to think.*
Sepĕlio, sepelīre, sepelīvi, sepultum, a. 4. *to bury.*
Septem, num. adj. pl. indec. *seven.*
Septĭmus, a, um, num. adj. *the seventh.*
Septuaginta, num. adj. pl. indec. *seventy.*
Sepulcrum *or* Sepulchrum, i, n. 2. *a grave, a sepulchre.*
Sepultūra, æ, f. 1. *a burial.*
Sequor, qui, cūtus and quūtus sum, dep. 3. *to follow, to pursue.*
Sera, æ, f. 1. *a lock, a bar, a bolt.*
Serenĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *serenity.*
Serēnus, a, um, adj. *serene, clear.*
Serius, a, um, adj. *serious.*
Sermo, ōnis, m. 3. *a discourse, a word, eloquence.*
Serò, adv. *late, too late.*
Serpens, tis, c. 3. *a serpent.*
Serra, æ, f. 1. *a saw.*
Servio, īre, īvi, ītum, n. 4. *to serve, to be subject to.*
Servĭtus, ūtis, f. 3. *slavery.*
Servo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to preserve, to serve, to keep, to guard.*
Servor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be preserved.*
Servus, i, m. 2. *a slave, a servant.*
Sese, pro. acc. *himself, herself, themselves.*
Severĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *severity.*
Sevērus, a, um, adj. *severe, strict.*
Seu, conj. *either, or.*
Sex, num. adj. pl. indec. *six.*
Sexaginta, num. adj. pl. indec. *sixty.*
Sexcenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *six hundred.*
Sextus, a, um, num. adj. *the sixth.*
Si, conj. *if.*
Sic, adv. *so, thus.*
Siccus, a, um, adj. *dry.*
Sicĕra, æ, f. 1. *strong drink, beer.*
Sidus, ĕris, n. 3. *a star, a constellation.*
Signifĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to signify, to show.*
Signifĭcor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be signified.*
Signum, i, n. 2. *a sign, a token, a symptom.*
Silens, tis, pt. & adj. *silent, in silence.*
Silentium, i, n. 2. *silence.*
Sileo, ēre, ui, sup. car. n. 2. *to be silent.*
Simeon, ōnis, m. 3. *a man's name.*
Simĭla, æ, f. 1. *flour, fine meal.*
Simĭlis, e, adj. (ĭor, lĭmus) *like, similar.*
Similiter, adv. *in like manner.*
Similitūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. *likeness, resemblance.*
Simōnides, is, m. 3. *a man's name.*
Simplex, ĭcis, adj. *simple, plain, honest.*
Simul, adv. *at the same time, together, in company with;* simul ac, *or* atque, *as soon as.*
Simulatio, ōnis, f. 3. *pretence, disguise, insincerity.*
Simulo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to feign, to pretend.*
Simultas, ātis, f. 3. *secret hatred, or malice, a quarrel.*

Sin, conj. *but if.*
Sina, æ, f. 1. *Sinai.*
Sincērus, a, um, adj. *sincere.*
Sine, prep. *without.*
Singŭlus, a, um, adj. *each, every.*
Sinister, tra, trum, adj. *left.*
Sinistra, æ, f. 1. *the left hand.*
Sino, sinĕre, sivi *or* sii, situm, a. 3. *to suffer.*
Sinor, sini, situs sum, pass. *to be suffered, to be permitted.*
Sinus, ûs, m. 4. *the bosom, the heart, clothes, a net, a sail, a gulf or bay.*
Siquis, qua, quod *or* quid. pro. *if any.*
Sisȳphus, i, m. 2. *a man's name.*
Sitio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to be thirsty, to thirst for.*
Situs, a, um, pt. & adj. *placed, situated.*
Sive, conj. *or, whether.*
Sobŏles, is, f. 3. *offspring.*
Socer *or* Socĕrus, i, m. 2. *a father-in-law.*
Socia, æ, f. 1. *a female companion.*
Societas, ātis, f. 3. *society.*
Socius, i, m. 2. *a companion, an associate.*
Socrătes, is, m. 3. *a celebrated philosopher of Athens.*
Sol, solis, m. 3. *the sun.*
Solatium, i, n. 2. *comfort, consolation.*
Solennis, e, adj. *annual, solemn.*
Soleo, ēre, ĭtus sum, n. p. 2. *to use, to be accustomed.*
Solĭdus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *solid.*
Solitūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. *solitude.*
Solĭtus, a, um, adj. & pt. (from soleo) *usual, accustomed.*
Solium, i, n. 2. *a throne.*
Solicitatio *or* Sollicitatio, ōnis, f. 3. *a soliciting, anxiety.*
Solicito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to solicit, to trouble.*
Solicĭtus, a, um, adj. *anxious.*
Solon, ōnis, m. 3. *the lawgiver of the Athenians.*
Solor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to comfort.*
Solùm, adv. *only.*
Solus, a, um, adj. gen. īus, *alone, only.*
Solūtus, a, um, pt. *discharged.*
Solvo, solvĕre, solvi, solūtum, a. 3. *to free, to pay, to discharge.*
Solvor, solvi, solūtus sum, pass. *to be dissolved.*

Somniātor, ōris, m. 3. *a dreamer.*
Somnio, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to dream.*
Somnium, i, n. 2. *a dream, a vision.*
Somnus, i, m. 2. *sleep, rest.*
Sono, āre, ui, ĭtum, n. 1. *to sound.*
Sophŏcles, is, m. 3. *the name of a Grecian poet.*
Sopor, ōris, m. 3. *sleep.*
Soror, ōris, f. 3. *a sister.*
Sors, tis, f. 3. *a lot.*
Spargo, gĕre, si, sum, a. 3. *to scatter, to sprinkle, to cover with spots.*
Spargor, gi, sus sum, pass. *to be covered with spots.*
Spatiōsus, a, um, adj. *spacious.*
Spatium, i, n. 2. *space.*
Species, ēi, f. 5. *form, appearance.*
Spectacŭlum, i, n. 2. *a spectacle.*
Specto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to view, to lead, to tend.*
Spelunca, æ, f. 1. *a cave, a den.*
Sperno, spernĕre, sprevi, spretum, a. 3. *to despise.*
Spero, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to hope.*
Spes, ēi, f. 5. *hope, expectation.*
Spica, æ, f. 1. *an ear of corn.*
Spina, æ, f. 1. *a thorn.*
Spirĭtus, ûs, m. 4. *a spirit.*
Spiro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to blow.*
Splendĭdè, adv. *splendidly, illustriously.*
Splendĭdus, a, um, adj. *splendid, magnificent, sumptuous.*
Spolium, i, n. 2. *spoil, booty.*
Spondens, tis, pt. *promising.*
Spondeo, spondēre, spopondi, sponsum, a. 2. *to promise, to engage.*
Sponsa, æ, f. 1. *a spouse, a bride.*
Sponsus, i, m. 2. *a bridegroom, a suitor.*
Spontis, gen. sponte, abl. dipt. f. 3. *of its own accord, willing.*
Squama, æ, f. 1. *the scales of a fish; plates in a coat of mail.*
Squamātus, a, um, adj. *scaled.*
Stadium, i, n. 2. *a furlong.*
Stans, tis, pt. *standing.*
Statim, adv. *immediately.*
Statio, ōnis, f. 3. *station.*
Statuo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to place, to resolve.*
Statuor, ui, ūtus sum, pass. *to be placed, or stationed.*
Statūra, æ, f. 1. *stature.*

Status, ûs, m. 4. *a situation, station.*
Stella, æ, f. 1. *a star.*
Sterĭlis, e, adj. *barren.*
Stirps, is, f. 3. *a root, race, lineage.*
Sto, stāre, stĕti, stătum, n. 1. *to stand.*
Strages, is, f. 3. *a slaughter, carnage.*
Strenuus, a, um, adj. *bold, active, vigorous.*
Strictè, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *strictly, straightly, tightly.*
Structus, a, um, pt. *built.*
Strues, is, f. 3. *a heap.*
Studeo, ēre, ui, a. 3. *to study, to desire.*
Studiōsus, a, um, adj. *studious.*
Studium, i, n. 2. *study.*
Stultitia, æ, f. 1. *folly.*
Stultus, a, um, adj. *foolish.*
Stultus, i, m. 2. *a fool.*
Stupendus, a, um, adj. *astonishing.*
Stupeo, ēre, ui. *to be stupified, to be astonished.*
Suadeo, dēre, si, sum, a. 2. *to advise, to persuade.*
Suavis, e, adj. *sweet, pleasant.*
Suavĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *sweetness.*
Sub, prep. *under.*
Subdūco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to take away.*
Subeo, īre, īvi, & ii, ĭtum, irreg. n. & a. *to go under, to suffer, to enter.*
Subĭtò, adv. *suddenly, hastily.*
Subjĭcio, jicĕre, jēci, jĕctum, a. 3. (jacio) *to subject, to put under.*
Sublevātus, a, um, pt. *raised up.*
Sublĕvo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to raise up, to succour.*
Sublĕvor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be raised up.*
Sublīmis, e, adj. *sublime, elevated.*
Submotus, a, um, pt. *removed.*
Subnītor, ti, sus & xus sum, dep. 3. *to rely on.*
Suborno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to suborn.*
Subrĭpio, ripĕre, rĭpui, reptum, a. 3. (rapio) *to steal.*
Subsidium, i, n. 2. *aid, relief.*
Subsisto, sistĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, n. 3. *to stop.*
Subtego, ĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to cover slightly.*
Subter, prep. *under.*
Subtilitas, ātis, f. 3. *thinness, fineness.*
Subvĕnio, venīre, vēni, ventum, n. 4. *to help, to come to the assistance of.*
Subvenītur, pass. imp. *he assists, there is relief.*
Subverto, tĕre, ti, sum, a. 3. *to overturn.*
Succēdo, dĕre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. *to succeed.*
Succenseo, sēre, sui, sum, n. 2. *to be angry.*
Successor, ōris, m. 3. *a successor.*
Succresco, crescĕre, crēvi, cretum, n. 3. *to grow up.*
Succumbo, cumbĕre, cubui, cubĭtum, n. 3. (cubo) *to sink under.*
Succurro, currĕre, curri, (*seldom* cucurri) cursum, n. 3. *to aid, to help, to assist.*
Suffĕro, sufferre, sustŭli, sublātum, irreg. a. *to take away, to suffer.*
Suffŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to suffocate, to strangle, to drown.*
Suffragium, i, n. 2. *a vote, a suffrage.*
Sui, pro. gen. *of himself, of herself, of itself.*
Suiipsius, pro. gen. *of himself,* &c.; dat. sibiipsi, acc. seipsum.
Suimetipsius, pro. gen. *of himself,* &c.; dat. sibimetipsi, &c.
Sum, es, est, esse, fui, irr. neut. subs. *to be.*
Summa, æ, f. 1. *a sum.*
Summum, i, n. 2. *the sum, the whole, the top, the surface.*
Summus, a, um, adj. (sup. of supĕrus) *highest, chief;* summa unda, *the surface of the water.*
Summotus, a, um, pt. *removed.*
Sumo, mĕre, mpsi, mptum, a. 3. *to take.*
Sumor, mi, mptus sum, pass. *to be taken.*
Supellectĭlis, e, adj. *of furniture;* used substantively, *furniture, household goods.*
Supellex, ectĭlis, f. 3. *household furniture,* pl. car.
Super, prep. *upon, at;* super cœnam, *at supper.*
Super, adv. *more, more than sufficient.*
Supĕrātus, a, um, pt. *overcome.*
Superbè, adv. *proudly.*
Superbus, a, um, adj. *proud, arrogant.*
Superfundo, ĕre, fudi, fusum, a. 3. *to pour upon.*
Superior, us, adj. *superior.*
Supernè, adv. *from above.*
Superfutūrus, a, um, pt. *about to survive.*

Supĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to overcome, to excel, to exceed, to rise above.* [*overcome.*
Supĕror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be*
Superstes, ĭtis, adj. *surviving, remaining.*
Supersum, esse, fui, irr. n. *to remain, to be left, to survive.*
Supĕrus, a, um, adj. (comp. ior, sup. suprēmus *or* summus) *above, high, lofty.*
Suppedĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. 1. *to supply.* [*fice.*
Suppĕto, ĕre, īvi, ītum, n. 3. *to suf-*
Supplicium, i, n. 2. *a prayer, an attonement, punishment.*
Supplĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to supplicate, to entreat.*
Suppōno, onĕre, osui, osĭtum, a. 3. *to place under.*
Supporto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to carry away.*
Supra, prep. & adv. *above, beyond.*
Suprēmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of supĕrus) *highest, greatest, last.*
Surgens, tis, pt. *rising.*
Surgo, surgĕre, surrexi, surrectum, n. 3. *to rise.*
Susceptus, a, um, pt. *undertaken.*
Suscĭpio, cipĕre, cēpi, ceptum, a, 3. (capio) *to undertake.*
Suscipior, cĭpi, ceptus sum, pass. *to be undertaken.* [*hang.*
Suspendo, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3. *to*
Suspensus, a, um, pt. *hung.*
Sustento, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to sustain, to suffer, to bear.*
Sustĭneo, inĕre, inui, entum, a. 2. (teneo) *to sustain, to support.*
Sutor, oris, m. 3. *a sewer, a cobbler.*
Suus, a, um, adj. pro. *his, hers, theirs.*
Sylla, æ, m. 1. *a dictator at Rome.*
Sylva *or* Silva, æ, f. 1. *a wood.*
Sylvester, silvestris, sylvestre, adj. *of the wood, rude.*
Syria, æ, f. 1. *a portion of Asia.*

T.

Tabernacŭlum, i, n. 2. *a tent, a tabernacle.*
Tabŭla, æ, f. 1. *a table.* [*silent.*
Taceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, n. & a. 2. *to be*
Tacĭtè, adv. *silently.*
Tacĭtus, a, um, adj. *silent.*
Tædet, ēbat, tæduit, & tæsum est, *or oftener* pertæsum est, impers. *I am weary.* [*money.*
Talentum, i, n. 2. *a talent, a sum of*
Talio, ōnis, f. 3. *retaliation.*
Talis, e, adj. *such.*
Tam, adv. *so, so much.*
Tamen, conj. *yet, notwithstanding.*
Tandem, adv. *at length, at last.*
Tango, tangĕre, tetĭgi, tactum, a. 3. *to touch.* [*touched.*
Tangor, ngi, ctus sum, pass. *to be*
Tanquam, adv. *as, as if.*
Tanto, adv. *so much, by so much.*
Tantopĕre, adv. *so much, so greatly.*
Tantùm, adv. *only.*
Tantus, a, um, adj. *so much, so great;* tanti quanti, *for as much as.*
Tardè, adv. *slowly.*
Tardus, a, um, adj. *dull, indolent.*
Tectum, i, n. 2. *the roof of a house, a house.*
Tecum, for cum te, *with you.*
Tego, gĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to protect.*
Tegor, gi, ctus sum, pass. *to be covered.*
Tela, æ, f. 1. *a web.*
Telum, i, n. 2. *an arrow, a weapon.*
Temĕrè, adv. *rashly.*
Temperantia, æ, f. 1. *temperance.*
Tempĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to refrain, to abstain.*
Templum, i. n. 2. *a temple.*
Tempus, ŏris, n. 3. *time.*
Tenacĭter, adv. (iùs, ĭssĭmè) *tenaciously.*
Tenax, ācis, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *tenacious.*
Tendo, tendĕre, tetendi, tensum & tentum, a. 3. *to stretch out, to spread.*
Teneo, nēre, nui, ntum, a. 2. *to keep, to retain, to hold.*
Teneor, ēri, tus sum, pass. *to be kept, to be held,*
Tener, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *tender.*
Tentandum, i, ger. from tento.
Tentans, tis, pt. *trying.*
Tento, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to try, to tempt, to attempt;* tentare valetudĭnem, *to bring sickness.*
Tenuis, e, adj. *slender, thin.*
Tenus, prep. *up to, as far as.*
Ter, adv. *thrice.*
Tergum, i, n. 2. *the back.*

Terra, æ, f. 1. *the earth, earth, land.*
Terreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. *to affright.*
Terrestris, e, adj. *terrestrial.*
Terrifĭcus, a, um, adj. *frightful.*
Terrĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to affright.*
Tertiò, adv. *a third time, in the third place.*
Tertius, a, um, num. adj. *the third.*
Testāceus, a, um, adj. *of an earthern pot or shell.*
Testis, is, c. 3. *a witness.*
Testor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to witness, to bear witness.*
Testudo, ĭnis, f. 3. *a tortoise.*
Testula, æ. f. 1. *a small shell.*
Texo, xĕre, xui, xtum, a. 3. *to weave.*
Texor, xi, xtus sum, pass. *to be woven.*
Thales, ētis & is, m. 3. *a philosopher of Milētus.*
Theātrum, i, n. 2. *a theatre.*
Thebāni, orum, m. pl. 2. *the Thebans.*
Themistocles, is, m. 3. *an Athenian general.*
Thesaurus, i, m. 2. *a treasury.*
Thus, uris, n. 3. *frankincense, incense.*
Timeo, ēre, ui, sup. car. a. & n. 2. *to fear.*
Timeor, ēri, pass. *to be feared.*
Timĭdus, a, um, adj. *timid, fearful.*
Timor, ōris, m. 3. *fear.*
Tingo, ngĕre, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to dye, to stain.*
Tinnio, īre, īvi, ītum, n. 4. *to ring, to tinkle.*
Toga, æ, f. 1. *a gown, a coat.*
Tolĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bear, to endure.*
Tollo, tollĕre, sustŭli, sublātum, a. 3. *to take, to remove, to raise.*
Tollor, tolli, sublātus sum, pass. *to be removed.*
Tondeo, tondēre, totondi, tonsum, a. 2. *to clip, to shave.*
Tonĭtru, n. 4. indec. sing. *thunder.*
Tonĭtrus, ûs, m. 4. *thunder.*
Torpor, ōris, m. 3. *dulness, laziness.*
Torquātus, i, m. 2. *a man's name.*
Torques, & is, is, d. 3. *a collar.*
Torridus, a, um, adj. *dry, hot, torrid.*
Torvus, a, um, adj. *stern, fierce.*
Tot, adj. pl. indec. *so many.*
Totĭdem, adj. pl. indec. *as many, just so many.*
Toties, adv. *so often.*
Totus, a, um, adj. gen. ĭus, *all, the whole, wholly.*
Trado, dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. *to deliver.*
Tragœdia, æ, f. 1. *a tragedy.*
Traho, hĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to draw, to protract, to delay.*
Trahor, hi, ctus sum, pass. *to be protracted.*
Trajectus, a, um, pt. *passed over, carried over.*
Trajiciendus, a, um, pt. *to be passed over.*
Trajĭcio, icĕre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (jacio) *to pass over.*
Trajicior, ĭci, ectus sum, pass. *to be carried over.*
Tranquillĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *tranquillity.*
Trans, prep. *on the other side.*
Transeo, īre, īvi, ĭtum, irreg. a. & n. *to pass over, to pass away.*
Transfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, irreg. a. *to carry over, to remove.*
Transfīgo, ĕre, fixi, fixum, a. 3. *to pierce, to transfix.*
Transfodio, odĕre, ōdi, ossum, a. 3. *to pierce through.*
Transmitto, ittĕre, īsi, issum, a. 3. *to transmit.*
Trecenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *three hundred.*
Tremo, ĕre, ui, sup. car. n. 3. *to tremble, to shake.*
Tremŭlus, a, um, adj. *trembling, twinkling.*
Trepidatio, ōnis, f. 3. *fear.*
Trepĭdo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to tremble.*
Trepĭdus, a, um, adj. *trembling.*
Tres, tria, num. adj. pl. *three.*
Tribuo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to give, to furnish, to supply, to render.*
Tribus, ûs, f. 4. *a tribe.*
Tribūtum, i, n. 2. *tribute.*
Triptolemus, i, m. 2. *a man's name.*
Triginta, num. adj. pl. indec. *thirty.*
Tristis, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *sad, sorrowful.*
Tristitia, æ, f. 1. *sadness, sorrow.*
Tritĭcum, i, n. 2. *wheat.*
Triumphus, i, m. 2. *a triumph.*
Troja, æ, f. 1. *the city of Troy.*
Trojānus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Troy, Trojan.*

Trucīdo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to kill, to slay.*
Tu, tui, tibi, pro. *thou.*
Tuba, æ. f. 1. *a trumpet.*
Tuipse, tuiipsius, pro. *you, yourself.*
Tuli, perf. of fero.
Tullus, i, m. 2. *the name of two Roman kings.*
Tum, adv. *then;* conj. *also, both.*
Tumĭdus, a, um, adj. *swelling, proud, haughty.*
Tumŭlus, i, m. 2. *a heap, a tomb.*
Tunĭca, æ, f. 1. *a gown, a coat.*
Turba, æ, f. 1. *a crowd, a multitude.*
Turbans, tis, pt. *disturbing.*
Turbo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to disturb, to confound.*
Turbor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be disturbed.*
Turgĭdus, a, um, adj. *swelling.*
Turma, æ, f. 1. *a troop, a company.*
Turmālis, e, adj. *of the same troop.*
Turpis, e, adj. *base.*
Tusculānus, a, um, adj. *Tusculan.*
Tutè, adv. *safely.*
Tute, pro. *you, yourself;* used only in the nom. sing.
Tutus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *safe.*
Tuus, a, um, pro. *thy, thine, your, yours.*
Tympănum, i, n. 2. *a timbrel.*
Tyrannus, i, m. 2. *a king, a tyrant.*

U.

Ubertas, ātis, f. 3. *abundance, fertility.*
Ubi, adv. *where, when.*
Ubicunque, adv. *wherever.*
Ubīnam, adv. *where?*
Ubĭque, adv. *every where, any where.*
Ulciscor, ulcisci, ultus sum, dep. 3. *to avenge.*
Ullus, a, um, adj. gen. īus, *any, any one.*
Ulmus, i, f. 2. *an elm.*
Ultĕrior, ius, adj. comp. *farther, more remote.*
Ultĭmus, a, um, adj. sup. *latest, least.*
Ultio, ōnis, f. 3. *revenge.*
Ultor, ōris, m. 3. *an avenger.*
Ultra, prep. & adv. *beyond.*
Ultro, adv. *willingly, freely.*
Ultus, a, um, pt. (from ulciscor) *having avenged.*
Umbra, æ, f. 1. *a shade.*
Umbro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to shade.*
Unà, adv. *together.*
Unctus, a, um, pt. *anointed.*
Unda, æ, f. 1. *a wave, water.*
Unde, adv. *from whence, whence.*
Undĕcim, num. adj. pl. indec. *eleven.*
Undecĭmus, a, um, num. adj. *the eleventh.*
Undique, adv. *on every side.*
Ungo, ungĕre, unxi, unctum, a. 3. *to anoint.*
Unguentum, i, n. 2. *an ointment.*
Unĭcè, adv. *only, dearly, entirely.*
Unĭcus, a, um, adj. *only.*
Universus, a, um, adj. *all, the whole.*
Unquam, adv. *ever, at any time.*
Unus, a, m, num. adj. gen. īus, *one.*
Unusquisque, unaquæque, unumquodque, adj. gen. unīuscujusque, *each, every one.*
Urbs, is, f. 3. *a city.*
Urgeo, gēre, si, sum, a. 2. *to urge.*
Urgeor, gēri, sus sum, pass. *to be urged, to be molested.*
Urias, æ, m. 1. *Uriah.*
Urna, æ, f. 1. *a pitcher.*
Uro, ĕre, ussi, ustum, a. 3. *to burn.*
Ursus, i, m. 2. *a he bear.*
Usquam, adv. *any where.*
Usque, adv. *as far as, until.*
Usurpo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to usurp, to use.*
Usus, a, um, pt. *used.*
Usus, ûs, m. 4. *use, need.*
Ut, adv. & conj. *as, when, that.*
Utendum, i, ger. from utor.
Utens, tis, pt. *using.*
Uter, utra, utrum, adj. gen. utrius, *which,*
Uterque, utrăque, utrumque, adj. gen. utriusque, *both, each.*
Uti, adv. & conj. *as, that.*
Utĭlis, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *useful, advantageous.*
Utilĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *usefulness, advantage, interest.*
Utĭnam, adv. & conj. *O that, I wish.*
Utor, uti, usus sum, dep. 3. *to use.*
Utpŏte, adv. *seeing, because as, inasmuch as.*
Utrinque, adv. *on both sides.*
Utrùm, adv. *whether? whether.*
Uva, æ, f. 1. *a grape, a cluster.*
Uxor, ōris, f. 3. *a wife.*

V.

Vacca, æ, f. 1. *a cow, a heifer.*
Vaco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to be free, to be at leisure.*
Vacuus, a, um, adj. *empty, void, free.*
Vadum, i, n. 2. *a ford, a shallow.*
Vagiens, tis, pt. *crying.*
Vagio, īre, īvi, ītum, n. 4. *to cry as an infant.*
Vagus, a, um, adj. *wandering;* used substantively, *a wanderer, a vagabond.*
Valdè, adv. *very much, greatly.*
Valens, tis, adj. (ior, issĭmus,) *powerful.*
Valeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, n. 2. *to be in health;* vale, *farewell, adieu.*
Valērius, i, m. 2. a *Roman name.*
Valetūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. *health, ill health.*
Vallum, i, n. 2. *a trench, a wall, a rampart.*
Variĕtas, ātis, f. 3. *variety.*
Varius, a, um, adj. *various.*
Vas, vasis, n. 3. pl. vasa, vasōrum, n. 2. *a vessel.*
Vasto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lay waste.*
Vastus, a, um, adj. *vast.*
Vasum, i, n. 2. *a vessel.*
Ve, conj. *or, either.*
Vectīgal, ālis, n. 3. *a tax, a tribute.*
Vectus, a, um, pt. (from veho) *carried.*
Vehĕmens, tis, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *vehement, earnest.*
Vehementer, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *vehemently.*
Vehendum, i, ger. *from.*
Veho, hĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to carry, to convey.*
Vehor, hi, ctus sum, pass. *to be carried.*
Vel, conj. *even, either, or.*
Velocĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *velocity, swiftness.*
Velox, ōcis, adj. *swift.*
Velum, i, n. 2. *a veil, a sail.*
Velŭti & velut, adv. *as, even as.*
Vena, æ, f. 1. *a vein.*
Venālis, e, adj. *venal.*
Venatio, ōnis, f. 3. *hunting;* figuratively, *venison.*
Venātor, ōris, m. 3. *a hunter,*
Vendo, dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. (do) *to sell.*
Venēnum, i, n. 2. *poison.*
Veneratio, ōnis, f. 3. *veneration.*
Venerātus, a, um, pt. *having venerated.*
Venĕror, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to worship.*
Venia, æ, f. 1. *pardon, favour;* bonâ cum veniâ, *indulgently.*
Veniens, tis, pt. *coming.*
Venio, venīre, vēni, ventum, n. 4. *to come.*
Venor, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to hunt.*
Venturus, a, um, pt. *about to come.*
Ventus, i, m, 2. *wind.*
Venustas, ātis, f. 3. *grace, beauty.*
Veprem, e, (acc. & abl. sing. only; the pl. entire) m. 3. *a bush, a brier.*
Ver, veris, n. 3. *spring.*
Verber, ĕris, n. 3. *a wand, a lash, a scourge.*
Verbĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *to chastise.*
Verbum, i, n. 2. *a word.*
Verè, adv. *truly, indeed.*
Verecundia, æ, f. 1. *modesty,*
Vereor, ēri, ĭtus sum, dep. 2. *to fear.*
Verĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *truth.*
Verĭtus, a, um, pt. *fearing, having feared.*
Verò, conj. *but, nay;* adv. *indeed, truly.*
Versus, a, um, pt. *turned, changed.*
Versus, prep. *toward.*
Verto, tĕre, ti, sum, a, 3. *to turn.*
Vertor, ti, sus sum, pass. *to be turned.*
Verùm. conj. *but, but yet.*
Verus, a, um, adj. *true.*
Vescor, sci, pret. car. dep. 3. *to eat, to feed upon.*
Vesper, abl. vespĕri *or* e, m. 3. *evening.*
Vespĕra, æ, f. 1. *the evening.*
Vester, tra, trum, pro. *your.*
Vestigium, i, n. 2. *a trace, a footstep.*
Versus, ûs, m. 4. *a verse.*
Vestio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to clothe.*
Vestis, is, f. 3. *a garment, a robe.*
Vestitus, ûs, m. 4. *clothing.*
Vetĭtus, a, um, pt. *forbidden.*
Veto, āre, ui, ĭtum, a. 1. *to forbid.*
Vetus, ĕris, adj. (erior, errĭmus) *old.*
Vetustas, ātis, f. 3. *antiquity, length of time.*
Vexo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to vex.*
Vexor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be troubled.*

Via, æ, f. 1. *a way.*
Viātor, ōris, m. 3. *a traveller.*
Vicīnus, a, um, adj. *neighbouring.*
Vicissim, adv. *by turns, in turns.*
Vicissitudo, ĭnis, f. 3. *vicissitude, change.*
Victĭma, æ, f. 1. *a victim.*
Victor, ōris, m. 3. *a conqueror.*
Victoria, æ, f. 1. *victory.*
Victrix, ĭcis, f. 3. *a conqueror;* used also as an adj.
Victus, ûs, m. 4. *food.*
Videndum, i, ger. from video.
Videns, tis, pt. *seeing.*
Video, idēre, īdi, īsum, a. 2. *to see.*
Videor, idēri, īsus sum, pass. *to be seen, to appear, to seem.*
Vigeo, ēre, ui, sup. car. n. 2. *to flourish.*
Vigilia, æ, f. 1. *a watch.*
Vigĭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to watch, to be awake.*
Viginti, num. adj. pl. ind. *twenty.*
Vilis, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *mean, despicable.*
Villa, æ, f. 1. *a country seat, a cottage.*
Vincio, vincīre, vinxi, vinctum, a. 4. *to bind.*
Vinco, vincĕre, vici, victum, a. 3. *to conquer.*
Vincŭlum, i, n. 2. *a band, a chain.*
Vindĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to vindicate, to restore.*
Vinea, æ, f. 1. *a vine, a vineyard.*
Vinum, i, n. 2. *wine.*
Violātus, a, um, pt. *violated.*
Violentus a, um, adj. *violent.*
Viŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to violate.*
Viŏlor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be violated.*
Vir, viri, m. 2. *a man.*
Virens, tis, pt. *flourishing, green.*
Vireo, ēre, ui, sup. car. n. 2. *to be green, to flourish.*
Virga, æ, f. 1. *a rod, a twig.*
Virgo, ĭnis, f. 3. *a virgin, a maid.*
Virīlis, e. adj. *manly.*
Virtus, ūtis, f. 3. *virtue, strength, courage.*
Vis, vis, f. 3. dat. s. caret. (pl. vires, ium) *force, power, strength.*
Viso, sĕre, si, sum, a. 3. *to visit, to see.*
Visus, a, um, pt. (from video) *seen.*
Visus, ûs, m. 4. *sight, the sense of seeing.*
Vita, æ, f. 1. *life.*
Vitis, is, f. 3. *a vine.*
Vitium, i, n. 2. *vice, crime, sin.*
Vito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to avoid, to shun.*
Vitupĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to blame, to censure.*
Vivo, vivĕre, vixi, victum, n. 3. *to live.*
Vivus, a, um, adj. *living, alive.*
Vix, adv. *scarcely.*
Vocans, tis, pt. *calling,*
Voco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to call.*
Vocor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be called.*
Volĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to flutter, to fly.*
Volo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to fly.*
Volo, vis, vult, velle, volui, irreg. *to will, to be willing, to wish.*
Volŭcer, cris, cre, adj. *swift.*
Volucris, is, f. 3. *a bird.*
Voluntārius, a, um, adj. *voluntary.*
Voluntas, atis, f. 3. *will, desire.*
Voluptas, ātis, f. 3. *pleasure, delight.*
Vos, vestrûm, *or* vestri, pro. (pl. of tu) *ye, you.*
Votum, i, n. 2. *a wish, a vow, a prayer, an offering.*
Vox, vocis, f. 3. *a voice.*
Vulgāris, e, adj. *vulgar, common.*
Vulgò, adv. *commonly.*
Vulgus, i, m. & n. 2. *the common people.*
Vulnĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to wound.*
Vulnus, ĕris, n. 3. *a wound.*
Vulpes, is, f. 3. *a fox.*
Vultus, ûs, m. 4. *the countenance.*

X.

Xerxes, is, m. 3. *a king of Persia.*

FINIS.